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THE TIMES

In or out? Four-page guide to EEC referendum issues

Tories state terms to help Government overcome inflation

Conservatives will be prepared ...lp the Government to attack ...ion only if public spending is ...ed quickly, the social contract ...enegotiated to relate pay demands to more realistic guidelines, and nationalization plans are dropped, the party's speakers will tell the Commons in Thursday's economic affairs debate.

'Revise contract, cut spending'

...rge Clark
...l Correspondent

...terms on which the Co...es will be prepared to ... the Government in ...action to tackle infla...ll be outlined by Oppo...peakers on Thursday in ...mmons debate on the ...ic situation.

...will include firm and ...action to reduce public ...g; a renegotiation of the ...contract so that union ...emands are related to ...realistic criteria; and ...andonment of further ...ization.

...of the arguments were ...ed in speeches at the ... by Mrs Thatcher, ... of the Opposition, and ...ffrey Howe, the shadow ...lor of the Exchequer.

...lealey, the Chancellor, ... opportunity to discuss ...ion leaders new guide... the application of the ...ntract when the liaison ...ee on which the Labour ...d the TUC are repre...neets in London today.

...politicians and union ...will probably examine ...me put forward by Mr ...ones, the transport ... leader, for the social ... to provide for flat... ...neral wage increases ...o the cost of living and ... average earnings. The ...uld apply to everybody ... his work.

...nes said on Saturday ... present trend for ... increase faster than ...elt economic danger.

...llaghan, the Foreign ..., said on London ...Television yesterday ... Jones's plan was "something which needs to be looked at very seriously".

In a television interview broadcast in the United States on Saturday, Mr Healey said it was essential that union wage settlements be kept down in the coming year if the rate of inflation was to be slowed.

"We must reach agreements with the unions that provide for lower settlements next year than during the past year", he said. "I believe that the people have begun to recognize that those who have got the crumbs during the past year have been paying for those who have been getting the plums."

The Shadow Cabinet meets today to decide the line to be taken in the debate. It seems almost certain that Mrs Thatcher will lead the Opposition attack, although she may have to give up other engagements to do so.

The Shadow Cabinet also has to settle whether to mount the debate on a motion for the adjournment or a motion which outlines the measures the Opposition believes should be taken to get inflation under control.

Mrs Thatcher, speaking at the Scottish Conservatives' conference in Dundee on Saturday, said that in the past 15 months the nation had moved from walking inflation to galloping inflation.

"The nation's confidence in the value of money is being torn to shreds week by week", she said. "The cost of failing to fight inflation is the extinction of private enterprise, and ultimately the end of democracy."

More and more people were asking how far the Conservative Party was willing to support the Government in this time of crisis. "The answer is that we always have and always will support the Government when it acts in the national interest and puts country before party."

Her three main suggestions for handling inflation were: that public spending should be cut to a level the nation can afford; the wage guidelines of the social contract should be revised by the inclusion of provisions which curbed inflation instead of furthering it; and the "commonsense majority" should be encouraged and enabled to tackle militancy at its source.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, speaking at Watford, put forward a programme of economic measures which is the best summary of Shadow Cabinet policy published since Mrs Thatcher became the party's leader.

He said that the longer the attack on inflation was delayed, the higher unemployment would eventually be.

The tragedy was that that was clearly understood by some members of the Government, as a recent speech by Mr Dell, the Paymaster General, had shown. But they were rendered powerless to act by the purblind left-wing company they were obliged to keep.

Sir Geoffrey said that the Conservatives would press for the following policies:

1. The Government should abandon its plans to nationalize North Sea oil, the ports, docks, shipbuilding, land, and the aircraft industry. In that way it could end its confrontation with the private sector, a confrontation Mr Dell had spoken about.
2. The Government should impose a ban on any additional activity by the public sector and on any additional employment in the public service. The Government should

Continued on page 3, col 2



Prayers in Hyde Park yesterday during a Palestine solidarity rally organized by the General Union of Arab Students.

Mayaguez death toll was far higher than first announced

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 18

The number of men killed and wounded in the military operation to rescue the Mayaguez and her crew last Thursday was far higher than has been announced. Dr James Schlesinger, the Secretary of Defence, revealed today that three Marines and two pilots were certainly killed, 16 were still missing and presumed dead and the number of wounded was between 70 and 80.

The figures given on Friday were one killed, 13 missing and 22 wounded. The night before the Pentagon had denied reports that there were 14 missing after the evacuation of the last Marines from the island.

Dr Schlesinger, who was being interviewed on television, said that the figures he gave might have to be revised later. He said that the delay in giving details was due to the need to inform the next of kin.

Despite these very high casualty figures, the operation is still thought a success by the great majority of Americans.

Most of the dead, including the missing, were on board a helicopter which was shot down over the sea. There can be hardly any chance that any of the missing men have survived. American destroyers remained off the coast, in the hopes of picking up stragglers, but found no one.

Dr Schlesinger also gave a warning to North Korea. He said in the same interview that America might "go for the heart of its military power" if North Korea invaded South Korea. The success of the Mayaguez incident should serve as a warning to other potential enemies.

He said that it was necessary for North Korea to realize, and for America to realize, that the United States had a mutual defence treaty with South Korea. There are still 38,000 American troops in South Korea.

Asked whether he meant that America would react to North Korean aggression with massive bombing, Dr Schlesinger replied: "I would hesitate to say what we would do. The heart of deterrence is uncertainty of our action."

He added: "What would be required under the circumstances remains to be seen. But what the United States would do would be determined by the circumstances."

The Secretary of Defence evidently means that there should be "no more Vietnams". It is generally believed here that America should limit its future military actions in Asia to air power, and not try to conduct a ground war, as it did in Vietnam. Dr Schlesinger also reminded his questioners that South Korea has a very formidable army of its own.

He was echoing the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, who said on Friday that the Mayaguez incident demonstrated that there were limits beyond which the United States could not be pushed, and invited friend and foe alike to take note of this fact.

Dr Schlesinger was also asked about the possibility of using military force to break a new oil embargo. He replied: "I think we might be less tolerant of such an embargo than we were last time."

Ford hopes on Nato, and more Indo-China news, page 4

Panic over alumina cement 'not necessary'

By Neville Hodgkinson

Unnecessary panic has been aroused over high alumina cement (HAC) and the vast majority of buildings containing it are likely to be given a clean bill of health.

That surprising assurance comes from Professor Adam Neville, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Leeds University, who spoke of inherent dangers in the structural use of concrete made with HAC more than 12 years ago.

It brings hope to tens of thousands of people owning private flats containing the cement that the blight on their properties, which in many cases prevents their sale, may eventually be removed.

Professor Neville, president of the Concrete Society, is a member of a committee of five experts instructed by the Department of the Environment to establish design criteria for checking the safety of buildings containing HAC.

The team is expected to report within about two months, and the Government hopes engineers will then be able to certify the safety of HAC buildings.

Professor Neville's warnings went largely unheeded in Britain until three roof collapses in eight months between 1973 and 1974. Two were at school buildings, one at a university. All three might easily have been disastrous, although fortunately there were no casualties.

Last August the Government amended building regulations to give local authorities total control over HAC, and it is now effectively banned from structural use. But between 25,000 and 50,000 buildings in Britain are thought to contain it. Of those already identified, about 13,000 are residential buildings containing 60,000 homes, and 1,500 schools or colleges. There are also old people's homes, children's homes, and office blocks.

High alumina cement hardens more quickly than conventional Portland cement, and that made it economically attractive for use in factory-made precast concrete beams, repetitive in size and design.

It was known to be liable to a process called conversion, in which crystalline changes cause a deterioration in strength. But its ...

In an interview, in which he emphasized that he was giving his own views rather than prejudging the committee's verdict Professor Neville told me that it had been established that the loss of strength was inevitable, though it might take many years. He continued:

If it has not converted yet, it will do so later. The question is, after full conversion will the concrete structure still be strong enough for the building?

If the concrete was well made, when fully converted it would still have considerable strength, probably much more than the minimum needed.

Buildings are made stronger than necessary. If something is five times as strong as necessary, and after a while it is only three times as strong, that is still good enough. In my view it will probably be possible to say on the basis of tests already done that certain types of structure are safe, such as those with short spans. Testing

Continued on page 2, col 6

Ending of AUEW postal ballot opposed

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

...ering Workers to abandon the postal vote for electing officials was described yesterday by Mr John Boyd, a member of the executive committee, as "a manoeuvering victory" for the left wing.

Mr Boyd, who is expected to become the new general secretary by a substantial majority when the results of a postal vote are declared tomorrow, said there was already a ground swell of rank-and-file opinion against the move.

The decision was reached by the casting vote of Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president, at Saturday's rules revision conference in Blackpool. In future the union's 180 officials will be elected by a show of hands at branch meetings.

Mr Boyd said that the return to branch voting (the union adopted postal voting a few years ago) "will do irreparable damage to the public image of trade unions".

The left wing of the union has always argued that in addition to being slow and expensive, the postal vote was unrepresentative of the members interested enough in union affairs to turn up at meetings.

The right wing point out that the introduction of the postal system brought an immediate increase in the number of members voting.

State aid move: Mr Barney Hayhoe, Conservative MP for Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, said last night that Mr Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, had missed a great opportunity to help union moderates by not including in the Employment Protection Bill a provision for free postal facilities (Our Political Staff writes).

Mr Hayhoe and other Conservatives will move an amendment to the Bill tomorrow to provide such assistance. He hopes for Labour backbench support.

Leading article, page 13

Secret report describes torture of Basques in police reign of terror

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, May 18

Detailed allegations of shooting, torture, humiliation and oppression in the Basque ... lawyers, which came into the possession of *The Times* in Madrid today.

The report asserts that between April 25, when a state of emergency was decreed in the provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, and last Tuesday, police have arrested more than 2,000 people for political reasons.

The prisons, it claims, are so full that in San Sebastian some of the detainees have to sleep on mattresses on the floors of the hallways.

In Bilbao, police have turned the bull ring into a temporary detention centre. Detainees held in the iron-fenced garden of the civil Governor's office in San Sebastian are guarded by policemen armed with machine guns.

On May 8 about 360 men, women and youths were forced to spend the night in the Bilbao bull ring wearing only the clothes they had been arrested in.

Torture and brutal beatings by police are alleged to be com... Etxeita, a Roman Catholic priest, of Bilbao, who is near death in hospital, with serious kidney injuries incurred while he was being interrogated by the secret police

In Oudarroa, near Bilbao, the widow of Señor Leizar, a Basque extremist, shot dead by police, reportedly suffered a heart attack and died when Guardia Civil broke down the door of her home on April 28 and carried out a search.

In a number of cases, which have been checked by the compilers of the report, persons have been taken back to prison by police even after their release was ordered by an investigating magistrate. In these cases the police allegedly acted on the authority of the provincial government.

Dozens of businesses and some homes owned by persons suspected of sympathy with the Basque cause have been machine gunned, burnt, bombed, flooded or otherwise wrecked during the state of emergency.

In a great many such cases ...

One lawyer, Señor Pedro Ibarra Guell, told the Vizcaya Bar Association that he was beaten up at his home by a group of men who claimed to be police officers. When his wife and neighbours tried to intervene, he said, one of the attackers fired a burst from his machine gun, but the bullets did not hit anyone. He made a formal complaint to the police, and two days later his office was sprayed with some 50 machine gun bullets.

Police patrol the city streets in groups of six or eight and stop and search passers-by, including women, apparently at random.

Of the thousands of arrested Basques legal sources estimated that about 910 were still behind bars last Tuesday. This figure does not include an unknown number held in Guardia Civil barracks throughout the province of Guipuzcoa.

...t pledge Ebbw ...e jobs

...r Correspondent

...ot, Secretary of State ...ployment, told steel ...n Ebbw Vale last night ... had told Sir Monty ..., chairman of the ...teel Corporation, that ...gestion that 4,500 ...at Ebbw Vale should ... redundant was out of ...tion.

British Steel Corpora... ...oposals are still only ...; and I do not believe ... can be carried out in ...le in any sense at all". The proposals had first ...scussed with the trade ...nd the Government. ...eeting to be held in ... today between the ...eel committee and the ...ion might end in dead... ...t if so, other meetings ... held later.

...king as your MP and a ... of the Government, ...a be no questions of the ...s of the BSC being im... he said. "It cannot be ...d because it would ...isruption to the indus...

...ared with the people of ...Vale their feelings of ...nd frustration. There ...e no doubt that if the ...s on redundancy made ...ight ago were carried ...ct, the action would ...te a grave breach of ...ith the people ... were few interruptions ...eeting, in contrast with ...t's confrontation with ...rkers three months ago, ...ey shouted "traitor". ...here are to be changes ...ust be carried out in a ... way in order that life ...sperity may be sustained ...valleys", he added

...undancy plans, page 15

Unions attack plan for flat-rate pay rises

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Jack Jones, the transport workers' leader, who was largely responsible for the social contract, is now proposing a more restrictive pay policy designed to cut back wage inflation by halting the current high level of rises.

In a weekend speech he called for a joint TUC-CBI bargain on a limit to wage rises, at least for a time, to which there could be only very few exceptions dealt with by arbitration.

He told a Transport and General Workers' Union rally in Poole, Dorset, on Saturday: "The trade union movement must find ways and means to secure a positive response to the Government's efforts to fight off the effects of the economic crisis. Wages are by no means the main cause of our inflation, but the present trend for wages to increase faster than prices spells economic danger."

Mr Jones's plan, which appears to be a lone initiative launched without prior backing from his colleagues on the TUC General Council, would lay down a figure for flat-rate increases applicable to all employed people, including MPs, judges and civil servants. It would be tied to the movement in the cost of living index, and based on average earnings, so that differentials would be cut and lower-paid workers would benefit more than the better paid and professional people.

"If agreement can be reached within the TUC, then we should try to arrive at a collective bargain with the CBI. Such an approach might only work for a limited period, but it should be tried and would be better than government intervention.

"Of course, there will be exceptional cases, but for a period we should agree absolutely that these should be dealt with strictly by arbitration. We all need to play our part in overcoming the crisis facing this country."

Mr Kenneth Gill, communist general secretary of the Technical and Supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who led the opposition to the social contract at last year's Trades Union Congress, said last night: "I cannot believe that the complexity of British industry and the relationships between workers that have grown up in competitive circumstances are going to be resolved by such a simple formula." If it was put to the TUC General Council on Wednesday he would be "totally opposed".

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, expressed cautious approval of Mr Jones's plan:

Riposte from power engineers: Mr Jones's plan was criticized by Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, as "divisive and quite unacceptable" and as "simply another device for clobbering the skilled worker" (our Labour Staff writes).

The association is holding a ballot on industrial action in support of a 33 per cent wage claim.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said that while the plan merited consideration, he thought the introduction of a flat-rate system would "disrupt differentials to such an extent that it could lead to unpleasantness".

Monument to Wiriyamu dead

Lisbon, May 18.—The 400 victims of the Wiriyamu murders in Mozambique are to have a monument erected in their memory, according to a message received from the former Portuguese East African province.

Exposure by missionaries in Mozambique of the massacre by Portuguese troops was made in *The Times* of July 10, 1973. The facts were denied by the Caetano Government in Lisbon

Kidnap boy hunt

Rome, May 18.—Police mounted a full-scale search north of Rome today after an 11-year-old boy was kidnapped from his grandfather's country house last night.

Claudio Chiacchierini, the victim, was the seventh boy to be kidnapped in Italy in the past two years.—Reuter.

Open-air art in Moscow under threat

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, May 18

The precarious margin of sufferance enjoyed in recent months by "unofficial" artists which permitted them to exhibit has apparently been, or is about to be, cancelled. Such is the conclusion the artists themselves have drawn from a diatribe signed by one I. Gorin published in the newspaper *Moskovskaya Pravda*, mouthpiece of the city party committee and the Moscow Soviet.

Last September, after an open-air show was broken up by bulldozers, the Moscow Soviet relented and allowed the artists an exhibition two weeks later.

The author denounces the paintings as "junk" supported by "bourgeois propaganda".

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...Benn fears ...s loss

...edgwood Benn (right) at a ...onference yesterday at which ...ecast mass unemployment if ... stays in the EEC. Govern... ...igures, he said, showed that ...wing trade deficit with Europe ...eady cost 500,000 jobs. British ... instead of being invested here, ...oing to strengthen German, ... and Italian industry. It was ...pe for toral disaster" Page 2



...ice on terror ...t in Oslo

...in Oslo have been put on alert ...reports that terrorists of the ... Meinhof organization have ... into Norway to attack the ...h Embassy and seize hostages. ...d members of the terror group ... go on trial in West Germany ...dnesday Page 3

Maoists daub US Lisbon embassy

Maoist demonstrators daubed the United States embassy building in Lisbon with painted slogans, the authorities making little attempt to stop them. Meanwhile, leaders of the Armed Forces Movement prepared to discuss forming a Cuban-style peoples' movement Page 3

Teachers' leaders attack Mr Prentice

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, came under attack yesterday from teachers' union leaders, angry over a warning that there may not be employment for all new teachers. Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said it was folly for the Government to go to the expense of training teachers and then to contemplate not providing jobs Page 3

Sadat-Arafat talk

President Sadat of Egypt yesterday ended his tour of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Syria by meeting Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, in Damascus Page 4

Last in pay league

Senior management salaries in Britain are at the bottom of a 16-nation league, according to evidence submitted by the CBI to a Royal Commission inquiry. Swiss executives for example, are paid two and a quarter times more on average Page 15

Master mason: The man who rebuilt a Wren church stone by stone in Missouri 3

Washington: The Organization of American States takes steps that are likely to lead to the lifting of the trade embargo against Cuba 4

World record: Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, has broken the world mile record with a time of 3min 51sec 6

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Business management: Innis Macbeath on the pressures of participation; a conference which reckons the good executive is underpaid

EEC REFERENDUM

Mr Benn predicts mass unemployment from EEC link: '500,000 jobs lost already'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday produced government statistics which he said showed that about 500,000 jobs have been lost as a result of membership of the EEC, and said that if the trend continued there would be mass unemployment.

Unless the British Government was allowed to adopt its own measures for correcting the balance of trade, even the Midlands would become a development area.

He claimed that British capital, to the extent of £500m last year, was being exported to the other countries of the Community for providing new tools and equipment for German and French workers, whose products were then exported to the United Kingdom at the expense of jobs here.

"The Ryder report said that British workers have to work a lot harder than German car workers because they are working with old-fashioned tools and equipment", he said.

The Government's plan to make up the deficiencies in investment in British Leyland had been sent to the EEC Commission, but so far there had been no indication that it would be approved. After three weeks he had received nothing but an acknowledgment, he said.

When I move the British Leyland Bill in the House of Commons this week, as I am at present advised, I shall still not know whether the EEC Commission is ready to endorse the Ryder report. I am sure that one of the reasons is that the Commission does not want to act to check the British recovery programme until after June 5.

Mr Benn said the latest British investment intentions were again 10 to 15 per cent down. "While this happens, more and more men will be put on the dole and German, French and Italian industry will be getting stronger with investment from British savings. That is a recipe for total disaster for the United Kingdom."

It would lead to the emigration of skilled British workers to the Continent. He continued: We are exporting jobs to the Common Market fast. In our trade with the rest of the world we are sustaining jobs by maintaining a surplus in our balance of payments. That runs exactly counter to everything forecast by Mr Heath and that leads to the figure of 500,000 lost jobs.

The trend is in part checked by the increase in our trade with countries outside the Common Market, but we have lost the power to make trade agreements with other countries because all trade matters are controlled by the EEC Commission.

When we were taken into the Common Market three years ago we were told by Mr Heath and his ministers that Market membership would mean that we would sell more goods in the Market than we bought, and thus create jobs in Britain. The opposite has happened. We have bought substantially more goods from the Market than we sold, and we have as a result lost jobs in Britain.

Three years of EEC membership have been an industrial disaster for Britain. Our widening trade gap with the Community leads inexorably to accelerating loss of jobs, and the Commission has the power to forbid us to act to halt this trend. Events have demolished Mr Heath's case.

Mr Benn was speaking at a press conference in London called by the National Referendum Campaign.

The number of lost jobs detailed in his table was 137,000, but the loss of trade to the six original members of the EEC also had a general deflationary effect, causing a secondary reduction in employment of about 360,000. "Taking these two figures together, we come to a figure of nearly 500,000 jobs lost since we entered the Common Market."

In 1970 the United Kingdom exported 208,000 cars to the EEC countries, and imported 135,000 from them. Last year it exported 159,000 and imported 248,000, a deficit of 89,000. There had been a turnround of 150,000 in sales between 1971 and last year.

Mr Benn said that the United Kingdom exported £500m of capital to other EEC countries last year, "much of it going to reequip German workers with new tools and equipment", and the other eight EEC countries together invested £100m in the United Kingdom, most of it in a network for marketing goods that we had helped them to make.

The decline in exports of our manufactures and machine tools could be corrected only by massive public investment. He went on:

Having been handicapped by the decline and then crumbling before the German industrial might, through lack of investments, we are now told that all our policies for reversing that trend are subject to the approval of the EEC commission. This is an unanswerable argument for coming out.

If Britain voted to get out, he saw no difficulty about negotiating new trading terms with Europe. "They are doing very well out of us. I have never heard of a supplier insulting one of his best customers."

Asked whether he could remain in office if the vote was in favour of membership, Mr Benn replied: "That would not be a matter for me." Replying to another question he said: "Market forces have brought us to our knees. We must affect market forces in order to recover, and the process of industrial regeneration will not be possible unless we are out of the Common Market."

TRADE IN MANUFACTURES WITH THE SIX, JANUARY-MARCH, 1975

	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Jobs
	[£m, annual rate (fob)]			
Chemicals	671	590	81	8,000
Steel	558	132	426	43,000
Textiles	199	134	65	13,000
Other semi-manufactures*	488	488	0	0
Cars	272	67	205	41,000
Machinery	1,326	1,185	141	28,000
Other finished manufactures	830	811	19	4,000
Total*	4,344	3,407	937	137,000

* Excludes diamonds

Column 1 figures assume 8 per cent insurance and freight; column 4 £5,000 net trade per job (£10,000 for steel and chemicals).
Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

HOME NEWS



Injuries at pop show: Four pop fans were taken to hospital and 35 others received treatment after a massive crush around the BBC Radio One Road Show, which was part of the pop and motor race festival "Funday" yesterday at Mallory Park, Leicestershire. Some fans (above) were rescued after trying to swim after the Bay City Rollers, the star guests, who were rowed to safety to a small island in a lake. They later left by helicopter without giving a performance. Foam and water fire extinguishers were used to keep back some fans.

A management spokesman said: "Unfortunately it got out of hand and it was decided to close the road show." The four injured fans were later released from hospital.

Ulster clas over Conventio rules

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Northern Ireland's elected constitutional C tion faces its first tes later this week with its already in doubt after a gle between Protestan Catholic politicians o committee trying to dr procedure.

The committee of 1 due to hold its final m today and then circu report of its suggestions 78 Convention membe them to consider at the formal sitting on Thursd

But after a smooth st rules committee meeting now developed into ar ment between members Social Democratic and Party and "loyalist" c representatives about h Convention's findings be presented.

The "loyalists" n that the Convention issue only one report, should be voted on approved, presented tc minster for consideratio

The SDLP insists tha should be more tha report, enabling them out their case for pow ing, which the loyalis rejected in advance.

However, Governme cials were hopeful y that a compromise reached at today's co meeting.

Scots Tories start hard slog back

From Ronald Faux
Dundee

Helped by an influx of new blood, a return of supporters in the constituencies and an approach to devolution which no longer seems obstructive, the Scottish Conservative Party begins its hard slog to regain the voters lost in last year's two general elections.

But it took the EEC issue to put any sign of fighting zest into delegates at the party's annual conference, which closed on Saturday in Dundee. Until delegates reached the common ground of European unity, the debates had lacked lustre and gave an impression of a party still demoralized by defeats inflicted by the Scottish National Party.

On Europe, the Tories were so powerfully agreed that their principal anti-Marketeer, Mr Edward Taylor, MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, was driven to admit he felt like a vegetarian at a butchers' convention.

The Scottish Tories are encouraged by the opinion polls, which suggest that while an overwhelming majority of Scots want more responsibility for their affairs to rest in Scotland, few have any wish to see their country become independent.

The unionists remain firmly committed, and now that the party has dropped what appeared to be an equivocal stand on devolution and is putting more persuasive weight into the constituencies rather than into Central Office administration, they expect to win back the voters who for tactical or protest reasons left during the last two general elections.

The conference agreed on a directly elected Scottish assembly, but with the crucial authority over industry and trade still left to Westminster.

This new Conservative formula will now be projected by the party organization, which has already been shaken up, with a number of the most senior and qualified agents redirected from administrative jobs to tasks in the constituencies.

The party says that already since Mrs Thatcher's appointment as leader and the selection of new, younger candidates in several constituencies lost last year, there has been a resurgence of support. A substantial number of branches have reopened and many Conservatives, unimpressed by what they see as the "leftist" voting of the nationalist MPs are ready to return behind the Tory lines.

Court officia threaten to strike over p

The administration o could be brought to a s unless more than 5,000 clerks' assistants receive pay deal, Mr Terence L side secretary of the negotiating committee, the annual conference National Association of Clerks' Assistants at E on Saturday.

"Industrial action association would th courts into complete ch administration of justi be brought to a comple still."

Mr Lyon was referri motions calling for i action should salary talks break down. "A the magisterial service ries with it low status tion and, potentially ness", he said.

[illegible] that [illegible] advice to private pra who are paid fees wh the officer's monthly sa pale", he said.

Mr Lyon said that a bitterness among the could for the first tim magistrates' courts bei with serious industria

Mr Mason: Firms favour Europe

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, said last night that a survey he conducted in his Barnsley constituency area among 24 companies employing more than 15,000 people supported the argument for staying in Europe.

The minister, who is fighting the pro-EEC campaign with four of the remaining five miners' sponsored MPs in the Yorkshire coalfield against the policy of the union, said in Barnsley that job prospects and living standards could be adversely affected by Britain's withdrawal.

Of the 24 companies, 20 favoured staying in the EEC. [illegible] time this area's standard of living and its wealth have been dependent on coal. This is no longer so. . . . It is still a strong element within our industrial make-up, but having recognized that this could always be a weakness, a tremendous drive for diversification of industry has been made.

"It seems to be paying off now. Industrial estates are being developed and figures in the survey show that as tariffs come down, exports increase and prospects look good. All that could be jeopardized if we fail to stay in Europe."

Barnsley and district, Mr Mason said, was a microcosm of many parts of Britain where coal seams had become exhausted, pits had been closed, and new industries developed.

[illegible] who did market research to sell abroad to maintain production and keep people in jobs happened to be managements, so managements should at least have a hearing.

He added that Sir Derek Ezra, National Coal Board chairman, had just issued a warning that coal prices were approaching a point where Britain would price herself out of the market.

Mr Mason said: "This is an ominous sign, because in five years we shall be self-sufficient in oil from the North Sea and this will be a national threat to coal selling in the domestic market.

"If we come out of Europe, we shall be frozen outside the tariff walls. If the coal industry is to maintain our present levels of production it needs the larger market of 250 million people in Western Europe" [illegible] companies and vast potential once a decision to stay in the EEC was made.

Mrs Castle's questions to EEC chief

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, speaking at Bradford yesterday, said that as the referendum approached, British people were most concerned about the prospects for further rises in food prices, increases in unemployment and the power of the EEC to override Parliament.

She set out three questions which she wanted M Ortoli, president of the EEC Commission, to answer before the referendum took place.

Will the Commission undertake that the British Government's plan to save British Leyland will not be declared illegal under Article 92 of the Treaty of Rome?

Will the Commission agree that imported food such as mutton and lamb from New Zealand and Canadian wheat?

Do you agree that laws passed by the British Parliament should have priority in the British courts over EEC regulations?

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, told a Britain in Europe rally in Plymouth on Saturday that it would be "sheer national insanity" to quit. Foreign observers watching the referendum debate must be reminded of the Weimar politicians who spent their time debating anything but the immediate economic crisis, while Germany was paralysed by slump and political instability".

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Hexham, who was one of the original EEC negotiators, told the same rally that leaving the Community could be a lengthy process. "It would take us possibly up to two years, first of all to untangle the complex treaty commitments which are already embarked upon and, secondly, to negotiate new agreements over a wide field."

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, said that a "no" vote would question Britain's right to break its treaty obligations. "We have no such right, any more than our partners in the Community." The only lawful way out would be by the consent of our partners.

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said at a London press conference it would be a "grotesque blunder" for Britain to leave the EEC while in the grip of a massive economic crisis. "The suggestion that pulling out of Europe would enable us to face our crisis with less difficulty is the most dangerous nonsense."

Thorpe view, page 12

Many racing crashes 'due to driver error'

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

A survey of Formula One motor racing accidents published today finds that nearly half were apparently due to driver error. Mechanical failure, often thought to be a major factor, accounted for only a quarter.

The survey analysed 224 [illegible] say that these are safe, to the extent that the risk of failure would be exceedingly small as with any other structure.

But you also have to look at a building's use. If it is a public building such as a cinema, school or meeting hall, where a collapse could be a serious disaster, you are obviously even more concerned about safety. Strengthening or continuous monitoring of strength, is more likely to be needed.

Of 22,500 buildings indentified as containing the cement, the department says 362 need immediate repair.

Two thirds of the 60,000 homes affected, and four fifths of the schools, are owned by local authorities. Because of councils' anxiety about the cost of tests and repairs, a working party of officials from government departments, local authorities and health authorities will examine the financial implications.

The National Association of Head Teachers says that 123 schools in England and Wales have been completely closed because of concern about safety, and 41 partly closed. Remedial work has been completed in 443 others.

In the light of the new safety committee's probable recommendations, the cost of the high alumina disaster is likely to be much less than in some early [illegible] But it will [illegible] of pounds.

In a book just published, Professor Neville shows that there were ample danger signs and direct warnings, including his own, that should have alerted the industry to HAC's defects many years ago. Its structural use was banned in Bavaria as early as 1962, after the roofs of six agricultural buildings had collapsed in 1961.

He suggests that the balance of manufacturers, users and general interest parties (government agencies and researchers) has not always been well maintained at the British Standards Institution.

I think the system of control over materials and methods of design and construction is basically sound. Those of us who serve on the approving committees have probably learnt the lesson that we have to be careful not to allow anybody with very strong vested interest to get control.

High Alumina Cement Concrete, by Adam Neville (Construction Press, £6.75).

Alumina cement danger signs 'went unheeded'

Continued from page 1

will not be necessary unless there are obvious signs of distress.

In other cases buildings will have to be looked at. There are tests to determine the degree of conversion and the current strength, and from that you can determine reasonably accurately what the ultimate strength will be.

The survey analysed 224 formula for Grand Prix cars was raised from 1½ to three litres, and 1972. It was carried out by the Jim Clark Foundation, a research organization set up in memory of the Scottish driver, killed in Germany in 1968.

Of the accidents, 122 happened during races, 91 in practice and 11 in testing. The apparent causes are given as: 48.6 per cent driver error, 24.7 per cent mechanical failure, 7.6 per cent collision and 7.4 per cent tyre failure. The weather had no significant effect.

In 85.8 per cent of accidents the driver escaped unhurt, and 3.1 per cent were fatal, involving the deaths of seven drivers.

Italian drivers were significantly more prone to accidents than average.

Grand Prix Accident Survey, 1966-72 (The Jim Clark Foundation, 20 Tudor Street, London, EC4, £2).

Mr Powell challenges pro-Marketeers to repeal Act 'infringing sovereignty'

Mr Enoch Powell has challenged those who say that membership of the EEC involves no loss of sovereignty to repeal an Act passed before the Treaty of Accession was ratified. In the Act, he said, Parliament asserted that the laws and taxes of the Community would prevail over its own and that the Community could make laws and impose taxes in this country directly.

He said that the passing of the Act, which "only managed to squeak through the House of Commons with one-figure majorities", was said at the time to be a precondition for the ratification of accession.

If those who advocated British membership undertook to repeal the Act, he would instantly desist from opposition.

Mr Powell, United Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, was speaking on Saturday at West Bromwich, near his old constituency of Wolverhampton, South-west. He said:

The same cause which exiled me from my native heath a year ago brings me back again to it today for the first time. It is the cause for which better men than I am have not hesitated to leave behind them much more than a parliamentary seat or the party affiliations of half a lifetime. It is no less a cause than that for which our own nation and others, often with our approval and support, have been ready to fight and fight again.

That cause is no other than the right to live under no laws but those made by our own representatives, to pay no taxes but those imposed by our own Parliament, and to be governed by no government but that responsible to our own people.

All the high-falutin' debates about sovereignty, all the talk about power and influence in the world, all the pleas for unity in Europe, are so many prevarications to keep at arm's length the simple question: by whom will the British people consent to be governed?

If those who wish to see Britain part of the Common Market dispute this, if they say, as they sometimes do, that Britain is merely being asked to cooperate as a free, independent nation with other free and independent nations in matters of common interest, then I propose a test of their sincerity, and promise for my own part to abide by it.

Mr Powell then referred to the Act which gave power to the EEC.

I make this offer. Let those who advocate British membership undertake to repeal that Act and I will instantly desist from opposition. If, as they say, we are still free to take our own decisions, if ministers are still to be responsible to the British Parliament and the British electorate for the laws, the taxes and the policies under which we are to live, there is no need for such an Act.

But you will see that there will be no response to my challenge. I will tell you why. The very nature and essence of the Community is incompatible with the right of its members to make laws, impose taxes, and frame policies: it is intended to be a new state, or superstate, in its own right.

That is why the British Parliament had to be compelled to relinquish those rights which our most powerful kings have not dared to usurp and our most dangerous enemies have not been able to destroy. That is why at Dublin earlier this year the French President was heard exultantly to declare that not one word of any of the treaties had been altered: they are the bond by which our existence as a parliamentary self-governing democracy is signed away.

At no previous time in their history would the British have contemplated such a surrender. They will not now, unless they are successfully deceived. Hence the attempts which are made with all the orchestra of persuasion to tell the British people that they have no power to decide the question, because there is really no question at all, no real or practicable alternative.

I do not wonder at these attempts, because now that the electors have the opportunity to decide, the only way to prevent them from recovering their political rights is to persuade them that after all they have not got the power to do so.

Mr Powell went on to attack those who said there was no alternative to staying in the EEC because there were no other markets. Describing their case as "a travesty of facts so well known and recent that the impudence of the deception rivals its mendacity", he advanced three arguments against it.

First, in the years before Britain joined the Community 30 months ago, British exports were steadily increasing in volume and value.

Second, British trade before we joined the Community comprised only a quite small and diminishing element of Commonwealth trade.

Mr Powell's third submission included the point that the proportion of our exports to the other eight countries of the EEC had increased from 27 per cent in 1965 to 30 per cent in 1972, the last year before entry.

It shows that while we were still outside the Common Market tariff barrier our exports to its members were buoyant. So, even if those same barriers were to be reerected against us now, we could still look forward to the Common Market taking something like a third of our exports

Almost every other sector of our exports was showing an increase. I will not trouble you with all the figures: but the share of Europe outside the present EEC grew over the same period from 17½ to 21 per cent of our export market and the share of the Americas from 18 to 20 per cent. To the groaners and moaners, therefore, who want to chloroform the British electorate by telling them that they have no hope of making a living outside the warm, protective womb of the EEC, we reply: "Don't be silly".

Six out of 10 'want to stay'

The latest opinion poll indicates that six out of 10 voters wish Britain to stay in the EEC.

A Gallup Poll for yesterday's *Sunday Telegraph* showed 60 per cent for and 29 per cent against, with 11 per cent undecided. This is a 3 per cent increase in support for the EEC since Gallup's last poll earlier in the month.

Lecturer wins crossword regional final

From a Special Correspondent
Bristol

The fifth regional final of the Cutty Sark/*The Times* National Crossword Championship took place in Bristol yesterday, with 104 competitors.

The winner and regional champion was Mr Hugh Stubbs, a senior lecturer in classics at Exeter University, who was also the champion for the Bristol region in 1972 and 1973. He scored maximum puzzle points.

The runner-up was Mr Terence Girdlestone, who scored maximum puzzle points and 89 time bonus points. Mr Girdlestone, who was Bristol regional champion last year and Midlands regional champion in 1973, also qualifies to attend the national final in London in September.

Prizes were presented by Mrs Lindsay Ramsey on behalf of Cutty Sark to Mr M. H. Hodgson and Mr D. A. Holland, who came third and fourth with maximum puzzle points. Mr J. Boss and Mr R. Willesden were the only other competitors to score maximum puzzle points.

Dearer rail travel starts

British Rail's second biggest fare rise took effect yesterday with increases ranging from 15 per cent on single fares to 24 per cent on annual season tickets.

The increase comes after a 12½ per cent rise in January, and British Rail say that commuters could face a third.

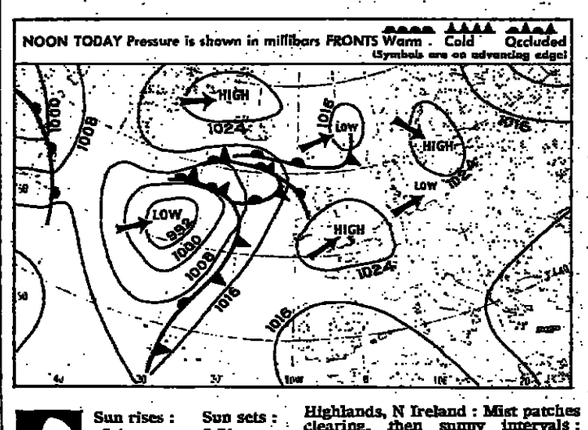
Girl murder charge

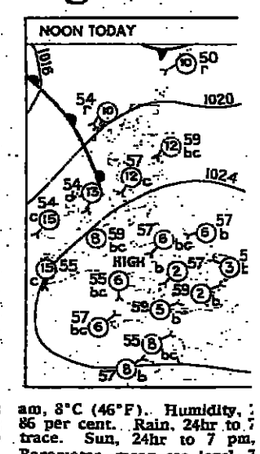
Stanley Rogers, aged 56, a labourer, of Rosebury Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, is to appear before Brentford magistrates today charged with murdering Alison Chadwick, aged 10, who vanished last June.

Petition for hungry

A petition pressing for more government aid for the world's hungry was handed in at 10 Downing Street yesterday on behalf of 12,000 members of the Methodist Association of Youth Clubs

Weather forecast and recordings





Sun rises: 5.4 am Sun sets: 8.51 pm
Moon sets: 2.0 am Moon rises: 1.53 pm
Full moon: May 25.
Lighting up: 9.21 pm to 4.33 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.34 am, 6.6m (21.5ft); 8.55 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Avonmouth, 1.40 am, 11.1m (36.4ft); 2.29 pm, 10.9m (35.8ft). Dover, 6.1 am, 5.7m (18.7ft); 6.31 pm, 5.9m (19.2ft). Hull, 12.48 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 12.59 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Liverpool, 6.3 am, 8.1m (26.7ft); 6.51 pm, 7.9m (26.0ft).

Pressure is high over the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England: Mostly cloudy at first but sunny later; wind NE, light; max temp 15°C (59°F).

East Anglia, central N, S, E, SW, NW England, Midlands, Wales, Channel Islands, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mist patches clearing, then sunny spells; wind variable, light; max temp 16°C (61°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Argyll, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, N Ireland: Mist patches clearing, then sunny intervals; wind mainly SW, light; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy with occasional rain; wind SW, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Some E and NE areas will probably become cloudy and rather cool with occasional rain, but elsewhere it will be mainly dry and sunny with temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 96 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 1.12in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1015.2 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 86 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 am, trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, Barometer, mean sea level, 7 am, 1,025.7 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	c	29	79	Cuneolo	c	15	59	Jersey	s	11	57
Amsterdm	c	15	59	Copenhgn	s	14	57	L Palmas	f	21	70
Athens	f	25	77	Dublin	s	15	59	Lisbon	s	19	66
Barcelona	s	28	82	Edinburgh	f	13	55	Locarno	s	24	75
Beirut	f	23	73	Florence	s	27	81	London	c	11	52
Berlin	s	21	70	Funchal	s	19	66	Luxembrg	c	22	72
Bermuda	c	21	70	Geneva	c	21	70	Madrid	f	27	81
Biarritz	c	16	61	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Majorca	f	27	81
Birmingm	c	10	50	Guernsey	s	15	59	Malaga	c	19	66
Bristol	c	14	57	Helsinki	s	13	55	Malta	s	24	75
Brussels	c	16	61	Innsbruck	s	23	73	Manchstr	c	12	54
Budapest	f	30	79	Istanbul	s	18	64	Moscow	s	26	79
Naples	s	25	77								
New York	c	19	66								
Oslo	s	19	66								
Paris	c	17	63								
Reykjavik	f	10	50								
Rome	s	24	75								
Stockholm	s	20	68								
Tel Aviv	s	32	90								
Venice	s	28	82								
Vienna	s	24	75								
Warsaw	s	24	75								
Zurich	s	24	75								

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, May 18

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	4.8	.73	12	54	Sun
Bridlington	4.1	.51	10	50	Sun
Gorleston	0.1	.09	11	52	Fog
Clacton	—	—	11	52	Cloud
Margate	—	—	12	54	Cloud
S COAST					
Hastings	0.6	—	12	54	Cloud
Eastbourne	0.6	—	13	55	Cloud
Brighton	—	—	13	55	Cloud
Worthing	0.5	—	13	55	Cloud
Bognor R	0.8	.01	13	55	Cloud
Southsea	—	.01	13	55	Cloud
Sandown	1.1	—	14	57	Cloud
Bournemth	8.5	—	15	59	Sun
Exmouth	10.2	—	15	59	Sunny
Torquay	10.5	—	16	61	Sunny
Falmouth	11.7	—	17	63	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecamb	11.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Blackpool	13.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Ilfracombe	13.3	—	15	59	Sunny
Newquay	12.0	—	14	57	Sunny

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 13; Belgium, Blr; Denmark, Dkr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 3; France, Frs 3.80; Germany, DM 1; Greece, Dr 50; Holland, Dfl 1; Italy, Lire 600; Luxembourg, Lfr 40; Madeira, Esc 15; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Pta 95; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00.

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Collapse unless Britain quits, Mr Shore says

The only way out of the crisis into which Britain and its people had been plunged was to withdraw from the EEC, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday in Poplar, east London.

Mr Shore, who begins today a five-day visit to Russia with two other ministers, said that if Britain remained a member of the EEC "today's crisis will become tomorrow's collapse. The evidence is there for all to see."

The pro-Marketeers, having brought us with false promises of prosperity to this sorry pass, can no longer even pretend that membership is in the interests of Britain. Now they say only that it is too dangerous to come out.

But of course they are wrong; the truth is precisely the opposite.

Britain trailing in trade with E Europe

By Richard Davy

The old left-wing argument that Britain would be better able to develop trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe if she were outside the European Community is effectively demolished in a booklet by John and Pauline Pinder published today.

It shows that in 10 years trade between the six founder members of the Community and Eastern Europe has grown twice as fast as Britain's trade with the same area. In the same period Britain has fallen from second to fourth place among West European exporters to the Soviet Union.

Although trade with Eastern Europe is still a small proportion of the Community's total trade "it has been growing much faster than the total during the past 10 years. . . . If growth continues for another few years at rates similar to those of the past decades Eastern Europe will account for a tenth of the exports of the Community as a whole".

However, there are still problems. Although the Soviet Union has at last recognized the Community as a reality and received representatives of the European Commission in Moscow, it is still reluctant to open formal relations or to accept the Commission as a negotiating partner.

The Community for its part wishes to avoid driving the East Europeans into greater dependence on the Soviet Union.

The structure of East-West trade also limits growth since it is still heavily dependent on primary products from the Comecon countries, though the proportion of manufactured goods is increasing.

Two other problems are how to protect the Community from dumping, since Comecon's pricing systems are very different from those of the EEC, and how to provide a framework for industrial cooperation agreements

The Pinders point out that many of the larger projects are too big for individual West European countries, but "the Community could, if it acts as a united group, compete effectively with the Americans for the biggest projects too".

The European Community's Policy towards Eastern Europe by John and Pauline Pinder (Chatham House and PEP, £1.30; from Research Publications Limited, Victoria Hall, Fingal Street, London SE10 0RF, 18p postage).

HOME NEWS

rentice suggestion of ewer teaching jobs greeted with anger

Staff Reporter

achers' union leaders have ted angrily to a warning Mr Prentice, Secretary of for Education, that be- of the economic situation may not be jobs for all teachers next year.

Frederick Jarvis, general tary of the National Union eachers, said it was the t of folly for the Govern- to go to the considerable nse of training teachers and to contemplate not provid- obs for them.

e minister appeared to be g that the Government was going to provide enough y out of the rate support to ensure that teachers obs when they left college.

Max Morris, a former president, said that in- of encouraging growth in ation Mr Prentice seemed ent on destroying its le. "He does not seem to stand that lower invest- in children is cockeyed nics and that education alongside rapid inflation sure recipe for making s worse", he said.

Jarvis and Mr Ron Cock- reasurer of the National iation of Schoolmasters, hey would fight any move would mean unemploy- for teachers. "Teachers ut the Government in a embarrassing situation if eptable things take ", Mr Cocking said.

Prentice's remarks are in ticle in the magazine, r Councillor, to be pub- on Wednesday. Referring nding cuts next year, he "There may not be full yment for all the new rs in 1976-77, there may her school meal charges, may be other cuts in non- ng costs.

is a very painful choice, l for me and painful for councillors, but the edu- service has got to face the country's economic on like everyone else."

Prentice also said that legislation was ready for ainst the seven councils have refused to introduce schemes for comprehensive education. He had told the authorities that unless they produced schemes by July, he would introduce legislation in the next session of Parliament.

"I would be very sorry to have to coerce any local authorities", he said, "but the Labour Government is determined to bring about the abolition of selection in secondary education."

Be European, teachers told: Pupils must be encouraged to become citizens of Europe and schooling should take on a more international flavour, Dr Farquhar McIntosh, Rector of the Royal High School, Edinburgh, told a weekend conference in Edinburgh of the European Association of Teachers (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes):

He said that the way ahead in education lay in local authorities pursuing a deliberately European-oriented education policy. The international baccalaureate should be introduced into Scottish schools as an alternative to the Scottish Certificate of Education.

"It cannot be stressed too strongly", he added, "that the overriding objective at all levels should be the elimination of insularity and the emergence of young people with a European outlook."

After O-level examinations pupils should have the choice of sitting the international baccalaureate which was recognized as fitting the holder for university entrance in most countries of the world.

Senior pupils should be given an opportunity for extended exchange schemes with Continental pupils so that in a practical way they could familiarize themselves with the food, drink, music and sport of the country of their choice.

"We must see the secondary curriculum in terms of attempting to introduce the feelings and emotions and aspirations of people if we are going to create anything in the way of permanent international reconciliation", he said. "We must invest in access to international experience."



Mr Eris Lytle, the mason who rebuilt the war-damaged Wren church of St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London, in Fulton, Missouri, visiting the church's original site in London yesterday.

Man who built Wren church in US

By Philip Howard

The master mason who rebuilt the only Wren church in the United States arrived in London yesterday to inspect the hole that his masterpiece has left behind in the City.

Mr Eris Lytle is 70 and has worked all his life with brick and stone. When Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, decided to ship a Wren church stone by stone across the Atlantic and rerect it as a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill and his "Iron Curtain" speech, Mr Lytle was selected as one of the few men in the United States able to do such work.

He spent a year and a half piecing together one of the most intricate jig-saw puzzles in the history of architecture, the translated church of St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, with its distinctive tower and belfry.

Mr Lytle personally handled each of the 7,000 stones, reshaped broken and damaged stones, cut and matched new stones, followed Wren's blueprints with punctilious accuracy, and relearned obsolete arts of the Renaissance craftsmen. He has become one of the foremost practical students of Wren, with a large library of his master's books and plans.

Mr Lytle is a painstaking perfectionist with a relaxed Southern drawl and a twinkling eye. Standing on the site of the biggest construction job in his life, which is now a City garden, he said: "It started off by being just a job like any other. But after a while I became obsessed with the 300 years of history and with Wren's plans. It was an exceptional design. We do not have anything like that sort of work or Portland stone in our country."

The 700 tons of stone arrived in America higgledy-piggledy, in the wrong order and often mislabelled. Some of it was broken, and Mr Lytle had to carve replacement pieces, learning to match the grain and texture of stone, and to do Renaissance scroll work.

The only craftsmen in the United States capable of doing the antique plasterwork, carpentry, and other specialist jobs were aged immigrants from countries like Italy. A German who was found to do the copperwork on the roof was so old that he could not climb up himself, and had to direct his apprentice by remote control.

Mr Lytle said: "We could not do the job today, so many of the old crafts and skills have died out in the decade since we rebuilt St Mary's. I think we have removed the church to a better place than it would be in here, with all these tall buildings round it. It just does not make any sense to me putting modern buildings beside an old masterpiece."

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon demonstrators daub US embassy as police stand by

Lisbon, May 18.—Handwritten posters and handbills began appearing in Lisbon today calling for demonstrations against the American embassy and two military bases commanded by moderate officers.

The posters, signed by an outlawed Maoist group, said 50 "fascists" had already been arrested by a left-wing Army artillery unit. They urged the public to demand other arrests and to gather outside the American Embassy to demand the arrest and expulsion of an unnamed American agent and the ambassador, Mr Frank Carlucci.

The posters said other demonstrations should be mounted against the commando base at Amadora and the armoured cavalry base at Santarem.

About 50 demonstrators quickly gathered outside the American embassy waving red flags and shouting slogans. As police watched, they attacked diplomatic cars parked outside, pasted posters on the walls and splashed the walls with red paint.

One teenager was raised on the shoulders of another to paint a red swastika on the United States emblem

"The police are just standing around watching them," a Briton at the scene said. "They are not doing anything." A United Press International photographer who tried to take pictures was threatened with violence.

It was the first time a demonstration had been launched against the embassy without the building being surrounded by military security forces for protection.

The posters said one of the "fascists" detained by the First Light Artillery Regiment was Senhor Rui Pena, a director of the right-of-centre Social Democratic Centre Party. This regiment, stationed near Lisbon airport, was the target of a coup attempt by right-wing military officers in March. Diplomats describe it as the most left-wing military unit in the country.

The posters urged the public to come into the streets to demand the arrest of Major Jaime Neves, the commander of the commandos stationed in the suburb of Amadora, and Captain Salgueiro Maia, of the armoured cavalry school in Santarem, north of the capital. Diplomats said these two men were among the decreasing number of moderate officers remaining in the ruling Armed Forces Movement (MFA).

The 240 leading members of the MFA began arriving in Lisbon today to discuss the creation of a Cuban-style people's movement and a revolutionary tribunal to try political crimes.

Military sources said these moves, if approved, could provoke the resignation of some moderate officers.

The officers and men serving in the movement's assembly will officially open their conference tomorrow at a naval base identified with the MFA's radical wing across the Tagus river from Lisbon.—UPI.

Greek-Turkish talks off to satisfactory start

Rome, May 18.—The Greek and Turkish Foregin ministers resumed talks here today on outstanding disputes between the two countries and afterwards both expressed guarded satisfaction.

"There is no reason not to be satisfied", Mr Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, said when they broke up for lunch after two hours of discussion in the morning at the Greek Embassy. "There you have it", added Mr Dimotrios Bitsios, his Greek counterpart.

They began three days of talks yesterday, representing the first high level contacts between the two countries in six months.

The Greco-Turkish dispute on the Aegean. They were meeting today alone, while two groups of experts met separately, one on the Aegean and the other on "bilateral problems", presumably Cyprus.

The Rome talks may lead to a summit meeting in Brussels later this month between Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and Mr Suleiman Demirel, the Turkish leader. Both will be in Brussels for a Nato summit.

Progress in Rome could also encourage negotiations resuming in Vienna on June 5 between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

In Nicosia, both President Makarios and Mr Glafkos Clerides, his deputy, have told Greek Cypriot refugees from the Turkish occupied north that there can be no agreement on

Leading article, page 13

French are satisfied with Teng visit result

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 16

China is waiting to see the results of the commercial exploitation of Concorde before deciding on taking up its option on the Anglo-French supersonic aircraft, M Chirac, the Prime Minister, said yesterday. He was seeing off Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese First Deputy Minister, at Orly airport.

President Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by M Chirac, is to make a return visit to China next year, Mr Chirac told reporters.

More frequent political discussions between the two governments and the setting up of a joint economic commission to develop trade are the two chief results of Mr Teng's six-day visit which ended, however, without any formal communiqué.

The political consultations are not to be institutionalized. They will begin with discussions in Paris between Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and M Sauvagnargues, his French colleague, next autumn before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. M Sauvagnargues will then visit Peking before the end of the year.

"We have agreed that it will be useful for our two foreign ministers to meet more frequently to discuss the situation of the world where its evolution often gives us common worries", M Chirac said.

Mr Teng's visit had brought welcome Chinese support for the construction of Europe and for French efforts towards creating a new economic world order between the industrialized countries and the producers of raw materials, M Chirac went on.

China is, however, not expected to attend an international energy conference which the French now hope will be resumed.

The French are well satisfied with the political results of the visit. They have lavished attention on Mr Teng, conscious that France has been singled out by Peking for distinction among the European countries. But they are also emphasizing privately that they do not see eye to eye with the Chinese over Europe as a kind of "war machine" against the Soviet Union.

After a heavy attack on the Russians in his banquet speech at the opening of the visit, Mr Teng has judged it wiser not to return to the subject again.

Just before Mr Teng left, M Sauvagnargues said that France's close and friendly relations with China were not directed against anyone.

vern plan ls for w bridge

n Young
g Reporter

on of the Severn Gorge, regarded as the birth- of the industrial revolu- are to be published by d Development Corpora- day.

s at Coalbrookdale, in rge, that Abraham Darby ceeded in smelting iron al, thus it is said, alter- course of history. By the ighteenth century the s huddled along the steep formed a unique indus- mplex.

les Hulbert, a visitor in escribed it as "the most rdinary district in the studded with ironworks, orks, boat building esta- ents, retail stores, inns uses, perhaps 150 vessels river actively employed iting for cargoes, while ds and hundreds of busy s are assiduously en- melting with the heat of oaring furnace: and enveloped in thickest and incessant dust, are ul and happy."

y is commemorated y his famous iron bridge, homas Telford, who was any years commissioner blic works for Shropshire, ven his name to what will ally be one of the three new towns in Britain.

potential recreational of the gorge was recogn- y the former Dawley cor- on, who produced a vation plan in February, But the growing interest dustrial archaeology and uccess of the open air ms at Blists Hill and oakdale have emphasized tential as a tourist attrac-

latest plans place ular emphasis on relieving congestion and improved ge. They call for an sion of the Telford ring to take through traffic f the gorge and for the uction of a new bridge the river.

e the road is constructed, ould be possible to limit in the Ironbridge area ses only, with a shuttle e between two museum car

superb woodlands over- g the gorge, the report should be progressively to public ownership intain a balance between rvation and public access. knowledges a conflict of st between various visitors uggests that canoeing com- es, for example, should e permitted until arrange- have been made for car ng, camping and boat ce.

hough the report is con- d primarily with conserva- it acknowledges the social ground of the area, such e predominance of older e and the decline in yment and commerce. has also been a recent of middle-class new s, who threaten the con- y of the local community. ncludes:

nsurance of policies will have carefully oriented in order nance the lives of both the anding residents as well as newcomers, otherwise a situa- of all graft and no stock e created, not a good base uch to consume the long y and tradition of the area.

Mersey docks peace brings back the liners

Regional report

John Chartres

The news that an £8m passenger ship, with accommodation for 400 and her destinations Spain, Madeira and the Canaries, will be operating from Liverpool this year has lifted the hearts of the thousands on Merseyside who have been in their river for nearly 10 years.

The introduction from October of winter cruises from Liverpool in the Spanish-owned Monte Granada may not quite replace the glamour and excitement of first-class passengers' steamer trunks being hustled across riverside stations by retinues of porters; or bring back the elegant travelling ladies and gentlemen taking their last dinners ashore in the main restaurant of the Adelphi Hotel, a replica of a Cunarder's dining saloon.

Nevertheless, it is being regarded here as one of several encouraging signs that the port of Liverpool may be recovering from a depressing downward slide which many date back to the last sailings of the faithful Canadian Pacific liners in the 1960s.

From that time on, it seemed to many observers and lovers of the Merseyside scene, Liverpool fell into a decline, first with the dockers earning an appalling reputation for labour troubles and then with the closure of the south dock system. That meant one could no longer enjoy, from the public benches on the pierhead, the free show of great ships passing to and fro and mooring at Princes landing stage.

With the departure of Cunard to Southampton and the eventual reduction of Canadian Pacific services to the occasional immigrant ship, the Mersey was left with only the Dublin, Belfast and Isle of Man ferries carrying passengers.

Now officials of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company are pointing to three significant improvements. The first, the reintroduction of passenger sailings by the Spanish Aznar line, is in commercial terms a relatively small one. The line is already operating two ships on mixed passenger-cargo services to northern Spain and the [illegible] disembark downriver, at Alexandra dock, Bootle.

She will, however, be a very welcome occasional sight in the Mersey to the handful of enthusiasts who still take lunchtime trips with sandwiches and binoculars on the 4p ferries to the Wirral shore. The ferries themselves are threatened with closure in favour of an underground railway system.

The other improvements which Mr J. J. Page, chairman of the Mersey company, and his colleagues are making known at sales missions are the recent pay settlement by the dockers within the terms of the social contract and the fact that five international shipping conferences have either removed or reduced surcharges imposed on customers using Liverpool because of the previous unreliability of the port.

The dockers, once the most militant group in British industry (there are now only 7,500 of them, compared with more than 17,000 in the 1960s) not only settled for a wage increase within the terms of the social contract but agreed to defer a [illegible]

Their decision came after a productivity agreement last October which has given sufficient stability to the port for the shipping conferences of Brazil and the River Plate to remove their surcharges altogether and for those of India-Pakistan-Bangladesh, the Far East, and Ceylon to reduce theirs.

Mr Page, whose company lost £2,500,000 in 1973, the last recorded year of trading, remains cautious in his optimism: "I could not make any forecasts for the next set of financial results because our own local improvements have coincided with the general downturn in world trade", he said. "But now that we have got a reputation for having got over our labour troubles we just hope that this stability will remain."

Oslo police on alert for embassy attacks

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, May 18

Police and security forces have been alerted, and special armed police guards placed on several embassies in Oslo, after information to the authorities that members of the West German Baader Meinhoff terrorist organization have arrived in Oslo to carry out "an armed action" against the Swedish embassy here.

It is reported that police know the names of the terrorists, but so far no arrests have been made.

First, the Swedish and West German Embassies were given protection but visible police activity in Oslo indicates that the security measures are much more extensive.

The trial of members of the Baader Meinhoff group is due to start in West Germany on Wednesday, and it is believed the group is planning to seize hostages to be bartered for the freedom of the accused. Sweden is a target because the Swedish Government handed over to the West German authorities Baader Meinhoff terrorists who held members of the West German Embassy in Stockholm hostage in the recent terrorist operation there.

Norway is relatively easy to enter, because of the "passport union" between the Nordic countries which allows travel without passports. Further, once non-Nordic passport holders enter one of the Nordic countries, subsequent passport control between the Nordic countries is very lenient, usually non-existent. There has lately been some tightening up but the border between Norway and Sweden is still almost as open as the border between England and Scotland.

Police have been on full alert since yesterday. As a precaution against possible terrorist operations, a special police unit is in existence consisting of top marksmen specially trained for counter-terrorist operations.

Right to speak Welsh in Commons sought

A formal application is to be made to the House of Commons for the right to use Welsh in debates.

Yesterday Mr Gwynfor Evans, MP for Carmarthen and president of Plaid Cymru, said it was hoped that Welsh could first be used during debates of the Welsh Grand Committee. There should be no difficulty in installing simultaneous translation equipment.

Plaid Cymru hopes to get all-party support. Mr Evans said it had been ruled that only English could be used. "But Welsh is the oldest British language and if they want to claim that this is the British Parliament, then this would be one way of sustaining the claim", he said.

Union leader urges social contract review

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

A new call for a reappraisal of the social contract in the light of the changes in economic and social conditions since it was drawn up last year was made yesterday by the president of the National Union of Public Employees.

Opening the union's conference in Scarborough, Mr John Mew said that after 15 months of the contract the labour movement must decide whether it needed amendment or replacement.

A policy was needed to combat the consequences of inflation while broadening the base of society to meet the needs of economic and social justice.

The social contract and the Employment Protection Bill, which would soon become law, opened up new possibilities for trade unions to increase their influence and strengthen their organization. The past two years had shown the power of unions. "When working men and women act collectively through their trade unions, they can determine the pattern of history far more effectively than princes, peers, prime ministers or newspaper proprietors", Mr Mew said.

"It is an essential part of our function as active trade unionists to ensure that this collective strength is not frittered away in futile exercises but is always used in a way which will bring real benefit to working people and their families."

The NUPE has nearly 500,000 members, and the conference is one of the first since the TUC economic committee considered tightening up the social contract's wage restraint guidelines last week. It will also provide the first opportunity for Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, to address rank-and-file trade unionists.

He will do so tomorrow, immediately before the conference debates the social contract and wage restraint. Today it is to discuss wage claims to be submitted later this year on behalf of local government manual workers and hospital ancillary staff.

More than 20 branches of the union are backing a demand for a new minimum wage of £40 a week, coupled with a cost-of-living protection arrangement. That would be an increase of a third over the present minimum. The 600 delegates will also be urged to oppose any cuts in public spending that threaten jobs and reduce living standards.

French to hold underground nuclear tests

Paris, May 18.—M Yvon Bourges, the Defence Minister, has said in an interview to be published tomorrow that France will conduct several underground nuclear tests in the south Pacific this year.

President Giscard d'Estaing announced the switch from atmospheric to underground tests shortly after taking office last year. Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Sweden and Peru had protested against tests in the atmosphere.

M Bourges told the magazine *Le Point* that there would be several underground tests this year, adding: "We are advancing in nuclear armament much faster than everybody believes."

France has already warned shipping to keep 30 miles clear of Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls in French Polynesia in readiness for the tests.—Reuter.

Tories terms for aiding Government

Continued from page 1

set out now to reduce its borrowing requirement by making immediate cuts in public spending.

"Let them bring forward into the current year as much as possible of the £1,100m cuts that are planned for next year", he said. "Let the Government start now on reducing the £2,000m being spent this year on subsidies for council rents, food and nationalized industry prices.

"This is a harsh prescription, but these spending bills have already been allowed to rise too high. Delay in action now will only lead to the need for even harsher action later this year.

"It will make it even harder for the nation to give any protection to the poorest in our society in the economic blizzard that lies ahead. All this is necessary if we are to resume the ancient practice of having our cake before we eat it."

3. The highly misleading social contract needed to be replaced. Even for those who were able to construe the document, the social contract positively encouraged wage bargainers to claim wage increases beyond what the nation could afford. "Almost every pay claim that is advanced, however extravagant, can be founded on one sentence or another of the social contract", he said.

4. The Government should set absolute cash limits to public sector spending next year. Ministers and councils must understand, beyond any doubt, that they will not have their cash resources increased beyond a clear limit. The Government must stop underwriting public spending deficits with money that was not available.

5. Those who run nationalized industries must be led clearly to understand that the Government would not bail them out with any extra cash. If Sir Monty Finniston [chairman of the British Steel Corporation], for example, judged that the steel industry could not remain competitive if wages went beyond a certain level, then he should be given confidence that the Government would not require him to act in any different way.

6. There policies should be pursued by a government united in its determination. "Mr Benn [Secretary of State for Industry] must be removed from his present post", Sir Geoffrey said. "The Chancellor's warnings about the inescapable choice between higher wages and higher unemployment cannot be expected to carry conviction while Mr Wilson allows the minister in charge of industry to argue precisely the opposite."

Sir Geoffrey said that those were the actions urgently needed to begin the reconstruction of the economy.

"The Conservative Party has already supported the Government on some vital issues", he said. "We cannot be expected to go on doing so while the Government continues to pursue destructive programmes which undermine the confidence that it needs in other ways to sustain."

The question that Britain needed to be asking was not "what should be our economic policy?" but "when will the campaign for democratic socialism begin to recover its will to fight within the Labour Party?"

That was a reference to the "party within a party" set up to support Mr Gaitskell when he set out to defeat the left wing over a party conference decision in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Leyland cash rebellion: A group of Conservative backbenchers, acting against the advice of the Shadow Cabinet, intend to vote against the motion approving £50m assistance from the Exchequer to British Leyland when it comes up for debate in the Commons

Thatcher profile, page 8

Education for the deaf causes concern

By a Staff Reporter

Concern about the provision of secondary education for deaf children is expressed in a report from the National Deaf Children's Society, published today.

It says the standard of education at secondary level "falls off in some schools, leading to the pupils leaving school at 16 totally unprepared for the world".

A drastic shortage of qualified teachers for the deaf contributes to the difficulties, the report adds. Shortage of schools and places in several areas needs urgent attention.

Secondary Education Provision for Deaf Children (National Deaf Children's Society, 31 Gloucester Place, London, W1, 20p).

£13m housing scheme

The Greater London Council today announces plans to build 717 houses and flats on a 30-acre site in Islington at a cost of £13m. None of the buildings will be higher than four storeys.

Three Britons die in French motorway crash

Fréjus, May 18.—Three Britons were killed and one seriously injured in an accident near Vidauban on the motorway linking Nice with Aix-en-Provence, the police said.

The dead were identified as Roy Hart, born in Johannesburg, who was 49, his wife Dorothy Findlay, aged 49, and Vivian Young, aged 31, from England.

Mr Paul Silber, aged 37, from London, was in serious condition in Fréjus hospital. All four belonged to a theatrical troupe, headed by Mr Hart and based in a castle near Thoiras, in the Gard department.

The police said that the driver had braked suddenly sending the car off the motorway. All four travellers were thrown from the vehicle as it rolled over several times.—Agence France Presse.



These days you can hardly expect a fiver to buy you one lunch, let alone two. But in fact, we offer a two-course luncheon at The Wellington for between £2.50 and £3.75 inclusive, depending on which of a dozen main courses you choose.

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OVERSEAS

Thai demonstrators insist on apology from President Ford

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, May 18

Students protesting against America's use of its bases in Thailand to recover the cargo ship Mayaguez from the Cambodians, continued their demonstration outside the United States Embassy in Bangkok for the second day. By nightfall, the crowd had thinned to about 700, but there was no indication when the rally would be called off.

The organizers have said the demonstration will go on until President Ford issues a public apology for ignoring Thai Government demands that the bases should not be used in the rescue operation. More than 1,000 Marines passed through the bases and American aircraft from Thailand bombed Cambodian installations and naval vessels.

A 10ft effigy of Uncle Sam was placed on the embassy gates and burnt this afternoon, but the general atmosphere of the demonstration is orderly and non-violent. The police have cordoned off the road passing the embassy and the demonstrators have put up a striped marquee across the street for protection against the sporadic monsoon rains, which have just started. As is the case at any prolonged gathering in Thailand, noodle and soft drink vendors have set up stalls, and last night a rock band provided entertainment.

Both the demonstrators and Major-General Chatichai, the Foreign Minister, have said the Thai ambassador to the United States, who is being recalled for consultations, may not return to Washington unless an official apology is forthcoming. Observers in Bangkok doubt that the ambassador will be away for very long, but it is obvious that the Thai Government is less than satisfied with Dr Kissinger's explanation of the unauthorized American action.

The Government's call for a review of all treaties and agreements with the United States may not produce any immediate changes, but Foreign Ministry sources say the review will be a valuable opportunity for examining in detail the myriad "understandings" and commitments of the past 25 years, many of which are considered outdated.

One interesting refinement of the Government's position on the withdrawal of all United States military personnel and the closure of the four remaining air bases by next March, was provided in the last line of the memorandum sent to Washington expressing Thailand's displeasure with the American action.

Until now, the 12-month withdrawal period had always been qualified by a rider saying the time frame ultimately depended on the security situation in the region, meaning Indo-China. This clause has now been dropped.

Meanwhile, a delegation from the new administration in Saigon has ended its talks with the Thai Government on the return of the remaining 50 or so aircraft flown to the U-Tapao air base late last month by fleeing South Vietnamese pilots just before the surrender of the former Government.

Other issues, such as the repatriation of the thousands of Vietnamese who have been in north-east Thailand for more than 20 years and the taking over of the former Saigon Government's embassy in Bangkok, were also discussed. No statement was issued after the talks.

Vientiane, May 18.—Americans detained in the southern Laotian town of Savannakhet sent two radio messages to the United States embassy in Vientiane today assuring officials that they are safe and well.

The 12 Americans, mostly staff of the United States aid mission and their families, have been confined to their houses after a student takeover of the town on Wednesday. Although the Americans, and six other foreigners, were unharmed, the United States embassy had expressed concern for their welfare after not hearing from them for more than 36 hours until this morning.—AP.

Congress votes money to help refugees

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 18

The programme for resettling Indo-Chinese refugees in the United States, which had run into serious delays in the past three weeks, ought now to speed up again. Congress has passed legislation giving the Government $405m (£176m) for the refugees.

There are 126,989 refugees in all, according to the Defence Department's latest count. Of these, 16,811 have been resettled in the United States and are no longer a problem, 44,635 are in camps in California, Arkansas and Florida and 60,473 are in camps on various Pacific islands, mostly on Guam. The remainder are still on their way to Guam, mainly from the Philippines and Singapore.

A few of these refugees are being taken in by Australia, Canada and France. The American authorities hope that between 10,000 and 20,000 will eventually go to other countries. The rest will settle in the United States.

Senator George McGovern added an amendment to the refugee aid Bill as it passed through the Senate yesterday, providing that the Government will repatriate any Vietnamese who decide that they want to go home. A number of them have already indicated that they will do so.

There are two immediate practical problems facing the American authorities: the health of people living in tents and the weather on Guam. Sick refugees have been sent to hospitals near their camps, but health officials fear that unless people observe stringent hygienic precautions, infectious diseases could spread rapidly.

There is also the climate: both Fort Pendleton in California and Fort Chafee in Arkansas are colder than Saigon, and many refugees suffer from the relative cold.

The weather on Guam is a more serious matter. The seasons of tropical storms is due to begin soon, and the 48,000 people living in tents on the island are exposed to the worst of it.



A soldier of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola brandishes a sub-machinegun in a Luanda demonstration.

Crisis of authority in Angola

Lisbon, May 18.—Portugal's chief representative in Angola has accused the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) of indiscriminately distributing arms to civilians and children.

General Antonio Silva Cardoso, the Portuguese High Commissioner, was quoted by the independent Lisbon weekly newspaper *Expresso* as saying that the present situation in the West African territory could only lead it to chaos.

Between 500 and 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed in fighting between the MPLA and the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in Luanda earlier this month. The FNLA blamed the violence on indisciplined youths, hastily armed by the MPLA.

The Portuguese High Commissioner said there was a crisis of authority in Angola, making it difficult for anyone to establish any kind of order, despite what the Portuguese military or the leaderships of the rival liberation movements might ordain.

He said he considered the possibility of a general conflict breaking out in Angola highly improbable. If systematic looting and aggression broke out, all means would be justified to put it down, he said, including intervention by United Nations forces.—Reuter.

Mr Sadat welds Arab states into united fron

From Paul Martin
Beirut, May 13

President Sadat of Egypt said at the end of his tour of four Arab states that he would be speaking for the "biggest majority" of Arab leaders when he meets President Ford in Salzburg. Winding up his diplomatic mission with talks in Damascus with Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Guerrilla leader, Mr Sadat said he had achieved full agreement in all his discussions.

His tour took him to Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Syria. He had undertaken it to weld a united Arab front in preparation for his Salzburg summit and to sound out his fellow Arab leaders so as to present Mr Ford with an overall Arab position on a Middle East Settlement.

"I wanted to put before them the complete picture", Mr Sadat told a press conference in Damascus. "I have their views and I think we have come to full agreement."

His week-long tour had resulted in a consolidation of Arab unity. With a smiling Mr Arafat at his side, Mr Sadat added that the Palestinians remained the "core" of the problem. Unless there was a solution to the Palestine problem there could be no real peace in the Middle East.

Clearly the tour was a success for Mr Sadat's diplomacy. He had already coordinated strategy with his main Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, and widened the regional support for his policy in talks with the Shah of Iran. He will see President Ford with the blessing of all his principal allies.

Mr Sadat said that in his Salzburg meeting he hoped to discover the results of Washington's reassessment of its Middle East policy. Only after this would it be known whether Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, would try to reactivate his diplomatic efforts to fi Middle East solution.

The Egyptian leader also anxious to learn from Ford the effects of the co nist victory in Indo-China the Middle East situa Despite the collapse of most recent mission of Kissinger, Egypt has not faith in the United St ability to find a solution to Arab-Israel problem.

Throughout his tour Sadat had been saying tha would ask Mr Ford wh the United States intende guarantee Israel's security side pre-1967 borders or present ones which include ritory of three Arab coun He also emphasized that in new Israel withdrawal troops all three fronts sh be taken into account.

It was over President Sa attempts to win a new I withdrawal in Sinai throug Kissinger that his rela with President Assad, his ally, became strained. ever, the Syrians appea have authorized him to on their behalf in Salzburg.

Our Amman Correspon writes: During his 48-hour to Jordan, President Sada King Husain in private once for two hours and the 40 minutes. They also official talks yesterday.

At a banquet in hono President Sadat on Friday King Hussain, who re returned from a tour of Washington and London, "I have found in my tour, so than ever before, tha world listens to what w when we address it wit voice of reason, and tha world admires us whe approach it with a united f

The King said that Jo stand would remain ruled determination to achieve plete Israeli withdrawal all occupied Arab lands and foremost from Jeru and to achieve recogniti the Arab Palestinian peop

General to advise Israel Premier on intelligence

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, May 18

Mr Rabin, the Israel Prime Minister, today appointed a special adviser on intelligence as a safeguard against further mishaps such as the wrong assessment of Arab moves before the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

He announced to the Cabinet in Jerusalem the appointment Zeevi, who had been a general staff officer during the six-day war in 1967, when Mr Rabin was Chief of Staff.

The Agranat commission, which investigated the lack of preparedness before the war, said last year that the shortcomings had bee the only intelligence submitted to the chief of the defence minister ar prime minister was that general staff's intell branch.

It recommended the a ment of an expert who w a regular Army man to he Prime Minister keep in with activities by various services. Professor Yadin, a member of the c sion, expressed regret in a paper interview last wee the recommendation ha been implemented.

Mayaguez near Cambodian isle

From Our Correspondent
Singapore, May 18

The American container ship Mayaguez will leave Singapore for Hongkong tomorrow with no Cambodia answered.

But was it in Cambodian waters when it was seized last Monday? Though Captain Charles Miller, its Master, told a press conference yesterday that his ship was 60 miles off the Cambodian coast at the time, he also said it was about six and a half miles from Pulo Wai, a Cambodian island, which could have put it within territorial waters.

Whatever the answer, the Mayaguez will certainly sail farther out when it heads from Hongkong for Sattahip, in Thailand, on its regular fortnightly run.

A second and more serious question arises from Captain Miller's account of how the release of his ship was negotiated. It is possible that military action was unnecessary.

The Cambodians, who forced several containers open, apparently found nothing to justify their early claims that the Mayaguez was a spy ship. By the time the ship reached Singapore, damaged containers had been repaired.

Captain Miller said he repeatedly told his captors that the Mayaguez was a commercial ship, that it had never been to the United States, and that it loaded or unloaded at an American military base.

In his chronological account of the four days he and his crew spent in Cambodian hands he said a gunboat challenged him at 11 am on May 12. It Seven young men, all armed, came on board and told him to follow the gunboat. The Mayaguez sent out emergency calls. He dropped anchor at sunset.

At 8.30 am on May 13 he was told to go to Koh Tang island (where the marines later landed). At 2 pm the crew was ordered on to two captured Thai fishing boats. They spent the afternoon and night on board them.

At 6 am on May 14 the two Thai boats were told to make for the port of Sihanoukville. American aircraft tried to turn them back with strafing and rocket fire within a few feet of the boats, and then with gas which burned the skin of everybody on the boats. It also made some vomit. Three men also received minor wounds, but the boats got to Sihanoukville.

Their captors decided not to take them ashore, and instead landed them, several hours later, on the island of Koh Rong Sanlem.

Captain Miller and his crew were questioned about whether they were from the Central Intelligence agency or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and about whether the Mayaguez carried arms or ammunition. A meal was served.

After dark Captain Miller was told he and half a dozen of his crew would be allowed back to the Mayaguez to begin starting engines in preparation for later release. But this was cancelled because of danger. About 2 am on May 15 they heard jets overhead. At 5.30 am they were told word had been received from Phnom Penh that they were to be released.

They were put in one of the Thai boats with five of the captured Thais as crew and with several guards. After sailing for half an hour a following boat came alongside, took off the guards, and left them free.

About four hours later they reached the American destroyer Wilson, where they received medical treatment for their burns. Then they were put on board the Mayaguez.

When the Mayaguez reached Singapore its port anchor was missing. A crew member explained: "We were in a hurry to get out of there. When the time came to take a tow (from a United States Navy ship), they cut the cable with an acetylene torch and left the hook on the bottom of the Gulf of Siam."

He did not blame the American pilots for the injuries to himself and his crew. "They were trying to get the boats to turn around so we wouldn't be taken ashore to be killed or sent to prison." But the Cambodian guards held guns to the Thai helmsmen's heads to prevent them turning back.

Washington hopes to widen scope of Nato

From Fred Emery

An attempt to get Nato governments to lift their sights beyond the confines of the Atlantic alliance and coordinate their approaches across the widest possible range of foreign policy is emerging as President Ford's theme for the Naro summit meeting in Brussels at the end of the month.

Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, who left today for a week of European diplomatic business, will doubtless be preparing the way. He is aware it has all been tried before, and in vain, but the fillip given the Administration by its success in the Mayaguez rescue has done miracles in dispelling despair at the top.

Thus the French boycott of the Nato conference at summit level is not being taken in Washington as the final word. The unexpected meeting arranged in Brussels between Mr Ford and M Giscard d'Estaing appears to have left a lingering hope that the French President will relent and attend the Nato conference.

For some time the conference has been planned as a psychological rallying of the West after a winter of reverses. A communiqué is already being drafted to make the affirmation of solidarity ring crisply and to the point.

But more is needed, and President Ford is depicted as planning to try getting everyone to break out of the Nato confines. The Middle East is mentioned specifically as an area where he might say the West must do better together—even though it is recognized this was the source of greatest transatlantic friction in recent times.

Washington is also thinking about a caucus of Nato members at the United Nations. There is not yet a proposal to establish such a group, but it is suggested that Nato governments ought not to shy away from being seen to be on the same side on non-Nato issues, or from harmonizing policies with each other. In short, the other Nato members are going to be asked whether, with Indo-China now behind America, they will try to work together in international relations with the various countries of Western Europe are felt in Washington to be as good as they have ever been. But officials here may not realize that the new found tranquillity could have resulted from a lack of pushing during the past year. A resumption of the attempt to coordinate policies may revive the old quarrels, but that is going to be risked.

At the summit both Portugal and Spain are going to be controversial topics.

The Administration's view is that the rest of the West might have profited more from a real scare had Portugal been seized by the communists, instead of being subverted behind social democratic window-dressing. It is recognized that other Nato governments will not agree with this interpretation.

As for Spain, it remains the American objective to get the country inside Nato somehow and it is suggested that membership requirements might be eased. The new element is that the Administration wants Spain inside Nato before the demise of General Franco when events could set Spain on a neutralist course. Again it is recognized this issue could produce sharp debate at the summit.

More immediately, Dr Kissinger's meeting tomorrow in Vienna with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is said to be more intimately concerned with the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) than with the Middle East, although the latter will naturally figure large. Our Moscow correspondent writes: Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Ambassador in Moscow, has flown to Vienna to inform Dr Kissinger of present Soviet attitudes before the Secretary of State's meeting with Mr Gromyko.

It is believed in Moscow that an important topic at the meeting will be differences at Salt over methods of verification. These differences have slowed progress in the negotiations and contributed to the postponement until the autumn of Mr Brezhnev's visit to Washington originally planned for late spring.

Mr Vorster invites W African leaders

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, May 18

South Africa has invited President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and President Tolbert of Liberia to visit the Republic. Government sources here are confident that both West African leaders will take up the invitations quite soon.

The invitations result from the secret and unprecedented visits made by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, to the Ivory Coast in September and to Liberia in February.

Until now the only black African leader to have visited South Africa has been President Banda of Malawi and a visit from either of the West African presidents would be a further dramatic advance for South Africa in the process of improving relations with the rest of the continent.

The fact that Mr Vorster last week confirmed his visit to the Ivory Coast is regarded here as a clear sign that President Houphouët-Boigny is prepared to withstand criticism from other African quarters and openly follow up the contracts in spite of an Organization of African Unity decision that no member states should deal unilaterally with Mr Vorster's government.

There is speculation here that the Ivory Coast may soon provide South Africa with landing rights and accept South African tourists. Trade links and the

Argentina steel chief shot dead

Rosario, Argentina, May 18.—Four armed men broke into the house of the head of the Constitucion steel works near here last night and shot him dead, police said.

Political reasons were thought to lie behind the killing of Señor Joaquin Oharirix Larzabal, aged 40. The works is one of three in the area whose workers are on strike demanding the release of detained union leaders.—Reuter.

Village children killed by blast after raid

Beirut, May 18.—Two children died in hospital, bringing the casualties of yesterday's bomb explosion at the south Lebanon border village of Ait Eroun to nine dead and three wounded.

The victims, aged between 5 and 12 years, had found an 81 mm mortar shell from a recent Israel shelling, and played with it. It went off, killing seven and wounding five at once.

Ait Eroun was raided by Israeli commandos twice in the past few days during a series of incursions into Lebanon.—AP.

School bombe dies from own grenade

Jerusalem, May 18.—Ar blew himself up today apparently attempting to a hand grenade into a s yard at the port of Ac northern Israel where abo students were exercising.

In a separate incident e today a small bomb explod the Arab area of Jerusalem the walls of the Old City bomb caused no casualti damage.

The latest violence came rash of bomb explosions y day when 22 people were ded in three separate explo on the Israel-occupied Bank of Jordan.—AP.

Mr Kosygin says talks on Middle East must resume

Tunis, May 18.—Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, ended his visit to Tunisia today by declaring that the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East should resume as soon as possible—and with the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

A joint communiqué issued at the end of his two-day visit said the Middle East remained "complicated and explosive" because of Israel's policies.

The communiqué added that the Geneva conference should include the PLO on an equal footing with the other participants. The crisis should be settled on a global scale, using United Nations resolutions. Such a move could lead to the Mediterranean becoming an area of peace.

Both countries pledged their continued support for South Vietnam and Cambodia now the war in Indo-China ended. The communiqué expressed support for en the "racist governments" South Africa and Rhodesi

Tunisia and the Soviet Un wished to continue the reg contacts between their countries and develop friendship between them. communiqué said they attac great importance to a fo coming visit to the Soviet Un by President Bourguiba, Tunisian President.

Tripoli, May 18.—Colo Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, Mr Abdel-Salam Jalloud, Prime Minister, have accep an invitation to visit the Sov Union, the Libyan news ager reported today. It said the in tation was made by Mr Kosyg during his visit to Libya l week.—Reuter.

Prince Sihanouk leaves for 'rest' in North Korea

Peking, May 18.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's titular head of state, left here today for North Korea.

It was the Prince's first trip outside Peking since communist-led Khmer Rouge forces ousted the American-backed administration in Phnom Penh a month ago.

Prince Sihanouk, aged 52, who has lived here since he was overthrown in 1970, has left for what reliable foreign sources said would be a "rest" of about a month.—Reuter.

Refugees fear they will be sent back to Saigon

Sattahip, Thailand, May 18.—Six hundred Vietnamese refugees stranded on board two boats in this Thai port 150 miles south-east of Bangkok today handed an Agence France-Presse correspondent a desperate message—they fear Thailand is planning to ship them back to Saigon.

Many of the men, women and children confined to the two boats for the past 18 days say they will kill themselves rather than face a forced return home, the message said.

Thai authorities have been supplying them with water and rice soup three times a day since they docked here 10 days ago, but have refused them permission to disembark and will not give them fuel to set sail for friendlier waters.

The message today said Thailand was planning to send them back to Saigon as part of negotiations with a delegation of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG), which came to Bangkok to demand the return of South Vietnamese ships and their occupants.

The 600 include many doctors, pharmacists and lawyers, some with foreign degrees. Agence France-Presse.

Visitors report political unrest in Hangchow

Peking, May 18.—Signs of political unrest in Hangchow were reported in Peking today by foreign visitors returning from the city.

They saw "hundreds and hundreds" of posters, most of which had been recently ripped down, and a large number of slogans covered by fresh whitewash. Strict security measures were being enforced. Security men and traffic police wore pistols or carried automatic rifles, an unusual sight in a Chinese city open to foreign visitors.

"It was evident right away that the atmosphere was quite out of the ordinary", one of the returning tourists said.

Hangchow had been closed to foreigners last winter for reasons that have not been made public.

The visitors said that they had been taken straight from Hangchow railway station to their hotel and placed under strict military surveillance. During their 24-hour stay, they had been taken to tourist sites well outside the city.

They also reported that their Chinese hosts had seemed tense. A member of the city's Revolutionary Committee confirmed that a poster campaign had been going on and that a number of leading officials had come under criticism.

The visitors also reported signs of a large-scale poster campaign in Nanking.—Agence France-Presse.

Woman climber conquers Mount Everest

Katmandu, May 18.—Mrs Junko Tabei, a Japanese housewife, aged 35, has become the first woman to climb Mount Everest. The Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that she and a Sherpa guide had reached the summit of the 29,028ft Himalayan peak.

The feat comes in International Women's Year, 22 years after the first conquest of Everest by Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing.

Two more members of the British military expedition on Mount Nuptse have been killed, bringing the total killed during the assault to four. The last to die were Lieutenant David Brister and Rifleman Passang Tamsang, both aged 24. The expedition has now been abandoned.—Reuter.

Bomb at Athens office of ex-dictator's lawyer

From Our Correspondent
Athens, May 18

A bomb exploded early today at the office of Mr George Alfandakis, the lawyer acting for the former dictator, General Demetrios Ioannidis, and other protagonists of the military dictatorship who are facing criminal charges.

The explosion shattered the entrance to the office, broke glass and brought down plaster.

Mr Alfandakis, who is the defence counsel for many members of the former junta, stood unsuccessfully for Parliament last November as a candidate of the extreme right. The bombing of his office came after the Council of Appeal Court judges had ordered penal proceedings in four more cases alleged offences during the dictatorship.

General Ioannidis, Mr George Papadopoulos, his predecessor as dictator, and nine others have been in custody since January on charges of revolt and high treason. Proceedings on charges of complicity in high treason were initiated last month against 104 others who had served under the military regime as prime ministers, ministers and under-secretaries.

The Council of Appeal Court judges last week added to the growing list of prosecutions by ordering penal proceedings in four cases involving torture, manslaughter and causing serious bodily injuries.

In a number of cases involving complaints by private citizens the Council of Appeal Court judges has overruled decisions of the Athens prosecutor not to proceed.

OAS step nearer lifting its ban on Cuba trade

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 18

The Organization of American States (OAS) which is holding its annual assembly in Washington, devoted most of last week to electing a new secretary-general and then moved one step farther down the road to readmitting Cuba to the full rights of international trade.

The assembly finally voted on Saturday to appoint Mr Alejandro Orfila, Argentinian Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Mr Galo Plaza, of Equador. The secretary-general holds his post for five years. The runner up was Mr Victor Gomez Borges, Foreign Minister of the Dominican Republic.

The assembly approved, by a vote of 14 to four, with five abstentions, a declaration on Cuba offered by Mexico and three other countries. America was among the abstainers.

The declaration paves the way to ending the trade boycott of Cuba and, in effect, approves in advance changes in the Rio treaty under which the embargo was first imposed 11 years ago.

Señor Carlos Rafel Rodriguez, the Cuban Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in London yesterday for a six-day official visit during which he will meet Mr Wilson, and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

He will also sign an important trade agreement, which could involve more than £100m and substantially increase trade between Britain and Cuba.

Jail sentence on Briton is suspended

The Ethiopian jail sentenc on Mr Leslie Cramer, a retire British businessman and farme passed last month for incite ment through literature ha been suspended, according t Addis Ababa radio.

It said the two-year sentenc had been suspended for three years because of Mr Cramer's ill-health and advanced years. He is 69.

The special general court martial which sentenced Mr Cramer for attempting to undermine the structure of the Government had decided to release him on condition that he did not leave the country and paid a fine of 10,000 Ethiopian dollars (£2,130), the radio said. Mr Cramer has lived in Ethiopia for 25 years.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

…ENT GARDEN 240 1911
THE ROYAL OPERA
…ght & Thur. 7.30 King Priam: …bridge, Minton, Reynolds, Vaughan; …1. Bowen, Devlin, Lobson, Lewis. …nson, Tear, Van Allan. Cond: …rton. Tomor. & Fri.: Il Trovatore. … & Sat. R Elektra. Seats available …pt tomorrow & Fri.

…NDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA …ntil August 6 with the London Phil…rmonic Orchestra. Thur 22 & Sat. … at 5.30 The Cunning Little Vixen …anacek) Sun. 25 & Tues 27 at 5.15 …vgeny Onyegin (Tchaikovsky) …ts. at £9.70, £10.80 & £11.90. …r all May perfs. any tickets £10.80 … £11.90 left unsold at 10 a.m. on …e day before perf. will be offered … 2 for-the-price-of 1. Box Office: …yndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 2311) & Ibbs & Tillett, 134 …gmore Street. (01-935 8016).

…LONDON. 405 0072. June 2-21. …e Original TROCKADERO GLOX…IA BALLET COMPANY—The all…le ballerina company. Now booking

…ER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery …e., EC1. 837 1672. Evgs. at 7.30. …E GOTHENBURG BALLET …mor., Wed. & Sat.: Triple bill. …ur. & Fri.: Bournonville's Napoli. …ull length version.)

THEATRES

…PHI THEATRE 836 7611 …gs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 3.0 …N SIMMONS returns in triumph " …HERMIONE GINGOLD " Fabulous …n ". D. Mir. JOSS ACKLAND …utiful performance". Observer. …A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC … of the miracles of modern …e ". D. Mail. " Music that …es the senses, a show kissed with …". Gdn.

…RY. 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8 … 5.15 & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. at 3 …THY TUTIN PETER EGAN DOROTHY REYNOLDS …in J. M. Barrie's Comedy …T EVERY WOMAN KNOWS …recise comedy ". S. Tms. " Superb …ghtful. A triumph ". D. Mail …veeks. Must end here May 31

…YCH. 836 5404 … 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 … week of RSC in Shakespeare's …OVE'S LABOUR'S LOST … happier entertainment could be …ed " D. Tel. (must end Sat.) … Stoppard's award-winning …ESTIES (Opens May 29—red. …e prevs. May 27 & 28). Theatre …ed May 26. Recorded booking inf. … 5352.

…SSADORS. 836 1171. Mon. Th. … Fri. & Sats. 6.30 & 8.45 …£5 Theatre AND DINNER £5 … London's Hit Comedy …ERE GOES THE BRIDE— … price ticket plus 3 course set … at a delightful nearby restaurant …ine, coffee, service and VAT ALL …DED. £5 per head. Prices with …dinner £2.60, £3.00 & £1.00. …SSADORS. Also late-night revue …5 p.m. to 12.15. (All seats £1) …HINGE & BRACKET …IXTY GLORIOUS MINUTES

…O. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 … Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 …ARET ALEC …TON GUINNESS …FAMILY & A FORTUNE

…Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great …t St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Under…). Instant temp. Mmbshp. avail. …vs. Tue. to Sun. at 8 Kings …heatre Production. …ENNEDY'S CHILDREN …play is fantastic."—Observer. …est End theatre playing Sunday.

…IDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 …AL HIT OF THE SEASON " E.N. … DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS. …INGLE. Norman BEATON in …THE BLACK MIKADO …IC ENTERTAINMENT ". S. Exp. …0 Thurs. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

…ESTER. 0243 86333. Tonight … 20. 21. 23 at 7.0, May 22, … 2.0 & 7.0. CYRANO DE …ERAC.

…UM 01-836 3161 …WUSHU OF CHINA … Arts from Peking. Opens … for two weeks only. Evenings … Mat. Sats. at 3.

…ION. 930 3216. Mon.-Thur. 8 … & Sat. 5.76 & 8.45 …ARTY BRILL AS LENNY …ed on the life and words of … Bruce. Limited Season. … Last week. Ends Sat.

…ON. 930 5216. Red. Pr. Prevs. …June 4. Opens June 5 at 7. …vgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.15 …GERALDINE McEWAN …CK COOK JAMIE ROSS …" OH COWARD ! " … musical comedy revue …ds and music by Noel Coward.

…. 930 2578. Evs at 8. Sats. …50 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. … HAYLEY MILLS … delectable Hayley Mills " D.T. … DONAT LEIGH LAWSON …el Taylor's Joyous Comedy " EN … A TOUCH OF SPRING … direction by Alan Davis" … AUDIENCE WERE WEAK WITH … THIS TROUPE … Ev. News.

…LANE 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 … Weds & Sats 2.30 …CHAEL CRAWFORD in … BILLY … A NEW MUSICAL … CRAWFORD A WHOP…ONDERFUL STAGE STAR " … the World " HE AND HIS …ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

…S. 836 8243 … 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 … ALIVE ON STAGE … OH ! CALCUTTA ! … 1,500 PERFORMANCES …TAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL ". Tel …DITY IS STUNNING." D. Tel.

…F YORK'S 836 5122 …, Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 3.30. … Tony Alan … BRITTON GIFFORD … William Douglas Home's …HE DAME OF SARK …PEER "—Harold Hobson …nson Must End May 31.

…E. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0 …, 8.30, Thurs. 2.45 red. prices … SLEUTH … BEST THRILLER EVER " … Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

…, 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP … & 8.30. Red. price Wed. 3.0 … MURDERER …y ANTHONY SHAFFER …Y ENTERTAINING BLEND OF … AND SUSPENSE. THIS ONE … BE A CRIME TO MISS ". Mir.

… THEATRE. 437 1592 …ST PLAY OF THE YEAR …ing Standard Drama Award … TOM COURTENAY in … NORMAN CONQUESTS … ALAN AYCKBOURN …MANNERS. Tnt. & Wed. 8.15. …: LIVING TOGETHER. Tomor. …15. Sat. 8.30: R'ND & R'ND …ARDEN. Wed. 3.0. Fri. 8.5.

…VICH. 858 7755. CHARADES. …mr. Wed. 8.0 A JOURNEY …ONDON. Thur. Fri. 8.0. Sat. … & 8.0 THE BORAGE PIGEON …R.

…EAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301 … 7.30 Sat. Mat. 3 DEAR JANET …BERG, DEAR MR KOONING …nley Ewling. ALSO Evgs. at … OH, IF EVER A MAN …FRED by Mary O'Malley. Until …lay.

…RKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 …Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. … JOHN CLEMENTS …onald Millar's C. P. Snow's …E CASE IN QUESTION …cellent evening's entertainment … An enthralling story " …old Hobson. Sunday Times.

…JESTY'S. 930 6606. Last week … 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.30 … DAVID HEMMINGS in … JEEVES …th MICHAEL ALDRIDGE … Lyrics ALAN AYCKBOURN … ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER … of gaiety, intelligent wit … ous self-mockery ". S. Times. … Opens June 7. Now booking.

… ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. … Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30. 9.30 … ROCKY HORROR SHOW …T MUSICAL OF THE YEAR …andard DRAMA AWARD. 73

… HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 … SMALL AND BRASSY: a re…8.00. Dinner Optl. 7.0.

… 437 3686. Evenings 8.0 …30. Th., Sat., 5.0 & 8.30 … PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO …BERT—Evg. Stan. Award … MUSICAL OF THE YEAR … Play & Players Award … MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

…IN. 629 3036 & 493 2031 …ngs 8.15. Sat. 5.0 & 8.10 … WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS …nd Dinsdale LANDEN in …PHABETICAL ORDER …ichael Frayn's Comedy is a …ful experience."—E. Stan.

…ID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. … 8.0 Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0 … Bernard Shaw's …E DOCTOR'S DILEMMA …LABLE PRODUCTION ". Exp. …NDID ENTERTAINMENT ". Mir. …GENIUS AND FUNNY ". Gdn.

…C THE NATIONAL THEATRE … 7.0. Tonight at 7.30: … Henrik Ibsen's …N GABRIEL BORKMAN … & Wed 7.30, Thursday 2.15: … HEARTBREAK HOUSE … Thursday at 8.00: … HAPPY DAYS …ay 7.30 Sat 2.15 & 7.30: … NO MAN'S LAND …eats held for sale day of per…s from 10 a.m. Now booking to … Telephone bookings suspended …morrow.

…IR, Regent's Park. 01-486 2431 … TAMING OF THE SHREW … The Round House June 3-21 …slers here week of June 23.

…PACE. 580 4970 (Tenn. Bcm…) …ini MEASURE FOR MEASURE …ed and directed by Charles …witz World Premiere Wed. May … 7.00. Subs. Tues.-Sun. at 8.00.

…, 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 …H. Sat. at 6.0 & 8.30 …US CHRIST SUPERSTAR

THEATRES

PALLADIUM. 437 7373
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45
TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S
MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
"SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE: SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL". D. Exp.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. From May 27 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 until June 7 MIRIAM KARLIN in DIARY OF A MADAME: comm. June 10: GODSPELL.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Last week. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
HARRY WORTH
" A comedian of boundless charm " —D. Telegraph. AVRIL ANGERS in
" NORMAN, IS THAT YOU ? "
" A steady line of Laughs "—F.T.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3.
JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS
in NEIL SIMON'S
THE SUNSHINE BOYS
" Audience rocking in their chairs " —D. Exp. " A laugh a minute "—D. Tel. " Continuous laughter "—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681
Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0
JAMES STEWART
in HARVEY
" Heartwarming Triumph "—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15
JOAN FRANK
PLOWRIGHT FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
Last 2 weeks—Must end May 31.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evgs 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
10TH MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
" Never a dull moment "—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564
June 3—21
Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
JOE ORTON FESTIVAL
Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Last week.
Beryl Malcolm Ronald
REID McDOWELL FRASER
ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE
" Measureless joy ". Daily Mail. " Hilarious ". Evening Standard. Trans. to Duke of Yorks June 2
LOOT: Opens May 28

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 & Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE HOUSETRAP
23RD YEAR
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY 01-836 8888
Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
" ALASTAIR SIM at his best "
RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
Directed by IAN McKELLEN
All Weds. Mats. Cancelled.

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Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mat. Fri. 5.0— (Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30
WEST SIDE STORY
" Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. " A definite winner."—" I strongly recommend it."—F. Times. " Miracle." Gdn. " Brilliant." S. Tel.

SHAW 01-388 1394 Evgs. 7.30
JULES CROISET in
A CERTAIN VINCENT
A portrait of Van Gogh.
" TRIUMPHANT."—The Times.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30
Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN
Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554
Prevs. from Thurs. 8.15. Opens May 28 at 7. ECHOES FROM A CONCRETE CANYON.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40
MILLICENT MARTIN. AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
" BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317
Evgs 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0, 8.45
MAX BYGRAVES
" SWINGALONGMAX "
New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr. Bobby Crush. Denise Keene & Happy & Full Co.

WESTMINSTER … Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY
PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN
BRIAN WILDE in Hit Thriller
THE PAY OFF
" immensely enjoyable, undiluted pleasure. Witty, Exciting."—S. Times.

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765
Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 8.45.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR
SNATCH 69
FANTASTIC. HILAROUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
FIONA RICHMOND in
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3
PAUL SCOFIELD
as Prospero " SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season)
THE TEMPEST

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Till May 24th at 8 p.m. (Sat. 5 & 8.15) MUMMENSCHANZ. " Absurd, satirical, polished, hilariously funny." D. Tel. Seats 95p. Child 50p. Sat. Mat. May 27 to 31 ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard.

TALK OF THE TOWN 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m.
DICKIE HENDERSON

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00.
2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A) Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.0, 8.30.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carné's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.00.
CASINO 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.20, 5.40 and 8.5.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Charles Bronson in BREAKOUT (AA). THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.50, 4.10, 7.30. Breakout 2.25, 5.45, 9.05.
CURZON, W.1. 499 3737. Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTE (X). Progs. 2.25, 4.25, 6.30, 8.40. Phone bookings. Last three days.
GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 727 5750. Fassbinder's BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT (X). 2.30, 5.45, 9; and VIETNAM JOURNEY (U). 1.30, 4.40, 8. COUNTESS FROM HONG KONG (A), Brando, Chaplin, Loren. 11.15 p.m.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See-! Hear-! Feel-! Tommy (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.0, 8.00. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble 01-930 0416.
MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225-6 Robert Redford, Mia Farrow in " THE GREAT GATSBY " (A).
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. All seats bookable.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE 930 6111 David Niven, Toshiro Mifune, Hardy Kruger. Introducing Ando. PAPER TIGER (A). Cont. Progs Wk 2.00 3.45, 6.00, 8.15. Royal Circle seats bookable.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. perfs. Wk 2.45, 8.00. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). DAUGHTERS DAUGHTERS (A) (subtitled). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Zanussi's ILLUMINATION (AA) Progs. 4.40, 6.40, 8.45.
PLAZA 1 & 2. Lower Regent St. (formerly Paramount & Universal). All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. PLAZA 1 Progs. 3.45, 7.30. PLAZA 2 Progs. 2.15 (7.15 Tonight all seats sold).
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 5.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45, Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.
SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Progs. Dly. from 12.30. Lt. Show 12.05 inc. Sun). YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 8.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.
SCENE 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.), 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 200, 5.2, 40, 1.45. Seats bkble. all perfs.
SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.), 439 4470. 2nd YEAR THE FILM PIERRODY'S TALKING ABOUT THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily. 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble. All perfs.
TIMES CENTA, Baker St. Stn. 935 9772.
1 THE VALLEY (X). Daily 1.15, 3.10, 5.0, 7.00, 8.55.
2 A BIGGER SPLASH (X). Daily 1.00, 3.0, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. Sun from 3.00.

CINEMAS

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1 IT'S ALIVE (X). Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.35, 8.35.
2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.35, 8.05. £1.60 seats bookable.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. All seats bkble.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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COMMONWEALTH ART GALLERY (602 3252). ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART. Paintings and Prints by 2nd Year Students. Last weekend. Today 10-5.30. Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

DAVID ELLIS-JONES. 50 South Molton St., Brook St., W.1. 01-629 4454. Surrealism. Documents. Drawings. Books & Prints. Mon.-Fri. 10.30-6 p.m.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2. CHRISTIANE KUBRICK. 10.30-5.30. Sat. 10.30-1.

DURAND. Recent Paintings and Drawings presented by PHAETHON ARTS at HELIKON GALLERY, 45 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-734 2704. Until 13 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-2.

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GALLERY 21, London & Johannesburg mixed exhibition. Calder, Clave, Miro, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-4. 13a Grafton St., W.1. 493 6852.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W1. 493 2488. Peter LANYON Reliefs, constructions & related paintings opening May 20.

ICA, The Mall, SW1. MAN RAY paintings, photographs, objects. Tues. to Sats. 12-8. Sun. 2-6. Cl. Mon.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: An Exhibition of Recent Work by Edward Burra. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MALL GALLERIES, THE MALL, S.W.1. ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS. 80th Annual Exhibition. Adm. 40p. Mon.-Sat. 10-5 until June 7. Closed May 24-26 inclusive.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Insight into Nature Watercolours by Ken Lilly. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

REDFERN GALLERY WILLIAM PYE Installation Work 1-29 May. 20 Cork Street, London, W1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. Felice Filippini " Imagini febbrili ". Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 14th June.

ROY MILES FINE PAINTINGS, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, S.W.1. 01-930 8665. Mondays to Fridays. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION: Contemporary painting, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys. 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p (Mondays 30p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

RUTLAND GALLERY. Exhibition—PATRICK HERON. Paintings, 1958-1966. Until 31st May. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 p.m. 29 Bruton St., W.1. 01-629 0303.

SPINK. Until 23rd May GRAHAM RUST IN INDIA. 9.30-5.30 Thursday until 7.00. 5-7 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE VIDEO SHOW. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W.2. (Arts Council). 01-723 6473 Changing programmes of Video Tape. Live Performances to May 26 12-8 daily. 11-8 Sundays Free.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W.1. PATRICK HERON Paintings 1971-1975 and at WADDINGTON GRAPHICS, 31 Cork St., W.1. GRAHAM OVENDEN Lolita Drawings and Prints 1972-1975. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Both end 31st May. Tel. 01-439 1866.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. Birds of Britain Watercolours by Basil Ede. May 2-23. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM S.W.7. CHINESE JADE. Until 22 June. Adm. 50p. The Shakers: furniture and objects. Until 15 June.

WILDENSTEIN:
ART IN THE ARGENTINE
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Paintings by 12 artists. Weekdays 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30. Until 30th May. Admission free. 147 New Bond St., London, W.1.

15 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. AUGUSTUS JOHN. Paintings and Drawings. Wkdys. 10-8 Sun 2-6. Admn. 50p.

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THE ARTS



Christer Holgersson and Lillemor Jonsson

James and the supernatural

John Percival

When August Bournonville was in Paris with his new leading lady Lucile Grahn for the summer of 1834, they saw Taglioni dance *La Sylphide* at the Opéra. The choreographer must have decided before returning to Copenhagen that he would mount the ballet himself, because the day before travelling home he spent two francs 10 sous on a programme to remind himself of the scenario.

It seems, however, that the Danish Royal Theatre could not afford the fee charged by Schneitzhoeffer for his music used in Paris. To that happy chance we owe the shorter, livelier, more dramatic score commissioned from Herman Loevenskjold. He was only 20 when he wrote it, and regarded as highly promising, but he never again had such a success.

The ballet adapts readily to different stages. A reconstruction of the old French version recently occupied the huge stage of the Paris Opéra with lavish decor and flying effects. I have seen Bournonville's *Sylphide* danced on a fit-up stage in an enormous ice rink, but also in tiny touring theatres.

A small-scale production has the merit of focusing attention on the drama of James and the supernatural creature who tempts him away from his bride on their wedding day; on emotion rather than magic. Elsa Marianne von Rosen, responsible for the well remembered Rambert production of the Sixties, has mounted it this season for the company she directs at the Stora Theatre in Gothenburg, which has a stage about the same size as Sadler's Wells.

There was no need of much amendment from her earlier version. She or her excellent designer, Anna Gisle, has had the bright idea that by moving the fireplace in Act I to a more central position than is traditional, the whole audience can see the Sylphide fly up the chimney, thus preventing the frustration of people in side seats who wonder what caused the gasp of astonishment from others better placed.

The discovery of an old picture postcard showing Hans Beck (Bournonville's immediate successor) and the sylphs at the end of their general dance in Act II revealed that he held his arms well away from the heroine instead of supporting her in arabesque as is nowadays customary. That makes sense, because it is when James later grasps the Sylphide that she loses her immortality. That, and the individual poses for each member of the *corps de ballet*, have been restored, and very pretty they look too.

The company runs to two complete casts in the leads. Lillemor Jonsson and Christer Holgersson, I would say, have the more romantic style, Eileen Jones and Ulf Gadd the more dramatic. The problem of whether to have a man or a woman playing the witch Madge is solved by having one of each: Tadeusz Zlamal slightly accentuating the role's comedy, Margrethe Schultz its sinister aspects, but both perfectly presentable.

Among the other soloists, Vajlit Bang makes a great deal of the small part of Effie, the deserted bride, and there are two nicely contrasted interpretations of Gurn, James's rival: frank and cheerful from Norberto dos Santos, dour and self-doubting from Gerald Schneider. But what is most impressive is the sense of conviction the whole company brings to the work.

They will have the chance to prove that quality to a new audience tomorrow when they open their first London season at the Wells. They have brought two programmes: another of their Bournonville productions, the less familiar *Napoli*, and a contrasted modern triple bill including *Pictures at an Exhibition* by Emerson, Lake and Palmer.

The same group provided the music also for this season's other major new production in Gothenburg. *A Girl's Story*, which I think may be the first three-act ballet to a pop score. Selected, with the musicians' blessing, from their published LPs, the score is varied and interesting enough to sustain a dramatic structure.

Von Rosen's choreography uses a mixture of styles which, like the music, finds no embarrassment in going from sophisticated passages to others of naive, almost crude imagery. I am not sure that all her ideas become clear enough to the audience, but the touching simplicity of Lillemor Jonsson in the central role holds the work together.

She plays a girl from an ordinary family who, marrying a go-getter, finds herself jealous of his business life away from home, worried about his honesty and love, distressed by his domineering sexual attitudes. Unable to cope, she runs away, goes through a spell as a drop-out and ends up working in a factory.

A vision scene just before the epilogue, showing the characters transformed into ideal figures, seems to suggest that if we would regard each other just as people instead of sexual or social types, life could be a lot happier. But the end is bleak and offers no easy solutions.

There are several notable performances in the supporting roles: Gadd as the slick pig of a husband, Holgersson as the more gentle boy who comforts the heroine for a time, Charlotte Assarsson in a stark solo among the drop-outs…to. the it is mainly a company work, sustained by real ensemble playing.

That is not invalidated even by the length and importance of the central role. It could have been presented as a star vehicle, but choreographer and dancer both appear more concerned with character than display. It is the truthfulness of Jonsson's playing that I most admired.

Serenades and Instant Sunshine

Festival Weekend

Brighton

John Higgins

For the final evening of this year's festival Brighton followed the example of Glyndebourne, 10 miles up the road, and split the concert with a 75-minute supper interval. Some of the Dome patrons obliged with picnic hampers, but the Royal Pavilion gardens were fit only for the pigeons fluffing out their feathers against the cold mists that had been coming in all day from the sea. Perhaps they should have looked more closely at the opening work in the concert of Mozart's serenades played by Pinchas Zuckerman and the English Chamber Orchestra. That was the *Serenata Notturna*, K239, which was written in January, 1776, for *indoor* performance.

It makes a cheerful aperitif to the two far more substantial serenades in D, K203 and K250, which followed. When Karl Bohm recorded it a few years back he divided off the string quartet of violins, viola and double bass from the rest of the orchestra on the suggestion the Mozart composer for two forces playing in seperate rooms. Zuckerman and the ECO went for unity, and the simple answer is probably the more satisfactory.

The two other Salzburg serenades are open to virtuoso display. The K250 runs for about an hour and sometimes talks around the point, but the central rondo is a brilliant piece and Zuckerman responded to it with immense skill and relish. The pupils of the Master Classes he has been conducting all week should have been there, and probably they were. The central Serenade, K203, received the most polished playing of a disarming evening with a distinguished performance from the oboeist, Richard Morgan. The ECO are in silky form at the moment.

The previous evening the queue waiting for tickets for *Manon Lescaut*, which William Mann reviewed last week, showed Brighton thirsty for opera. The cynics suggested that not much room was left in the stalls after the Welsh National's Orchestra had been accommodated, and indeed *Manon* can be performed effectively with smaller forces than this, as Visconti's Spoleto production proved last year. Julian Smith took over the conducting from Richard Armstrong and made a great deal of Act II, where Maria Pellegrini came into her own as Manon after an over-knowing first act, and the subsequent intermezzo.

Manon patrons could have caught, at no further charge, most of the cabaret across the road and the Corn Exchange. *Instant Sunshine* was the impenetrable alias for three medical consultants and Miles Kington of this page and several others. The style was friendly and witty, with a substantial dose of the lamented Bonzo Dog Band. The words are sharp, but they need more intimacy than the potted plants and mirrors of the Exchange provide. But the quartet had an exclusive: There's was the only sunshine of the weekend.

'I saw Martin Bormann'

Aftermath

Martin Bormann and the Fourth Reich

By Ladislas Farago

(*Hodder & Stoughton*, £4.50)

The mystery of Martin Bormann is rather like the curious business of the Loch Ness Monster and the Abominable Snowman. No one is sure that the monster actually exists but from time to time absolutely irrefutable proof is produced, only to be amazingly refuted. Occasionally the thing is photographed whereupon it turns out to be a trick of the light or something else altogether. Despite the strenuous and continuing efforts of all sorts of sleuths no one has yet managed to produce a body and until someone does a certain scepticism is bound to surround all three.

Ladislas Farago now claims "that I saw Martin Bormann", though significantly he does not claim to have recognized him at the brief and unsatisfactory encounter. The only intelligible words "Bormann" uttered were (presumably in German, though we are not told this) "Dammit, don't you see I'm an old man? So why don't you let me die in peace?" Mr Farago offers no description of Bormann's appearance beyond writing that he was "a little old man . . . with vacant eyes." No fingerprints, no photographs *are produced to corroborate* Mr Farago's impression that the little old man with the vacant eyes was actually the elusive Reichsleiter himself, and though he could be right I remain exceedingly dubious.

However, there is more to this long, confused and confusing book than the culminating confrontation—the various Bormann sightings are documented but Mr Farago is more interesting on relatively peripheral items such as the pro-Nazi leanings of South American governments, and the involvement of the present Pope *in helping Nazis to escape after* the war.

Elsewhere he is grimly farcical. His description of a secret agent named "Saul" trying to bed Bormann's alleged mistress at the Bin Ban Bum nightclub in Santiago is bad enough, but nothing compared to his account of a "supercop" called Erico who spots Bormann having a beer at the cafeteria of the local bus station after a totally unexpected tip-off from two German Jewish refugees called Apfelbaum and Erntler. Erico telephoned the café proprietor and got him to switch the man's beer bottle and glass. The fingerprints, of course, proved conclusively that the man was Bormann. Farago tells this story deadpan but earlier on he describes how the same man claimed to have shot the Auschwitz Doctor Mengele and the Gestapo chief Müller on the River Plate. Only subsequently did he discover that his victims were Brazilian construction workers on a smuggling spree.

All this is too much, and not helped by a tendency to indulge in highly coloured accounts of unwitnessed conversations, such as:

> *Turning to Hugetti, he said "I think this gentleman needs the picana".*
> *Dieter winced. He knew what the picana was—the dreaded torture instrument . . .*

Perhaps the little old man with the vacant eyes really was Martin Bormann, but whether he was or not, I would be fascinated to know his reaction to the strange visitor at his bedside, and still more to the strange book he has written.

Tim Heald

MONDAY BOOK

David Hockney in Paris

BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

"Le cirque David Hockney", announced the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris last October, actually referring to two separate exhibitions but enabling Colin Nears, the director of this *Omnibus* interview, to dispose of *A Bigger Splash* in one single, carefully held, shot. After the humourless and sententious fug thrown up by Jack Hazan's documentary fastasy, it was a relief to discover that Hockney, far from moping through Notting Hill with a bunch of unwanted tulips in his hand, is the same marvellously amused artist and indestructibly sane Bradfordian he has always been.

There was only one direct reference to the film as Hockney talked to Melvyn Bragg. He had abandoned the first version of Peter Schlesinger gazing at the submerged figure in the swimming pool not because he was going through a massive emotional crisis but because he had got the angle of the pool wrong. The second version, about which the *Splash* went on so, was completed in two weeks, which made it, he said, the fastest painting he had ever done.

Mr Bragg conducted the interview in his more relaxed manner and Mr Nears, calling it simply *David Hockney in Paris*, punctuated the talk with jolly bursts of Milhaud's music for *Le boeuf sur le toit*. A wider selection of Hockney's work, from the early fan-pictures for Whitman and Gandhi to *Contrejour in the French style* (1974), was shown than ever before on television. We saw paintings that have become unfamilar (the huge *Procession of Dignitaries in the Egyptian Style*); paintings long in progress (a double portrait of Wayne Sleep and George Lawson); and work that is about to appear (the designs for *The Rake's Progress* at Glyndebourne, crisply cross-hatched in pinks and greens, look ravishing). Gaiety, in the unsexual sense, was fully restored to Mr Hockney as he was fully restored to us.

Sex was mentioned, though more by Mr Bragg than Mr Hockney. The wittiest and most exposed of British painters since Augustus John is quite shy in front of the camera: he does not precisely blush, but he grins in a blushing kind of way. Why had he illustrated exclusively the homosexual poems of Cavafy? "I did not intend to. I wanted to do some of the political poems too, but obviously I enjoyed drawing boys more than political situations and somehow I never got round to them." Was the pursuit of pleasure important for the resolution of his work? "It's difficult about pleasure and work because work *is* such an incredible pleasure." He did think a lot of his work was overrated but the best thing about such fortunate success was that he could now devote all his time to something he really wanted to do: painting. There is only one thing for a painter to do with a bunch of tulips nobody else wants, and that's what he has done—painted them.

London Sinfonietta

Queen Elizabeth Hall

William Mann

Robin Holloway has been emerging for some time as a new, pronounced creative talent in music for voices. The first work of his that I heard (and found impressive) was a large orchestral piece, but since then he has concentrated on setting poetry, not in avant garde idiom but in exploratory, formally unconventional and usually imaginative fashion. Progressive composers nowadays treat poetry in cavalier manner, for glossolalial rather than semantic effect; Holloway chooses poems which themselves suggest new musical constructions. So it is with *Sea-surface Full of Clouds*, a big cantata for soloists, chorus and orchestra, tailored for the London Sinfonietta which commissioned it and gave the first performance on Friday on South Bank under Eduardo Mata, a Mexican guest-conductor.

Holloway's text is by Wallace Stevens, by now a [illegible] poem consists of five short cantos, each a variation, or a development, or altered recapitulation, of the first one, bringing back significant words and phrases in differing contexts, and each including a line of French—all structural aids to a composer.

The setting accepts these aids not blindly but as incitement to bolder variations: similar textures more or less ornamented, new textures to old notes, a contrast of speed with a remembered texture. In this performance the choral music was rather swamped at times (a bigger choir and orchestra might enhance the magical sonorities, and Holloway is in any case destined to write music for a great choral festival, and surely something operatic), but the vocal writing, elaborate and sometimes virtuoso, is greatly distinguished and affecting, especially in the duets for male and female alto voices together—an excellent idea. The orchestral interludes are sharply defined and projected in chamber orchestral terms; they would suffer from larger orchestral setting.

Mr Mata conducted a spirited premiere in which the instrumentalists of the London Sinfonietta distinguished themselves in pointed articulation [illegible]. Patricia Conti (alto), James Bowman (too often reliant on countertenor blue notes), and David Johnston (tenor).

This notice is reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

Fulkerson/Montague

Wigmore Hall

Paul Griffiths

The American trombonist James Fulkerson displayed his powers as a soloist in a varied programme earlier in the year. On Saturday night he returned with Stephen Montague, his partner in a regular trombone-piano duo, with a surprisingly large repertory of solo and duet pieces, with and without electronics. Their repertory may be large, but it is, to judge from this concert, decidedly short of works of quality; perhaps composers will do something about that when the duo's performing capabilities become more widely known.

Richard Orton has made a start with his *Ambience*, which was much the best piece on the programme. Written for bass trombone and tape, it moved cogently through a range of relationships between the live and the recorded sounds, beginning with extreme separation as Mr Fulkerson played sporadically with and on his instrument against the muffled chatter of some public gathering. The effect might have seemed gimmicky, but here it was done with wit and style. At another point the tape part was so trombone-like as almost to achieve a fusion.

There was a good deal less imagination in other works written for these performers; some composers evidently see the trombone as little more than a machine for making big, loud noises. That does not apply to Richard David Hames, whose *A solis ortus cardine* was attractive enough to make one prepared to grapple with its intricacies at another hearing; nor to Sergio Cervetti, whose *Raga I* used the instrument's subtlety in and against a slowly changing electronic backcloth. It does apply, however, to Mr Montague's *Ambush*, where the title promised more excitement than was heard. There was a sort of gentle haunting charm to Mr Montague's flute-playing, echoing through a tape-delay system, but it was by no means enough.

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SPORT

Tennis

Proisy emerges from 'the long shadows' into a bright new day

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Manuel Orantes and Patrick Proisy, from Granada and Normandy respectively, will contest the men's singles final of the British hard court tennis championships, sponsored by Coca-Cola, at Bournemouth today. Persistent rain has washed the tournament into an extra day.

Orantes and Proisy had both won their four matches without conceding a set. But Orantes did not have to beat Taylor, who retired, and Proisy benefited from the retirement of Gisbert and the disqualification of Nastase. This, incidentally, has had a sequel. Michael Gibson, who earned much respect, especially among players, by his decision to disqualify Nastase, has accepted an invitation to referee a Davis Cup tie for the first time: that between France and Yugoslavia in Paris next weekend.

Orantes beat Vilas 6—2, 6—2, and Proisy defeated Parun 6—4, 6—1. Orantes is the kind of man who wakes up happy and never gets cross. He also looks strong enough to wrestle with bulls. Yet behind the gentle nature and the muscles is a player with an enviable talent and touch. His confidence is high, his form sharp. He keeps reaching finals but, this year, has not yet played enough to get jaded ("I'm still keen"). If he does as well in the Italian and French championships as he hopes to, Orantes may miss Wimbledon because he will not have time for the grass-court preparation he reckons he needs.

Yesterday his anticipation was acute and his touch so sure that he made drop-shots look easy. His game was imaginative, yet almost flawless in its ball control. He made Vilas look little more than a foil. Vilas had trouble pushing off the mark (he finds Bournemouth's clay slippery) and consequently, as he said later, was often still moving when he hit the ball. If a man's footwork is wrong his timing is seldom right.

Two years ago Proisy, who is so outrageously handsome that he looks like a refugee from a film set, lost a decisive Davis Cup match against Kakulia, of the Soviet Union, whom he was expected to beat. French critics gave Proisy a bad time. "It hurt me a lot. For two years I have been playing without confidence." In that time he was also disconcerted by injury and failed to reach the final of an international tournament. At Bournemouth he has, as he puts it, emerged from "the long shadows".

Proisy was gently, tidily destructive—Teutonic rather than Gallic in the phlegmatic precision of his counter-punching against Parun's heavyweight assault. The large New Zealander had a remarkable capacity for staying in rallies. When forced to hurry he seemed to unfold yards and yards of leg, as if rattling out extending ladders. He varied the pace. He attacked when he could. But Proisy had most of the answers—and too many teasing questions. Moreover, his lobs were better than Parun's overheads.

Janet Newberry, the first United States champion since Doris Hart in 1954, beat Terry Holladay 7—9, 7—5, 6—3 in a women's final remarkable for its exciting fluctuations rather than the splendour of its tennis. These two are twelfth and twenty-eighth respectively in the American rankings. As juniors they had the same coach and nowadays they play at the same club in San Diego. Miss Holladay, aged 19, is 5ft 11in and left-handed. She led by a set and 3—1 before the more experienced Miss Newberry managed to contain and eventually subdue her. Lesley Charles and Susan Mappin, who have been in harness since January last year, won their eighteenth women's doubles tournament—and their first national title.



Manuel Orantes . . . on his way to victory at Bournemouth yesterday.

Men's singles

Semi-final round
M. ORANTES (Spain) beat G. VILAS (Argentina), 6—2, 6—2; P. PROISY (France) beat O. PARUN (New Zealand) 6—4, 6—1.

Men's doubles

Semi-final round
S. Ball and R. D. Crealy (Australia) beat P. Cornejo (Chile) and J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia), 7—5, 9—8.

Women's singles

Final round
Miss J. S. Newberry (US) beat Miss T. Holladay (US), 7—9, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's doubles

Semi-final round
Miss L. Boshoff and Miss G. Stevens (South Africa) beat MISS K. FUKUOKA and MISS K. SAWAMATSU (Japan), 6—2, 8—6.
Final round
MISS L. CHARLES and MISS S. MAPPIN (Britain) beat Miss L. Boshoff and Miss G. Stevens (South Africa), 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed doubles

Semi-final round
M. FARRELL and MISS L. CHARLES (Britain) beat C. Kachel and Miss G. O'Neil (Australia), 6—1, 6—4; D. A. LLOYD (Britain) and Miss S. A. WALSH (US) beat C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and Miss G. Stevens (South Africa), 6—4, 6—4.

Cricket

Yorkshire no problem as Kent stay on top

By Michael Horsnell

CANTERBURY: Kent (4 pts) beat Yorkshire by six wickets

If Sunday cricket had anything to do with the selection of England's captain, then neither Boycott nor Denness could have felt that they enhanced their reputations yesterday in an unexciting match that kept Kent at the top of the John Player League. After tossing up with what seemed something less than friendliness, the two rivals went on to take small parts in a match Kent won with three overs to spare.

On a dismal day Yorkshire contrived to turn this beautiful garden of England ground into a grey weed patch with some wretched, unkempt batting. Their run rate of fewer than three an over was as slow as the passing of the grey clouds overhead.

A steady start by Hampshire and Boycott promised at least a respectable score, but after Hampshire was caught in the thirteenth over at extra deep cover by Luckhurst off Woolmer for a lively 25, including one six off Woolmer, the rot set in.

After Boycott went, only Nicholson showed any brief authority, until he fell to a marvellous running catch by Ealham off Julien. Boycott's departure was strange. After surviving an easy chance to Woolmer in the seventeenth over he attempted a wild charge down the wicket at Shepherd in the next and was comprehensively bowled for 24. Perhaps his recent fine county championship form had gone to his head.

Shepherd bowled with menacing penetration to finish with three wickets for 15 runs; but all the Kent bowlers must have felt they were slicing through butter with sharp knives, so poor was the opposition.

Kent started slowly, as if taking the hint from Yorkshire, and it was not until the twenty-first over that they passed 50, having lost Luckhurst and Denness cheaply. But by this time the threat of Old had been removed and Johnson took a grip of the bowling with some splendid driving. Boycott kept Old on for his entire eight overs in one spell. He took the wickets of Luckhurst and Denness for 18.

The rest of the Yorkshire bowlers were never able to exert the same control

YORKSHIRE

*G. Boycott, b Shepherd	24
J. H. Hampshire, c Luckhurst, b Woolmer	25
R. G. Lumb, c Julien, b Underwood	6
C. M. Old, c Knott, b Shepherd	1
B. Leadbeater, not out	29
C. Johnson, b Graham	4
D. L. Bairstow, b Graham	5
G. B. Stevenson, c Johnson, b Underwood	6
A. G. Nicholson, c Ealham, b Julien	13
A. L. Robinson, b Julien	0
S. Oldham, b Shepherd	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 4)	6
Total	115

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—55, 3—58, 4—59, 5—68, 6—78, 7—87, 8—111, 9—112, 10—115.

BOWLING: Julien, 8—1—24—2; Graham, 8—1—14—2; Woolmer, 8—2—24—1; Underwood, 8—1—32—2; Shepherd, 7.3—2—15—3.

KENT

[illegible]	12
G. W. Johnson, run out	50
*M. H. Denness, l-b-w, b Old	5
Asif Iqbal, not out	38
J. N. Shepherd, l-b-w, b Nicholson	1
B. D. Julien, not out	9
Extras (b 1, l-b 3)	4
Total (4 wkts, 36.1 overs)	117

R. A. Woolmer, A. P. E. Knott, A. G. E. Ealham, D. L. Underwood, J. N. Graham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—32, 3—85, 4—97.

BOWLING: Old, 8—1—18—2; Robinson, 6—0—13—0; Stevenson, 8—2—31—0; Nicholson, 8—1—20—1; Oldham, 6.1—0—30—0.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and R. Julian.

Leicestershire may now look at boundary in different light

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

YEOVIL: Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Somerset by three wickets.

In the end it was the short, straight boundary on the Westland Aircraft Company ground at Yeovil, the subject of Leicestershire's wrath last week, which enabled them to win a remarkable victory over Somerset in the John Player League. From hit to pitch the carry was 74 yards, about the size of Sabina Park, in Jamaica, a ground which has staged some famous Test matches.

Yesterday evening, with two balls to go, Leicestershire still needed 10 runs to win. Jones, formerly of Sussex, was the bowler, McVicker, formerly of Lincolnshire and Warwickshire, the batsman; McVicker hit both balls for six, one over long-on, the other past the sightscreen.

It had been a game of many fluctuations, and with respect to the Leicestershire secretary, it had a splendid setting. The weather was perfect, the pitch good enough and the crowd as large as could reasonably have been accommodated. Five hundred cars came through the gates on their way to the surrounding fields. That the scores were low was due largely to the recent rains, the pitch not dry enough for the ball to come on from short of a length.

The first batsman to be out driving was Richards, Somerset's violent West Indian, for nought. In spite of that Somerset reached 87 for three after 20 overs with Close playing as well as he ever did and Denning, who looks as though he has emerged from a haystack backwards, starting to increase the pace. These two had added 40 in eight overs when Close, too, fell to the drive. Rose and Burgess were others who were out when they might have expected to go on. Rose after playing some of the best strokes of the day.

In Rose, Denning and Botham, Somerset have three promising English cricketers. Rose and Denning are both left-handers and both fair; Rose is taller than Denning, with the left-hander's cover drive. There is a lot of Botham, which enables him to hit the ball hard, if at the moment rather loosely, and to make some pace off even a pitch as slow as this. Coming in at a disappointing 109 for five, he did enough with the bat to ensure a contest.

Leicestershire should, I think, have won quite comfortably. In all the circumstances 151 was really not very many to get. But after 10 overs of taking things too cautiously they were only 20, and after 20 they were only 50. At the end of the twenty-third over it was 55 for four, the main batsmen all out. When Jones yorked Illingworth, Leicestershire were 80 for five. From the last 10 overs they needed 71 more runs. That they got them was due as much to Tolchard as McVicker.

With 45, including two of the day's five sixes, Tolchard looked like winning it himself when Alley gave him leg-before, far down the pitch. With two overs to go 19 were needed. When, off the penultimate over, bowled by Moseley, only three were scored, Leicestershire seemed finished. Two twos and two singles off the first four balls of the last over left them with 10 to win, with two balls to go and nine men on the boun[dary].

McVicker, picking out the [illegible]est carry and the safest one [of] them, and Illingworth, afte[r] had had the last word over-[illegible] Metaphorically, that is. Th[e] word itself, I imagine, wa[s de]livered by Close himself to Jones, for bowling two ball[s that] gave McVicker his chance of [illegible] Close had fielded brilliantly, throwing himself around like one half his age.

SOMERSET

D. J. S. Taylor, b Higgs
B. C. Rose, b McVicker
P. W. Denning, c McKenzie, b Booth
I. V. A. Richards, c Balderstone, b McVicker
*D. B. Close, c Dudleston, b Cross
G. I. Burgess, c Tolchard, b Cross
I. T. Botham, c Higgs, b McKenzie
D. Breakwell, b McVicker
T. W. Cartwright, run out
H. R. Moseley, b McKenzie
A. A. Jones, not out
Extras (lb 5, n-b 2)
Total (38.3 overs)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—4[illegible], 4—87, 5—109, 6—12[illegible], 7—126, 8—133, 9—149, 10—150.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 7.3—[illegible]—2; Higgs, 7—1—18—1; M[cVicker] 8—0—30—3; Booth, 8—1—[illegible] Cross, 8—0—30—2.

LEICESTERSHIRE

B. Dudleston, l-b-w, b Burgess
J. F. Steele, b Moseley
J. C. Balderstone, c Jones, b Burgess
B. F. Davison, c Cartwright, b Moseley
*R. Illingworth, b Jones
†R. W. Tolchard, l-b-w, b Jones
G. F. Cross, c Burgess, b Jones
P. Booth, not out
N. M. McVicker, not out
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 1)
Total (7 wkts)

G. D. McKenzie; K. Higgs did [not bat].

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, [2—]3—52, 4—56, 5—80, 6—98.

BOWLING: Jones, 8—0—[illegible]; Moseley, 8—1—28—2; Burgess [illegible]—21—2; Botham, 8—2—25—[illegible] [Cart]wright, 8—1—18—0.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and C. [illegible]

Greig's ill-judged call costs Sussex dea[r]

By Alan Gibson

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire (4 pts) beat Sussex by 41 runs.

Hampshire were put in to bat by Sussex on a soft pitch. Perhaps Greig's calculation was governed by the thought that the outfield would become faster, as it did through an afternoon of spasmodic sunshine. There was not much awkwardness in the pitch, not for a Sunday one. Roberts made the ball lift after tea, but then he is a fast bowler, even from a limited run.

Snow and Greig were less threatening, yet Hampshire lost their first four wickets for 19 runs, rather casually. Another quick wicket and the game might have been as good as over. Gilliat and Sainsbury, with a stand of 93, restored the innings. Greig, seeking the break, put on Waller, who bowls slow left arm. It was a rational idea, but Gilliat is a left-handed batsman with a sharp eye who can clobber the ball across the line when it comes to him with the spin. Waller's one over cost 18 runs, including four byes. Hampshire were out of their chains.

Gilliat was caught at midwicket, a marvellous diving catch by Greig, the ball coming from [illegible] I expected him to catch as soon as I had picked up the high arc of the flight, and Greig's long body racing without hesitation to intercept it at the critical point. Sainsbury, of whom we have never thought as a natural basher, must have surprised himself by some of his strokes towards the end of his innings, his highest in the John Player league. Taylor had a useful swing, and well before the end Sussex were occupied more with saving runs than taking wickets.

When Sussex batted, they lost two early wickets, before Graves and Barclay made a partnership. After 10 overs the score was 26, but after 20 overs 63, only four less than Hampshire had been.

At 66 Barclay was out, and Greig came in. He looked as awe inspiring as Mr Justice Avory about to pass the death sentence. Even the large cheerful Southampton crowd trembled at the sight. He took his first ball from Sainsbury, pushed down the pitch and ran. There may have been a slight confusion between the batsmen, but it was not a wise call. Richards came in from mid-off, threw down the wicket at the bowler's end, and back to the pavilion came Greig, looking—I was going to say, like Napoleon on his way to St Helena, but the physical analogy is not apt: more like Wellington coming back to Brussels if he had lost W[aterloo]. After this calamity to th[e cap]tain, Sussex were always [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE

B. A. Richards, c Graves, b C[illegible]
C. G. Greenidge, b Snow
D. R. Turner, l-b-w, b Greig
T. E. Jesty, run out
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c Greig, b Phillipson
P. J. Sainsbury, run out
J. M. Rice, b Barclay
M. N. S. Taylor, not out
†G. R. Stephenson, not out
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, w 3, n-[b illegible])
Total (7 wkts)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 3—19, 4—19, 5—112, 7—167.

R. S. Herman, A. M. E. Ro[berts did] not bat.

BOWLING: Snow, 8—2[illegible] Spencer, 8—1—19—0; Greig [illegible]31—3; Barclay, 8—1—31—1 [illegible]1—0—14—0; Phillipson, 7—0[illegible]

SUSSEX

J. D. Morley, b Roberts
J. R. T. Barclay, c Sainsbur[y, b] Jesty
St. J. J. Faber, c Greenidg[e, b] Roberts
P. J. Graves, run out
*A. W. Greig, run out
A. E. W. Parsons, c Gilliat, b [illegible]
A. W. Mansell, l-b-w, b Jest[y]
J. A. Snow, run out
C. E. Waller, b Roberts
J. Spencer, not out
C. P. Phillipson, not out
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, w 5, n-[b illegible])
Total (9 wkts)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 3—56, 4—67, 5—80, 6—8[illegible] 8—114, 9—121.

BOWLING: Roberts, 8—7[illegible] Herman, 8—0—34—0; Taylor [illegible]31—0; Sainsbury, 8—1—27—[illegible] 8—1—14—5.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge [and illegible] Oslear.

Notts v Essex

AT NOTTINGHAM

Essex (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 80 runs.

ESSEX

B. R. Hardie, l-b-w, b Stead	3
K. S. McEwan, b Stead	79
*K. W. R. Fletcher, c Smedley, b Wilkinson	31
G. A. Gooch, b Wilkinson	15
K. D. Boyce, c Johnson, b White	2
B. E. A. Edmeades, c Wilkinson, b Rice	2
S. Turner, run out	4
K. R. Pont, c Rice, b Stead	10
†N. Smith, not out	8
J. K. Lever, b Stead	0
R. E. East, c Tunnicliffe, b Stead	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 3)	11
Total	186

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—125, 3—144, 4—147, 5—168, 6—171, 7—175, 8—175, 9—183, 10—186.

BOWLING: Stead, 8—3—26—5; Wilkinson, 8—1—37—2; Rice, 8—0—23—1; White, 4—0—23—1; Tunnicliffe, 8—0—23—0; Birch, 4—0—36—0.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

†M. J. Harris, st Smith, b East	15
B. Hassan, b Turner	1?
D. W. Randall, l-b-w, b Edmeades	15
C. E. B. Rice, b Edmeades	7
P. D. Johnson, st Smith, b Turner	38
*M. J. Smedley, st Smith, b Edmeades	4
H. T. Tunnicliffe, c East, b Turner	8
R. Stead, c Turner, b Edmeades	1
R. A. White, c Fletcher, b Lever	1
P. A. Wilkinson, not out	2
J. D. Birch, not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 2, n-b 1)	12
Total (9 wkts)	106

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—40, 3—45, 4—61, 5—85, 6—87, 7—91, 8—93, 9—96.

BOWLING: Boyce, 8—3—10—0; Lever, 5—1—14—1; Turner, 8—2—16—3; East, 8—0—21—1; Edmeades, 8—1—29—3; Pont, 3—0—4—0.

Umpires: K. E. Palmer and W. E. Phillipson.

Derby v Middlesex

AT CHESTERFIELD

Derby (4 pts) beat Middlesex by five wickets.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, lbw, b Russell	23
C. T. Radley, run out	25
*J. M. Brearley, run out	25
N. G. Featherstone, b Rhodes	60
G. D. Barlow, lbw, b Rhodes	34
†J. T. Murray, not out	14
P. H. Edmonds, c Taylor, b Hendrick	0
M. J. Vernon, not out	1
Extras (lb 3, w 2)	5
Total (6 wkts)	189

F. J. Titmus, M. W. W. Selvey, T. M. Lamb did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—52, 2—60, 3—94, 4—171, 5—182, 6—185.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—0—27—1; Glenn, 7—0—39—0; Rhodes, 8—0—37—2; Russell, 8—0—29—1; Swarbrook, 8—0—40—0; Miller, 1—0—12—0.

DERBYSHIRE

R. G. A. Headley, c Selvey, b Titmus	23
P. J. Sharpe, c Brearley, b Lamb	62
*J. B. Bolus, c and b Titmus	9
A. J. Borrington, run out	51
G. Miller, c Murray, b Lamb	5
R. W. Taylor, not out	8
F. W. Swarbrook, not out	25
Extras (l-b 5, w 1)	6
Total (5 wkts, 39 overs)	190

P. E. Russell, M. Hendrick, H. J. Rhodes, M. Glenn, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—59, 3—138, 4—153, 5—161.

BOWLING: Selvey, 8—1—36—0; Vernon, 7—[illegible]—37—0; Titmus, 8—2—24—2; Edmonds, 8—0—33—0; Lamb, 8—0—34—2.

Umpires: R. Aspinall and H. D. Bird.

Surrey v Worcester

AT THE OVAL

Worcestershire (4 pts) beat Surrey by four runs in match restricted to 22 overs.

WORCESTERSHIRE

G. M. Turner, c Butcher, b Jackman	13
J. A. Ormrod, c and b Roope	31
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Younis, b Jackman	6
J. M. Parker, c Younis, b Arnold	17
I. N. Johnson, c Jackman, b Pocock	21
T. J. Yardley, c and b Arnold	2
J. D. Inchmore, b Arnold	10
H. G. Wilcock, run out	0
A. W. Wilkinson, not out	6
N. Gifford, run out	0
B. M. Brain, not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 4)	6
Total (9 wkts, 22 overs)	113

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—33, 3—62, 4—80, 5—89, 6—99, 7—99, 8—106, 9—106.

BOWLING: Arnold, 5—0—31—3; Jackman, 8—0—12—2; Roope, 3—0—16—1; Pocock, 3—0—18—1.

SURREY

†L. E. Skinner, st Wilcock, b Gifford	17
G. P. Howarth, c Yardley, b Brain	7
Younis Ahmed, c and b Inchmore	13
G. R. J. Roope, not out	40
D. R. Owen-Thomas, run out	5
Intikhab Alam, b Brain	0
*J. H. Edrich, c and b Gifford	4
A. R. Butcher, run out	3
R. D. Jackman, b Brain	0
P. I. Pocock, not out	3
Extras (b 3, l-b 7)	10
Total (8 wkts, 22 overs)	109

G. G. Arnold did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—14, 3—16, 4—66, 5—74, 6—81, 7—101, 8—106.

BOWLING: Brain, 7—0—37—3; Inchmore, 8—0—27—1; Gifford, 7—1—35—2.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and F. J. Crapp.

John Player Leagu[e]

Kent (5)
Warwickshire (11)
Worcestershire (9)
Derbyshire (15)
Somerset (3)
Essex (16)
Glamorgan (14)
Hampshire (5)
Leicestershire (1)
Northamptonshire (4)
Nottinghamshire (17)
Yorkshire (7)
Middlesex (8)
Sussex (6)
Gloucestershire (13)
Lancashire (12)
Surrey (10)
1974 positions in brackets.

Today's cricket

BENSON & HEDGES CUP
(11.0 to 6.50)
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v G[lamorgan]
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v [illegible]
LORD'S: Middlesex v Kent
NEWARK: Nottinghamshire v Counties North
COVENTRY: Warwickshire v C[ombined] Oxford & Cambridge Univers[ities]
NORTHAMPTON: Northampton[shire v] Worcestershire
HOVE: Sussex v Minor Counties [South]

Saturday's scores

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v [Glamor]gan. No play.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshi[re v] Somerset. No play.
LORD'S: Middlesex v Kent. [No] play.
HOVE: Sussex v Minor C[ounties] South. No play.
NORTHAMPTON: Northampt[onshire] v Worcestershire. No play.
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire 252 (55 overs) (F. C. Hayes 78, B. [illegible] 70); Derbyshire 162 for 4 (55 [overs]) (R. G. A. Headley 55). Lan[cashire] won by 70 runs.
NEWARK: Minor Counties No[rth illegible] (54.1 overs) (B. Stead 5 for [illegible]) Nottinghamshire.
COVENTRY: Combined Unive[rsities illegible] 14 for 3 (7.1 overs) v Warwic[kshire]

Schools results

Durham 86 (R. D. C. Sloan 6-17), [illegible] 87-1; King Edward VI, Birmingham 1?7-6 dec (F. G. Wickens 30 no); *Solihull 14-1 (rain); Purley [illegible] 57; Reed's 61-3; Queen's, Taunton 150-4 dec; *Hardye's 110-5; Worksop 173-4 dec, *St Peter's, York 38-2 (rain).

Tennis

DAVIS CUP: Sweden beat West Germany, 3—2 (in West Berlin); Hungary lead Egypt, 2—1 (in Cairo).

Athletics



Bayi: chased hard to his world record mile.

Bayi leads all the way to mile record

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, was only doing what had long been expected of him when he clipped 0.1sec off the world mile record with 3min 51sec in Kingston, Jamaica over the weekend. The old record had stood to Jim Ryun, of the United States, since June 23, 1967 and Bayi's 1,500 metres record of 3min 32.2sec at the 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch is conservatively worth under 3min 50sec for the full mile (1.609 metres).

On the Kingston track, which was the scene of the 1966 Commonwealth Games, Bayi took the lead straightaway, as usual, but with a more moderate opening pace than is his custom, passing 440 yards in 55.9sec and 880 yards in 1min 56.6sec. But this comparatively relaxed approach meant that Bayi was able to hold off a counter-attack on the final circuit and still be fresh enough, just after, to run a lap of honour.

Bayi, whom it is hoped will race in the British Games at Crystal Palace on May 31, was chased home hard by the American, Martin Liquori, whose 3min 52.2sec, as the table below shows, makes him the fourth fastest miler ever. The little-known Irishman, Eamon Coghlan, finished third in 3min 53.3sec, which took 0.3sec off the European record. Coghlan comes from Dublin and is now studying at Villanova University in the United States where he recently ran below four minutes for the mile on two successive days in a relay meeting. In the European Championships in Rome last summer he was entered in the 5,000 metres but, lacking experience, finished seventh in his heat in 14min 29.6 sec.

World's fastest miles

3min 51sec	F. Bayi	Tanzania
3:51.1	J. Ryun	US
3:52.0	B. Jipcho	Kenya
3:52.2	M. Liquori	US
3:52.6	Bayi	Tanzania
3:52.8	Ryun	US
3:53.1	K. Keino	Kenya
3:53.3	Ryun	US
3:53.?	A. Waldrop	US
3:53.3	D. Wottle	US
3:53.3	E. Coghlan	Ireland
3:53.6	M. Jazy	France

Other winners in Kingston:
MEN: 100m: S. Williams (US), 9.9sec; 200m: Williams, 19.9; 800m: M. Belger (US), 1: 47.1; 110m hurdles: C. Foster (US), 13.5.
WOMEN: 100m: A. Annum (Ghana), 11.5; 200m: M. Crowley (Canada), 2 6.5; 100m hurdles: M. Osnikova (Nigeria), 14.0.
CRYSTAL PALACE: Kent championships: 100m: J. Morgan, 10.8sec; 200m: S. Green, 22.1; 800m: D. Roberts, 1.53.0; 1,500m: K. Penny, 3.55.1; 110m hurdles: G. Gower, 14.5; 400m hurdles: R. Fox, 56.7; 5,000m walk: A. Ardley, 15,18.0. High jump: A. Nursey, 6ft 11in. Triple jump: G. Gallagher, 47ft 2in. Pole vault: A. Williams, 14ft 5in. Hammer: J. Petts, 185.5. Javelin: K. Turnbull, 225.8. Shot: J. Hillier, 51.8.
HARRINGAY: Middlesex championships: 100m: D. Hill, 11sec; 200m: S. Hall, 22.5; 400m: J. Day, 47.5; 800m: P. Browne, 1:51.0; 1,500m: J. Odlin, 3:53.7; 5,000m: J. Sheridan, 14:29.6; 110m hurdles: K. Purves, 15.5; 400m hurdles: D. West, 55.7; 5,000m steeplechase: A. Pretty, 9:10.0; 3,000m walk: B. Ingarfield, 13:51.2; High jump: D. Kidner, 6ft 2in; Pole vault: W. Best, 13.1; Long jump: T. Wade, 23.6; Triple jump: P. Davies, 47.7; Shot: P. Sharman, 45.7; Discus: D. Clarke, 147.8; Hammer: M. Mason, 165.10; Javelin: B. Sylvester, 226.9.

Golf

Lyle becomes youngest to win Brabazon trophy

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Sandy Lyle, the 17-year-old captain of England boys, won the British stroke play championship for the Brabazon Trophy at Hollinwell yesterday with a total of 298, two strokes ahead of Geoffrey Marks. Lyle who has already won the Carris Trophy this year, is the youngest to win this event although P. B. Hine in 1949 was not much older.

Lyle regained the lead which he had shared with Marks at the halfway stage in the last round when Faldo faded, and he held off a late challenge from Marks who scored a birdie and an eagle at the 16th and 17th with putts of 30 and 40ft. Lyle matched his birdie at the 16th by pitching dead [illegible] 17th in two as birdie to keep his nose in front. Lyle is exceptionally strong and has a firm, simple method which would not easily let him down.

With the Walker Cup players, except for Eyks, not taking an interesting part in proceedings, attention focussed for a time on Faldo, another 17-year-old from Welwyn Garden City. Talent spotters had already noted that he had led the West of England championship at the halfway stage, after winning the Hertfordshire boys championship.

A 75 in rain and a northerly wind had brought him into contention in the second round, and he was still in the lead after three rounds by one stroke from Lyle. In that third round he played well for 13 holes, but three weak pitches which caused him to take three putts each time, showed that the unaccustomed pressure was beginning to tell. In the final round, a seven at the 7th lost him ground which he could not regain.

The course can surely never have been played better but the weather had made it long and difficult and it was a question of hanging on rather than challenging with the run of birdies. In all the years Marks has played in this event and in which he has now finished second twice and third three times, he has probably not had a better chance to win. His long driving was a great asset on slow running fairways but at least four putts that looked in stayed out in his third round.

At the beginning of the fourth he had success with two but immediately took three putts at the fifth and relieved the pressure on Lyle. From that point Lyle refused to yield his slight advantage and his final round of 72 was a tribute to steady young nerves as well as to sound method. But Marks played bravely, taking two putts from farther away than Lyle at the fourth, ninth and 13th, and putt at the 16th when Lyle lay dead.

Baxter, with a final day total of 148, came into the picture from which he has been missing for several years since he achieved success at junior level. Giles, aged 19, had the lowest first and third rounds, but his second of 86, the highest of the qualifiers, was too much of a handicap. Eyles finished in third place ahead of his Walker Cup colleagues, showing once again his consistency whatever the conditions.

298: A. W. Lyle, 75, 76, 77, 72. 300: G. C. Marks, 71, 78, 80, 71. 302: G. R. Eyles, 75, 77, 77, 73. 304: P. M. Baxter, 76, 80, 75, 73. 305: M. J. Kelley, 75, 80, 76, 74; T. Giles, 70, 86, 71, 78. 306: S. Martin, 78, 79, 74, 75; P. J. Hedges, 70, 83, 79, 74; D. P. Davidson, 77, 77, 74, 78; N. A. Faldo, 76, 75, 74, 81. 307: R. Stewart, 76, 79, 81, 71; M. A. Poxon, 72, 81, 77, 77; G. Brand, 75, 79, 78, 75. 308: T. N. Estrop, 76, 78, 81, 73; I. J. A. Stephenson, 79, 74, 80, 75; R. D. James, 73, 74, 76, 85. 311: G. Levenson, 79, 77, 79, 76; M. F. Bonallack, 73, 78, 81, 77. 313: N. Price, 77, 78, 79, 78; A. W. White, 75, 80, 80, 77; T. D. Johnson, 79, 75, 85, 77.

Oosterhuis fades but is still second

New Orleans, May 18.—Peter Oosterhuis set out four strokes behind the leader in today's final round of the New Orleans Open tournament, despite having a three-under par third round of 69 yesterday. Bill Casper shot a 66 to take a commanding lead on 201, with Oosterhuis in second place on 205 and Steven Melnyk third on 206.

After the first 11 holes yesterday Oosterhuis led Casper by two strokes, having sunk five birdie putts. But then the British player slipped, taking three putts on both the 13th and 16th greens, while Casper [illegible] Four successive birdies from the 12th carried Casper well ahead. He said afterwards: "I'm striking the ball solidly and putting well. Everything is just where I want it."

Oosterhuis, who had two earlier rounds of 68, commented: "I'm surprised—no, pleased—that I put two good rounds with my first round. I haven't been doing that this year."

Tony Jacklin had an even par 72 although he three-putted the 17th and missed the green at the 18th. He had three birdies during the day and finished the round in 216.

201: W. Casper, 67, 68, 66. 205: P. Oosterhuis (GB), 68, 68, 69. 206: S. Melnyk, 6?, 69, 68. 207: L. Wadkins, 6?, 68, 70. [illegible] Marti, 71, 67, 69; R. Wynn, 71, 66, 70. 208: J. Dent, 71, 68, 69. [illegible] Trevino, 72, 70, 67; G. Knudson, 70, 70, 68; D. Douglass, 73, 67, 68; R. Funseth, 70, 67, 72. T. Shaw, 67, 67, 73. 216: A. Jacklin (GB), 73, 71, 72.

Motor racing

[illegible] Sicily: Sixth event in world manufacturers championship: J. [illegible] and A. Merzario (Italy) [illegible] Romeo [illegible]

Putt that lifts both prize and prizewinner

By Lewine Mair

Jack Newton and John O'Leary looked back to the 60ft birdie putt which O'Leary had holed across the fourteenth green on Friday as the stroke which, more than any other, had made possible their win, at a record 32 under par, in the £12,000 Sumrie-Bournemouth better ball tournament at Queen's Park.

After a third round seven-hole opening stretch in which they had seen their halfway lead give way to a deficit of six shots, that putt had jerked them back from the dead.

Where, on each of the previous days, they had gone out to hit shots at the end of their round, Newton and O'Leary on Friday night opted for drinking rather than practice. "It wasn't", Newton conceded, "the kind of preparation I would normally recommend—but it did help us to feel a little more relaxed about the whole affair."

When play finally got under way on Saturday the two opened their account with three successive birdies. O'Leary chipping in from 15 yards at the third, to complete their treble. Behind them the overnight leaders, Brian Barnes and Bernard Gallacher, succeeded only in dropping a shot to par over those first three holes.

"Our great mistake", Barnes said at the end of a last round 71, "was to hang around for so so many hours before the start. Jack and John did the right thing in turning up with only 20 minutes to spare."

Having been tuned in to discussions in which there was talk of play being abandoned—something which would have enabled the two Scots to collect the winners' cheques on the strength of their 54-hole lead—Barnes and Gallacher obviously found it difficult to go out and play for their pay. Newton and O'Leary, on the other hand, could not wait to get out there.

Coming, as it has done, just a week after his suspension from international matches was lifted by the Professional Golfers' Association, O'Leary's first win on the British tour should give him real confidence. What is unlucky, though, is that the Sumrie-Bournemouth tournament does not count where Ryder Cup points are concerned.

While Ronald Sumrie, the joint sponsor, would be happy if half points could be allocated to his event, Brian Barnes maintains that full Ryder Cup points should be awarded. "Four ball, better ball golf", Barnes pointed out, "is, after all, part of the Ryder Cup."

BOURNEMOUTH: (Queen's Park): Sumrie-Bournemouth better ball tournament: [illegible] J. Newton (Sunbury) and J. O'Leary (Jersey), 61, 63, 65, 63; [illegible]

Hockey

Success will be third place for Southgate

From Sydney Friskin
Frankfurt, May 18

Frankfurt 1880 1 Southgate 0

Southgate's dreams of winning the European club hockey championship ended here today. They were beaten in the semi-final round by Frankfurt 1880, the holders, who will meet Leopold Brussels in the final tomorrow.

Southgate, tiring visibly, did not perhaps play well enough to win, but they had their periods of frustration in the early minutes when they were denied what most people thought was a goal. A shot by Cotton from a short corner rose off the goalkeeper's pads and was scooped out of the roof of the net by a defender's hand. The outcome, if the umpire was in doubt whether the ball had crossed the line, should at least have been a penalty stroke, but all Southgate received from the scramble was an abortive long corner. A little later the German goalkeeper, Rugner, made a brilliant save off a penalty stroke by Corby, and after that Southgate lost the grip they had taken on the game.

For the second time in two days Southgate had met a German side whose tenacity they found most difficult to undermine. After beating Rott-Weiss Wettingen 3—0 yesterday morning, they held Cologne to a 1—1 draw in the afternoon. This was a gruelling test against a side fielding eight German international players, including three members of the victorious 1972 Olympic team. A short corner converted by Michel midway in the first half hit Southgate uncommonly hard, but 10 minutes later Corby stylishly converted a penalty stroke for Southgate. Whitaker rescued Southgate when Cologne began to strike.

The anxious moments endured by both sides made today's story an action thriller. After Frankfurt had survived their two early shocks there followed a long period of scientific play of tight marking and covering and excellent stopping, Corby, McGinn and Whitaker all realizing the value of the helping hand in Southgate's busiest moments.

The German goalkeeper made another fine save off Cotton from a short corner before the crucial award came in the sixth minute of the second half. Frankfurt seemed to have been waiting for it, and it was brilliantly converted by Francis with a thundering shot. That goal helped Frankfurt to reaffirm their faith in their own stability and to beat back anything that threatened their solid structure. They forced three more short corners and Southgate, in spite of their unremitting efforts, were themselves out in a hopeless struggle. They can but hope for third place tomorrow, and even if they finish fourth, it will be the highest position attained by an English club.

[illegible team lists]

Rugby Union

England still careless but provide encouragement

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Canberra, May 18

After a testing week in which their resources threatened to come apart at the seams, the England team have arrived in the Australian capital fortified by their stirring victory over New South Wales by the unflattering margin of 29—24. They needed a reassuring performance and they produced one.

England got their tails up with an early try, and led 19—11 at half time. But NSW pulled four points back through a brilliant burst by their right wing, Monaghan, and a spectacular contest replete with scores of high quality teetered in the balance for half an hour before Preece, at his sharpest, ran in the second of his four tries. The first virtually sealed the result, the second provided the knockout punch. England then relaxed while NSW in injury time added a further nine points. England scored three goals, a penalty goal and two tries to a goal, two penalty goals and three tries.

They still are making far more careless mistakes than could be afforded against Australia, but certain areas yesterday provided much encouragement. NSW were almost totally outplayed at the lineout where Uttley cut off much of their ball at the front. Mantell did well against the redoubtable Fay and Ripley stretched high at the tail with excellent support from Neary and Rollitt.

Mantell in all ways visibly rose in stature. Blakeway looked a solid, comfortable, loose head prop for Pullin, who had a creative day in the open. As for Rollitt, I have never seen him play a finer all-round game. Burton contributed his customary powerful stint at close quarters, but several times kicked away a useful ball or dithered with his pass.

Bennett had another good game but in the second half, though making one telling run, and holding things together in the critical third quarter, had several kicks charged down and sometimes kicked unfruitfully into the wind. Morley's running frequently caused confusion in opposing ranks and he provided the last pass for three of Preece's tries. Squires scored an excellent try, and was rock-like in defence.

NEW SOUTH WALES: R. G. Brown; L. Monaghan, R. Andrews, G. A. Shaw, J. R. Ryan; K. J. Wright, J. N. B. Hipwell; A. M. Gelling, G. Cornelsen, R. A. Smith, G. Fay, R. Price (sub J. Lambie), R. Graham, P. A. Horton, S. C. Finnane.

ENGLAND XV: P. E. Butler; P. J. Squires, D. S. Preece, A. W. Maxwell, A. [illegible] Morley; W. N. Bennett, [illegible] Kingston; P. J. Blakeway, J. V. Pullin, M. A. Burton, R. M. Uttley, N. D. Mantell, D. M. Rollitt, A. Neary, A. G. Ripley.

The three replacements flown out from England—Nelmes, Oram and Janion—have been selected to play against NSW Country on Tuesday. Oram will partner Bennett at half back. The full back, Hignell, who trained freely today, will have his first match since he injured an ankle in Perth. Wilkinson, chosen at lock, trained gingerly but his back strain is easing and it is hoped he will be fit.

For the record

Football

HOME CHAMPIONSHIP: Northern Ireland 0, England 0 (at Windsor Park); Wales 2, Scotland 2 (at Ninian Park).
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Soviet Union 2, Republic of Ireland 1.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: West Germany 1, Netherlands 1 (at Frankfurt).
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH TOURNAMENT: Semi-final round: England 3, Hungary 1; Finland 1, Turkey 0.
TOUR MATCHES: Northern New South Wales 0, Middlesbrough 8; Molde (Norway) 0, Bristol City 2; Odd (Norway) 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 3; Singapore XI 2, Arsenal 5; Vard (Norway) 4, Queen's Park Rangers 0; Viking (Norway) 0, Rangers 4.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Leatherhead 2, Hitchin Town 1; Wycombe Wanderers 1, Dagenham 0. Second division: Horsham 5, Arcley 0.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCHES: Natal 33, Middlesex 14 (in Durban); Oak Bay Wanderers 8, Bedford 23 (in Victoria, British Columbia).
BRIDGEND: Sevens, invitation section: semi-final round: Loughborough Colleges 20, Maesteg 12; Harlequins 13, St Luke's College, Exeter 12. Final: Loughborough Colleges 18, Harlequins 12.
FRENCH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: Beziers 13, Brive 12.

Tennis

LAS VEGAS: K. Rosewall (Australia) beat V. Amritraj (India), 6—3, 6—3; R. Tanner beat B. Lutz, 6—3, 6—1; J. Alexander (Australia) beat J. Fillol (Chile), 6—3, 7—6; R. Case (Australia) beat C. Richey, 6—3, 1—6, 7—6. Semi-final round: Tanner beat Rosewall 6—0, 7—6; Case beat Alexander, 6—3, 6—3.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Oakland Athletic 6, New York Yankees 1; Minnesota Twins 3, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Boston Red Sox 2; California Angels 4, Baltimore Orioles 3; Detroit Tigers 6, Texas Rangers 4; Chicago White Sox 10, Cleveland Indians 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 6, Houston Astros 4; Cincinnati Reds 6, Montreal Expos 3; St Louis Cardinals 17, San Francisco Giants 3; Philadelphia Phillies 9, Atlanta Braves 8; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; San Diego Padres 4, Chicago Cubs 1.

Lacrosse

ENGLISH CLUB CHAMPIONS: Iroquois Cup: Final: Urmston 33, Lee 8.

Show jumping

EXETER: Devon County Show: Rentals Stakes: 1, E. Smith's Salva[dor]; 2, P. McMahon's Pennwood Forg[e illegible]; 3, T. Newbery's Warwick III, [illegible] Gold Leaf Championship: 1, Salva[dor]; 2, Warwick III; 3, T. Grubb's Ar[illegible]

Horse trials

TIDWORTH: Army horse [trials] Junior: 1, Miss D. Winter's Ma[illegible] (74.5 penalty pts); 2, D. Clapham's Marsha (77); 3, D. Sassell's Di Braddy (78.5). City section: 1, M. Bunn's Tempest of Bilsland (89.5 [illegible]) Captain M. A. P. Phillips's Fa[illegible] (113); 3, Miss C. Ross-Taylor's [illegible] Hare (101.1). Griffin section: 1, Taylor's Thar (57.7); 2, Miss C[illegible] Blackwell's Devil Water (86.9); 3, M. Hunter's Flying City (91.0). Gui[illegible] section: 1, R. Walker's Waterer (87.1); 2, Miss V. Holgate's No [illegible] (90); 3, S. Stevens's Friday Ch[illegible] point (101.1). Midland Bank sec[tion]: 1, Miss C. Wilson's Pressos (59.6); Miss K. O'Hara's Village Gossip (9[illegible]); Miss G. Brooks's Welton Pla[illegible] (100.7).

Rowing

NOTTINGHAM: Regional youth ch[ampi]onships: Upper Thames 5m 5[illegible]; East 5/25, East and Thames West [illegible]; West 16, North 0. Winners: Co[illegible] fours: Wallingford Schools [illegible] 5.16.66. Double sculls: Abing[don illegible] (C.T.), 5.33.87. Coxless pairs: Walli[ngford illegible] (UT), 5.50.87. Sculls: [illegible] (Thames) (SE), 5.41. Coxed pa[irs illegible] Wallingford (UT), 5.55. Quad sc[ulls illegible] Ealing (SE), 4.55. Quad sc[illegible] Radley (CT), 5.08. Eights: Eton (U[illegible]) 5.49.

Cycling

BLACKPOOL: Redifussion series, [illegible] season (flat races): 1, A. Gimb[illegible] (Daniels); 2, A. Williams (Falco[illegible]); 3, T. Bull (Birmingham). Final ove[rall] placings: 1, N. Dean (Holdsworth) 156pts; 2, P. Bayton (Daves Do[illegible] Area), 134; 3, P. Corley (Holdsworth) 125.
ANCONA: Tour of Italy, stage f[illegible] (154 miles): 1, P. Sercu (Belgium); 2, R. Van Linden (Belgium); 3, Gavazzi (Italy) all one train [illegible] Overall: K. Knudsen (Norway).

Boxing

JOHANNESBURG: B. Schmal[illegible] (West Germany) beat K. Smith [illegible] points.
ANTWERP: J. Coopman beat Daniels (US) disq in 7th round.
PANAMA CITY: World junior welte[r]weight: A. Cervantes (Colombia) be[at] E. de Jesus (Puerto Rico) on point[s].

ng

reen Dancer raises Derby tempo

ichael Phillips
Correspondent
lay 18

er Peter Walwyn even- cides to deploy his forces n on June 4, Green Dancer certain to start favourite Derby, barring any un- circumstances. Alec olt, who won the *Observer* p on his only previous visit nd, won the Prix Lupin at mp today in the style that ite with a colt capable of the Derby. And, remember ias already won the French ineas.

e here with an open mind e sincerely impressed by that Green Dancer did his th roughly £70,000 prize the Prix Lupin was not so classic trial but more a its own right, a thought s any pre-Epsom test in in the shade. To win it ancer had to beat Mariacci, rated colt in the French dicap and indeed the only ave ever beaten him.

l so by threequarters of a aving looked as though he e beaten halfway up the That he was not says a eal for Green Dancer Fred Head did not have to o his whip and Green lid not have an unneces- rd race. He simply took a little time to warm to his task in the straight when Head asked him to accelerate and catch Mariacci, who made his break at an opportune moment. Green Dancer and Mariacci drew six lengths ahead of their nearest rivals in the last furlong. If ever there was a demonstration of class it was this. Here were two good colts fighting out the finish miles ahead of their pursuers.

The ground was dead and the pace far from spectacular and therefore the time was, I suggest, of little importance. With Epsom in mind the important thing was that Green Dancer looked relaxed in the paddock beforehand—he had in fact put on weight since *he had won the French 2,000* Guineas—and that he did relax in the race itself. After they had won the French 2,000 Guineas Fred Head told me that Green Dancer had run too freely to be confident of his staying the distance at Epsom. In all fairness to Green Dancer that was his first *race of the season.*

Yesterday he was cool, calm and collected the whole time, a sentiment that was echoed later by young Head himself. "I was much more happy with him today than I was when he won the Guineas", he told me. Earlier his father had replied to my question "Are you *happy with him?*" by saying "I'm delighted with him but you saw him, what did you think?" With the ball back in my court I could only reply that I was impressed and that Green Dancer had won his race as only a good colt could have done. Furthermore I said that I had no qualms about his staying a mile and a half at Epsom.

French jockeys, with so little experience of race riding around Epsom, are invariably at a disadvantage and many will bear that in mind before they plunge on Green Dancer, whatever odds they find available. Today Hills are offering 2-1 as opposed to only 5-4 from Mecca and 7-4 with Ladbrokes. When all is said and done, Green Dancer does look a most adaptable *individual and ideal for* Epsom. Mariacci, his game and unquestionably talented rival this afternoon, is likely to remain in France and run in the French Derby instead, even though he is still engaged at Epsom.

Lester Piggott, who was acclaimed by the crowd this after*noon for winning the Tiercé race,* the Prix Rieussec on Herodias, is staying on in Paris in order to ride the talented English four-year-old, Never Return in the Prix Jean de Chaudenay, the centrepiece at St-Cloud tomorrow.

Piggott, who has been associated with most of Dahlia's triumphs, *has elected to ride Never Return* instead of Maurice Zilber's mare on this occasion. That could be a tip in itself. I liked the way that Never Return won the Westbury Stakes at Sandown Park in April over a distance that was short of his best.

PRIX JEAN DE CHAUDENAY (15 runners): Athenagoras, Un Kopeck, Dahlie, Funny Fellow, Never Return, Ashmore, Ramiroz, Dhaubaslx, Steinway, Beau Buck, Battle Song, Mon Zoulou, Ambrellila, Goldos, Sanctum.

PRIX LUPIN (Group I: 3-y-o: £48,000: 1m 2½f)
Green Dancer, b c, by Nijinsky—Green Valley (J. Wertheimer), 9-3 .... F. Head 1
Mariacci, b c, by Diatao—Marbrisa (Baron G. de Rothschild), 9-2 .... G. Rivases 2
Matahawk, b c, by Sea Hawk—Carromata (Mrs E. Stern), 9-2 .... R. Jallu 3

ALSO RAN: Condorcet, Trepan, Frontage, Brenn, Val du Fier.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 1.80 francs: places, 1.10, 1.20, 2.10. A. Head, ¾l, 6l. 2min 15.7sec.

PRIX DE LA JONCHERE (Group III: 3-y-o: £11,600: 1m)
Dandy Lute, b c, by Luthier—Dentrelle (M. Fujuto), 8-12 .... J. C. Desaint 1
Green Belt, b c, by Habitat—Golden Girdle (Sir P. Oppenheimer), 8-9 .... L. Piggott 2
Nurabad, gr c, by Zeddaan—Nursery Song (D. Wildenstein), 8-9 .... Y. Saint-Martin 3

ALSO RAN: Chemin d'Amour, On The Rocks.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 1.60 francs: places, 1.10, 1.60. F. Palmer. 1min 44.2sec. Dandy Lute won by half a length from Nurabad, with Green Belt threequarters of a length away, third. After a stewards inquiry, Nurabad was relegated to third place, and Green Belt moved up to second.

Curragh result franks 2,000 Guineas form

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, May 18

Italian, French, Greek and English racehorse owners scooped the prize pool of more than £32,000 in Saturday's Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh won in impressive *style by the 10-11* favourite Grundy, owned by Dr Carlo Vittadini, trained in England by Peter Walwyn, and ridden by the Irish-born jockey Patrick Eddery.

The early pace was absurdly slow for a classic, and in consequence Eddery found himself unable to restrain Grundy, who pulled his way into the lead soon after halfway. Any doubts that the colt might find the testing uphill finish at the Curragh too much for him were soon dispelled. With Eddery allowing himself the luxury of a look back over his left shoulder, Grundy cantered home an easy length and a half winner from *Monsanto,* who in turn was a length ahead of the consistent ex-Irish colt Mark Antony.

The slowness of the gallop is demonstrated by the time, as Grundy, racing on faster ground, took a second longer to cover the mile than had Miralla, winner *of the* Irish 1,000 Guineas the previous evening. Despite the fact that it had been no true test of stamina, Peter Walwyn immediately confirmed that Grundy would take his chance in the Derby at Epsom, and Eddery likewise confirmed his intention of being in the saddle, even though Grundy is just one of four possible runners at Epsom from the stable.

Surveying the strength in depth of his Derby challenge, Walwyn named as other possibles Red Regent, who goes on trial in the William Lawrence Centenary Trophy at Nottingham on Tuesday, No Alimony, who turns out at Goodwood on Wednesday in the *Predominate Stakes,* and *Consol,* who made every yard of the running to beat Hurry Harriet in the Royal Whip at the Curragh on Friday.

I agree with the choice of Eddery, believing that he will be the best Derby prospect of the quartet. He is a horse of considerable class and his pedigree does not lack its strong points.

RESULT: 1, Grundy (10-11 fav); 2, Monsanto (6-1); 3, Mark Antony (10-1). 12 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Pontefract: Soft. Wolverhampton: Good to firm. Windsor: Soft. Hamilton Park: Good. Southwell: Good to soft. Goodwood Park (tomorrow): Soft. Nottingham (tomorrow): Good. Ludlow (tomorrow): Good to firm.

Football

English crab crawls back into its shell

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

The sarcastic comment made about England after their disappointing goalless draw with Northern Ireland in Belfast on Saturday was that the lush pitch proved too good for them. The irony was pointed. It was aimed at their equally sterile 1—0 win over little Cyprus the previous weekend, where a bumpy Limassol surface, a camouflaged mosaic of rough grass, red earth and sand, was the excuse.

This time, however, if football was again the loser the occasion was a triumphant winner. After nearly five years of blackout England were once more on the Belfast stage. The sun greeted the happy moment from a Mediterranean sky; the Windsor Park pitch was as green as an Irish meadow; friendship and rapturous applause were in the air as a prelude to the solemn singing of the National Anthem by a 37,000 crowd joined again in a common cause. On occasion international sport can prove abrasive: but not this time to a starved people.

Ireland alone salvaged some pride from a glum match, although it took them half the afternoon *to realize that they faced a giant* with feet of clay. Having beaten two World Cup finalists, Sweden (away) and Yugoslavia, in the European championship this season, they should have had a greater faith in themselves. But lacking a victory over England on Irish soil in 48 years, a mental *barrier remains to be broken* down. It could have been achieved on Saturday.

For a quarter of an hour at the change of ends the Irish, having slowly found their feet after a three-week lay-off, began to turn the screw. Led by the blond, ubiquitous Spence, a virtual unknown *from the English third division,* and the dashing McIlroy, and fed by the astute Clements, their player-manager, they had England in all sorts of trouble. Twice McIlroy missed chances close in, set up by Spence; twice Spence headed inches wide from crosses by Clements and Rice.

They *could have settled things* then had not the free-ranging Hamilton been felled by Tueart's fierce tackle at the half-hour and been carried away from his midfield role—a severe loss. It will be a race against time to get him fit for tomorrow night's match against Scotland.

As for England, they were again a sad disappointment as an attacking force. Apart from the busy little Keegan up front, Bell's support from midfield in the opening half, and the general covering of Todd at the back, it was once more an anonymous performance in terms of flair, style and penetration. True, in six matches under Don Revie's managership they have not had their net hit; but in scoring 11 goals themselves it must be emphasized that five of those came against the overawed *Cypriots at* Wembley.

As always, midfield holds the key. Bell, Ball and now Viljoen (who worked hard but unproductively on his first outing) looked too similar in method and thought. Again the old fault of the Ramsey era of crab-like sideways approach was apparent; nor was there any*one like Sheffield* United's Currie, Everton's Dobson, West Ham United's Brooking, or, for the moment at least, Stoke City's Hudson to put a foot on the ball and change the rhythm and the direction.

None of these men is in the pool as England prepare for the European championship and World Cup qualifying stages, which begin at the end of 1976. If we are to get anywhere we need to encourage what few artists we possess and move away from what the foreigner calls our "industrial football". It is a telling phrase.

Mr Revie will probably make two or three changes against Wales on Wednesday—possibly Gillard at left back, Gerald Francis in midfield, and Trevor Francis, Little, Thomas or Johnson in the firing line. Everyone needs a run as England begin to resemble a candle in the wind.

NORTHERN IRELAND: P. Jennings (Tottenham Hotspur); P. Rice (Arsenal), L. O'Kane (Nottingham Forest), C. Nicholl (Aston Villa), A. Hunter (Ipswich Town), D. Clements (Everton), B. Hamilton (Ipswich Town) (sub T. Finney, Sunderland), M. O'Neill (Nottingham Forest), D. Spence (Bury), S. McIlroy (Manchester United), T. Jackson (Nottingham Forest).

ENGLAND: R. Clemence (Liverpool); S. Whitworth (Leicester City), E. Hughes (Liverpool), C. Bell (Manchester City), D. Watson (Sunderland), C. Todd (Derby County), A. Ball (Arsenal), C. Viljoen (Ipswich Town), M. Macdonald (Newcastle United) (sub. M. Channon, Southampton), K. Keegan (Liverpool), D. Tueart (Manchester City).

Referee: T. H. C. Reynolds (Wales).

ilton Park programme

VY BOARD STAKES (3-y-o : £381 : 1m 40yds)
-02 Colditz, D. Williams, 8-7 .... S. Charlton 7
2 Better Than Ever, Denys Smith, 8-4 .... L. Charnock 4
0-0 Bleo Vale, L. Docker, 8-4 .... N. Balmer 9
-0-0 Cheb's Girl, S. Wainwright, 8-4 .... J. Wainwright 5 3
-0-0 Gay Pal, W. Haigh, 8-4 .... — 10
00 Glen Artic, J. Berry, 8-4 .... S. Houlker 5 2
0 Gossamer Blue, M. Jarvis, 8-4 .... J. Thompson 1
0-0 Jollimanda, J. Cousins, 8-4 .... G. Skeats 5 11
0-0 Penmaynoul, G. Robinson, 8-4 .... M. Riley 5 8
100 Simply Heavenly, K. Payne, 8-4 .... S. Eccles 3
So Gracious, N. Angus, 8-4 .... — 12
00 Supreme Honey, W. Gray, 8-4 .... P. Robinson 6
ter Than Ever, 3-1 Colditz, 9-2 Gossamer Blue, 8-1 Cheb's Girl, 10-1 avenly, Supreme Honey, 14-1 So Gracious, 20-1 others.

NHEIM HANDICAP (£421 : 6f)
314 Gold Loom (D), W. Gray, 6-9-9 .... P. Robinson 7 4
-03 Alexben, K. Payne, 4-9-10 .... S. Eccles 7 10
343 Sunsoon (CD), T. Fairhurst, 5-9-6 .... C. Dwyer 6
141 Flyer (C), C. Bell, 5-9-2 .... T. O'Ryan 5 5
-00 Court God, M. Jarvis, 3-9-1 .... J. Lowe 1
0-0 Gold Pension, N. Angus, 6-8-12 .... — 5
-04 Big Jake (D), K. Payne, 5-8-10 .... A. Cousins 2
2-0 Farm Gazer (CD), W. Marshall, 4-8-5 .... R. Marshall 7
100 Sounds Good, Denys Smith, 3-8-4 .... P. Kelleher 9
100 Cunning Trick, K. Payne, 5-8-3 .... T. Lappin 8
er, 11-1 Alexben, 4-1 Gold Loom, 11-2 Sunsoon, 6-1 Court God, Gazer, 10-1 Big Jake, 20-1 others.

MERONIANS HANDICAP (3-y-o : £436 : 1m 40yds)
304 Darling Boo, K. Payne, 8-12 .... A. Cousins 4
3-0 Frank The Yank, C. Bell, 8-8 .... T. O'Ryan 5 1
3-0 Parva Prince, F. Carr, 8-7 .... G. Cadwaladr 10
-01 Squires Vine, A. Jarvis, 8-7 .... P. Madden 6
00 Rum Barr, W. Marshall, 8-6 .... R. Marshall 5
-01 Prince of Light, Denys Smith, 8-3 .... P. Kelleher 8
-04 John McNab, N. Angus, 7-13 .... Richard Hutchinson 6
3-0 Take Hold, E. Cousins, 7-12 .... L. Charnock 7 3
00 Larella, K. Payne, 7-11 .... — 7
10 Jimmy-One-Row, J. Vickers, 7-10 .... J. Lowe 9
ice of Light, 100-30 Squires Vine, 9-2 Darling Boo, 7-1 John McNab, Prince, 12-1 Frank The Yank, 16-1 others.

RL OF ANGUS STAKES (2-y-o : £492 : 5f)
00 Ann's Choice, W. Marshall, 9-0 .... R. Marshall 4
04 Cintoni, K. Payne, 9-0 .... A. Cousins 3
Idle Genius, A. Jarvis, 9-0 .... P. Madden 2
00 Muiet, E. Collingwood, 9-0 .... P. Hamblett 7 9
2 Pinacle, J. Vickers, 9-0 .... — 10
00 Portrayl, K. Payne, 9-0 .... S. Eccles 7 6
03 Ribble Rouser, W. C. Watts, 9-0 .... G. Oldroyd 5
02 Carbonny Girl, C. Bell, 8-11 .... T. O'Ryan 5 8
0 Evening Ray, J. Cousins, 8-11 .... G. Cadwaladr 2
0 Lowry, K. Payne, 8-11 .... T. Lappin 1
ble Rouser, 5-2 Pinacle, 4-1 Cintoni, 6-1 Idle Genius, 8-1 Lowry.

NDORA PLATE (2-y-o : £311 : 5f)
00 Aint Misbehaving, K. Payne, 9-0 .... T. Lappin 12
00 Castledoon, G. Wallace, 9-0 .... A. McManus 7
2 Dunmurry Boy, S. Wainwright, 9-0 .... T. Ives 15
Misfit, K. Payne, 9-0 .... A. Cousins 3
10 My Wellie, W. C. Watts, 9-0 .... G. Oldroyd 2
12 0 Platty, P. Milner, 9-0 .... G. Morgan 7 9
14 0 Regal Tudor, G. Robinson, 9-0 .... M. Riley 7 13
18 00 Chinese Falcon, M. Naughton, 8-11 .... S. Salmon 6 1
30 00 Gaye Slipper, T. Fairhurst, 8-11 .... S. Webster 5 11
31 0 Glongoyne, T. Craig, 8-11 .... K. Leason 4
34 00 Johanne, J. Cousins, 8-11 .... — 6
36 0 Market Maid, N. Angus, 8-11 .... — 3
38 03 Night Glow, E. Cousins, 8-11 .... G. Cadwaladr 5
39 3 Scorton Girl, Denys Smith, 8-11 .... P. Kelleher 14
31 043 Swedish Cavotte, W. Marshall, 8-11 .... R. Marshall 10
11-8 Scorton Girl, 11-4 Night Glow, 7-2 Swedish Gavotte, 6-1 Dunmurry Boy, 10-1 My Wellie, 16-1 others.

4.45 LORD LYNDOCH PLATE (£311 : 1m 1f)
2 00-00 Majestic Streak, W. Gray, 4-9-7 .... E. Apter 11
3 0 On the Run, Denys Smith, 4-9-7 .... N. Balmer 7 13
4 0-40 Pampered Sovereign, D. Holmes, 4-9-7 .... T. Ives 10
6 04-3300 Chivas Regal, Denys Smith, 4-9-4 .... T. Kelsey 11
7 000- Lady Chancellor, K. Payne, 4-9-4 .... T. Lappin 1
10 43-0300 Black Pate, J. Ormston, 3-8-1 .... P. Madden 4
11 Champagne Cork, N. Angus, 3-8-4 .... Richard Hutchinson 9
13 0400-43 Hazy Melody, M. Jarvis, 3-8-4 .... J. Lowe 8
14 04 Scarlet God, S. Norton, 3-8-4 .... G. Oldroyd 5
15 Vibo-hi, W. Haigh, 3-8-4 .... — 6
16 04-0 Gang Plank, J. Hindley, 3-8-1 .... A. Kimberley 3
17 3000 High Walk, T. Fairhurst, 3-8-1 .... — 12
18 0000-43 Wild Easter, R. Titterington, 3-8-1 .... — 7
2-1 Hazy Melody, 4-1 Scarlet God 11-2 Wild Easter, 6-1 Chivas Regal, 10-1 Gangplank, 12-1 Black Pate, Champagne Cork, 14-1 On The Run, 20-1 others.

5.15 SCOTTISH RIFLES HANDICAP (£414 : 1½m)
2 34-3000 Baggin Time, T. Fairhurst, 4-9-1 .... C. Dwyer 4
3 003 Caleta Prince (D), D. Plant, 7-9-1 .... D. Plant 1
1 30-0004 Gold Coin, W. Gray, 5-8-11 .... E. Apter 2
5 2221-00 Woswyn (D), C. Bell, 6-8-10 .... T. O'Ryan 5 7
6 1414-40 Salvo of Conkers, J. Ormston, 4-8-9 .... — 3
7 0p-03 Van Gogh, G. Wallace, 6-8-4 .... S. Houlker 7 5
8 020414- Jill Owens, T. Walker, 4-8-3 .... S. Salmon 5 6
6-4 Salvo of Conkers, 11-4 Van Gogh, 4-1 Jill Owens, 13-2 Gold Coin, 10-1 Woswyn, 14-1 others.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Better Than Ever. 2.45 Flyer. 3.15 Squire's Vine. 3.45 Lowry. 4.15 Dunmurry Boy. 4.45 Gang Plank. 5.15 Gold Coin.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Court God. 4.45 Gang Plank.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
5.50 Skys The Limit. 6.20 Square Halo. 6.50 Distant Cousin. 7.20 Gold Mark. 7.50 Brave Panther. 8.20 Long Love. 8.50 Curtains.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.20 Fire Plan. 6.50 Double Two. 7.50 Brave Panther. 8.20 Long Love. 8.50 Ingham.

verhampton programme

DUCT PLATE (2-y-o : fillies : £414 : 5f)
Ada, R. Edwards, 8-11 .... L. Johnson 5 7
0 Ebb and Flo, H. Collingridge, 8-11 .... — 3
Emotion, M. Prescott, 8-11 .... — 8
Ippolyti, P. Walwyn, 8-11 .... P. Eddery 11
0 Korry Queen, C. Miller, 8-11 .... T. McKeown 5
Miss Mallet, J. Winter, 8-11 .... M. O'Shea 9
Mortlake, B. Hobbs, 8-11 .... — 10
03 Reply Paid, P. Cundell, 8-11 .... P. Cook 6
03 Rockeremia, C. Miller, 8-11 .... — 1
0 Star Walk, H. Candy, 8-11 .... — 4
0 Tuesodo, G. P-Gordon, 8-11 .... — 2
40 Weigh-In First, S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .... F. Durr 12
ly Paid, 4-1 Ippolyti, 9-2 Mortlake, 6-1 Star Walk, 10-1 Rockeremia, 3-1 Ebb and Flo, 20-1 others

AND UNION HANDICAP (£483 : 1½m)
0- Boleto, W. Clay, 6-10-0 .... C. Astbury 15
0- Showman's Fair, D. Williams, 12-9-8 .... K. Daniels 7
00 Scottish Cavalier, P. Haslam, 4-9-7 .... — 14
0 Canny Spy, A. Davison, 5-9-1 .... P. Chonse 7 16
Bissano, J. Hayward, 6-9-1 .... A. Holland 7 13
00 Second Hand, T. Taylor, 5-8-12 .... — 2
02 Spring Vision, D. Gandolfo, 7-8-12 .... J. Curant 1
-2 Super Mex, M. McCourt, 5-8-11 .... P. Eddery 10
-0 Spartan, M. Tate, 7-8-11 .... R. Fox 5 14
April in Norton, D. H. Jones, 6-8-11 .... G. Baxter 9
02 Come Spring, R. Holdon, 6-8-11 .... G. P. Gunn 7 13
00 Prime Soleil, K. Ivory, 5-8-10 .... F. Durr 11
00 Reversal, A. W. Jones, 5-8-10 .... — 3
10 Crazy Guy, G. Peter-Hoblyn, 10-8-8 .... — 12
00 Broomstick (C), T. Corrie, 7-8-7 .... D. Ryan 17
2- Piraico Joe, M. Tate, 7-8-7 .... W. Wharton 7 8
00 San Palestino, A. Johnson, 5-8-1 .... — 7
00 Fair Cop (C), S. Nesbitt, 5-8-1 .... C. Lewis 6
-0 Carlquest, O. O'Neill, 5-7-8 .... K. Lewis 5 18
Essner Street, R. Robinson, 6-7-7 .... R. Still 20
y Guy, 4-1 Spring Vision, 6-1 Super Mex, 7-1 Come Spring, 8-1 ll, 10-1 Canny Spy, San Palestino, 12-1 Reversal, Scottish Cavalier.

HERTON HANDICAP (3-y-o : £575 : 5f)
-0 Shackle (D), M. Jarvis, 9-9 .... B. Taylor 5
2- Eve (D), T. Molony, 9-3 .... M. Kettle 1
-0 Airlum (D), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-12 .... — 3
03 Two Ronnies (CD), S. Nesbitt, 8-9 .... G. Lewis 9
-0 Double Seven (D), H. Morris, 8-9 .... G. Baxter 13
0- Yilid, H. Cecil, 8-8 .... — 6
10 Sicasanta (C), P. Cundell, 8-7 .... P. Cook 14
-0 Vigora, A. Stevens, 8-7 .... — 10
-0 Best Endeavour, E. Cousins, 8-5 .... K. Lewis 6 7
-0 Glen Clunie (D), Thomson Jones, 8-5 .... L. Johnson 5 15
00 Blekka, R. Houghton, 8-3 .... F. Morby 8
-0 Snoele, J. Winter, 8-3 .... R. Fox 5 12
00 The Papastan, J. Sutcliffe jun, 8-2 .... — 17
-0 September Star, P. Cole, 8-1 .... — 4
-0 Silver Comp, R. Mason, 7-13 .... J. Higgins 2
-0 Early Summer, Doug Smith, 7-12 .... T. McKeown 16
00 Bitty Boy, M. Jarvis, 7-11 .... G. Sexton 11
santa, 7-2 Shackle, 4-1 The Papastan, 6-1 Yilid, 7-1 Two Ronnies, 8-1 Airlum, 20-1 others.

BURY PLATE (Div I : 3-y-o : £414 : 1m 1f)
00 Clogora, J. Bradley, 9-0 .... I. Johnson 5 9
00 Criterion, P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 6
-0 Fire Can, Mr Oughton, 9-0 .... — 7
Inversay, A. Stevens, 9-0 .... M. Simmonite 7 16
0 Winscombe, A. Budgett, 9-0 .... — 13
00 Burgler's Hi-Lite, R. Clay, 8-11 .... M. Kettle 5
-0 Continental, H. Nicholson, 8-11 .... K. Whyte 7 8
-0 Family Planning, R. Houghton, 8-11 .... F. Morby 10
3- Golden Crier, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .... C. Astbury 15
3- Indobar, S. Brookshaw, 8-11 .... J. Wilson 14
Miss Twights, C. Hassell, 8-11 .... — 3
0 Primer, P. Makin, 8-11 .... — 2
-0 Royal Request, H. Nicholson, 8-11 .... R. Fox 5 11
-0 Satchman, E. Reavey, 8-11 .... T. McKeown 3
Snapoon, J. Powney, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 12
0 Star Tail, M. Stoute, 8-11 .... B. Taylor 4
scombe, 11-4 Family Planning, 4-1 Primer, 6-1 Star Tail, 8-1 Criterion, on, 12-1 Inversay, 20-1 others.

E SISTERS HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies : £540 : 1m 3f)
-0 Mistress Clare, I. Balding, 9-2 .... G. Lewis 6
-4 Our Sue, M. Jarvis, 8-6 .... F. Durr 7
00 Supermoll, R. Mason, 8-4 .... J. Higgins 2
0 Orchy, P. Walwyn, 8-1 .... — 8
3- Hot Gospel, P. Robinson, 8-1 .... P. Young 5 5
10 Fairmantha, P. Bailey, 8-0 .... I. Johnson 5 3
10 Willow Warbler, R. Hollinshead, 7-12 .... K. Lewis 5 1
00 Low Call, C. Benstead, 7-12 .... M. Kettle 9
-0 Sleek, A. Johnson, 7-5 .... R. Still 10
-0 Summer Camp, F. Rimell, 7-1 .... R. Fox 5 4
ress Clare, 11-4 Orchy, 7-2 Our Sue, 6-1 Hot Gospel, 8-1 Low Call, antha, 20-1 others.

NTON PLATE (3-y-o : £414 : 2m 1f 162yd)
10 Chiricahua, G. Toft, 9-0 .... J. Higgins 9
00 Mayombe, J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... — 4
0 Blue Mystic, B. Swift, 8-11 .... K. Daniels 7 7
0 Clown Witness, A. Stevens, 8-11 .... M. Simmonite 7 3
-4 Don Philipe, A. Davison, 8-11 .... — 6
-0 Jamimaville, B. Hobbs, 8-11 .... — 1
10 Mossy Girl, R. Vibert, 8-11 .... — 10
10 Mountain Lion, C. Hassell, 8-11 .... J. Maloney 8
Tamashoon, H. Cecil, 8-11 .... — 2
-3 Yeandley, F. Cundell, 8-11 .... G. Baxter 6
mube, 4-1 Jemimaville, 6-1 Tamashoon, 7-1 Yeandley, 8-1 Don 1 Blue Mystic, 20-1 others.

BURY PLATE (Div II : 3-y-o : £414 : 1m 1f)
0- Birdseye, Thomson Jones, 9-0 .... T. Cox 7 9
0- Eager Pace, P. Bailey, 9-0 .... I. Johnson 5 7
0- Golden Lad, M. Jarvis, 9-0 .... D. Cooney 7 8
0- Regal Rocket, G. F-Gordon, 9-0 .... — 3
-2 Tom Pearse, P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 14
0 Adamay, F. Rimell, 8-11 .... F. Durr 5
0- Creamery Royale, S. Brookshaw, 8-11 .... J. Wilson 11
0- Derry Dale, J. Bethell, 8-11 .... F. Morby 10
0 Ghila, H. Candy, 8-11 .... — 15
2 Mazzoni, D. Gandolfo, 8-11 .... R. Fox 5 3
4 Nae Bird, F. Cundell, 8-11 .... — 1
-0 Overstreet, R. Mason, 8-11 .... J. Higgins 6
-0 Port Side, H. Nicholson, 8-11 .... K. Whyte 7 2
0 Sistina, B. Hobbs, 8-11 .... — 12
0- Some Say, R. Vibert, 8-11 .... M. Kettle 15
Pearse, 7-1 Ghila, 9-2 Sistina, 8-1 Regal Rocket, 12-1 Derry Dale, ..., 20-1 others.

Windsor programme

5.50 MAYFAIR PLATE (Div I : 3-y-o : £483 : 1½m)
1 40-00 Battle Ruler, R. Jarvis, 9-0 .... M. Thomas 10
2 00-0 Baroncroft, A. Breasley, 9-0 .... S. Cottle 5 15
5 0000-0 Comedy Turn, T. Gates, 9-0 .... A. Bond 3 17
7 0000-00 Facility, H. Candy, 9-0 .... D. Cullen 12
11 0030-00 Field Moss, G. Smyth, 9-0 .... R. Edmondson 6
16 04034-0 Hemmings, P. Cole, 9-0 .... C. Williams 11
18 000- Lhaky, F. Winter, 9-0 .... A. Murray 5
1- 0 Lionsmead, H. Price, 9-0 .... J. Feld 6
22 Misty Dragon, M. McCourt, 9-0 .... — 8
33 00- Scarlet Loader, H. Price, 9-0 .... M. Germon 8
37 00-04 Skys the Limit, E. Reavey, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 3
42 00-0 Wishful Tinker, S. Ingham, 9-0 .... G. Ramshaw 16
46 000- Daring Dolly, J. Bethell, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 14
50 000-0 London Rose, R. Hannon, 8-11 .... P. Perkins 4
52 400000- Missed Lunch, G. Hunter, 8-11 .... D. Noble 1
62 00000-0 Welcome Sara, D. Ancil, 8-11 .... — 2
63 0-0 Willings Hope, P. Mitchell, 8-11 .... R. Wernham 5 13
5-2 Skys the Limit, 4-1 Lionsmead, 11-2 Baltic Ruler, 6-1 Scarlet Loader, 8-1 Hemmings, 9-1 Wishful Tinker, 10-1 London Rose, Baroncroft, 13-1 Field Moss, 14-1 others.

6.20 WHITEHALL PLATE (2-y-o : £483 : 5f)
2 0011 Square Halo (D), B. Swift, 9-4 .... P. Cook 3
3 David Tudor, R. Davies, 8-11 .... — 12
5 Double Cover, J. Sutcliffe jun, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 13
8 4 *Fire Plan, J. Winter, 8-11 .... J. Curant 5
9 03 Firestorm, G. Balding, 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw 3
10 Fleur Ami, P. Mitchell, 8-11 .... G. Cullen 4
11 Frinton Lodge, R. Akehurst, 8-11 .... — 10
12 04 Hightown Streak, R. Hannon, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 11
13 0 Hirmillari, P. Muggeridge, 8-11 .... D. McKay 9
15 0 Sweet Saint, H. Price, 8-11 .... A. Murray 10
16 u0 Valrain, J. Winter, 8-11 .... M. Thomas 2
18 0 Bella Rosetta, T. Gosling, 8-8 .... — 6
19 High Praise, P. Makin, 8-8 .... C. Williams 8
21 Mariana, M. Masson, 8-8 .... A. Bond 5 16
25 Tullykenaye, Miss N. Wilmot, 8-8 .... — 14
27 Vesta Tilly, J. Astor, 8-8 .... G. Starkey 1
4-6 Square Halo, 5-1 Firestorm, 9-2 Hightown Streak, 8-1 Sweet Saint, 12-1 Fleur Ami, 14-1 others.

6.50 SERPENTINE HANDICAP (£425 : 1m)
1 10-0000 Landpot, J. Holt, 4-9-7 .... P. Perkins 2
3 400-203 Double Two, J. Powney, 3-9-3 .... G. Starkey 1
8 024- High Melody, S. Woodman, 4-8-7 .... J. Matthias 5 12
9 400-011 Distant Cousin, P. Haslam, 3-8-5 .... R. Wernham 5 9
10 0- Cartasco, D. Jermy, 4-8-4 .... J. Curant 11
11 0000-00 Golden Rhie, G. Hunter, 3-8-1 .... S. Tudway 7 10
12 010-02 Subaltern, C. Dingwall, 3-8-1 .... A. Murray 6
13 020-000 Crombie, D. Jermy, 3-8-0 .... P. Simpson 4
14 00130-0 Luckshared, P. Cole, 3-7-13 .... A. Cressy 5 8
15 000-0 Sirron Light, P. Allingham, 3-7-12 .... M. Thomas 7
16 2210-30 Haut Girl, G. Stephenson, 3-7-11 .... J. Reid 5 5
17 000-00 Traffic Cop, W. Charles, 4-7-10 .... D. McKay 3
20 20000-0 Onedin Line, C. Benstead, 3-7-7 .... D. Cullen 13
7-4 Distant Cousin, 7-2 High Melody, 4-1 Subaltern, 11-2 Luckshared, 8-1 Landpot, 12-1 Double Two, 20-1 others.

7.20 PARK ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o : £794 : 6f)
3 0001-0 Gambling Melody (D), M. Stoute, 8-13 .... G. Starkey 13
7 1020- Nor Bars, S. James, 8-9 .... T. Rogers 4
9 200-011 Gold Mark (CD), S. Ingham, 8-6 .... G. Ramshaw 17
10 140-404 The Goldstone, W. Wightman, 8-5 .... — 8
11 1 Photofit, H. Price, 8-5 .... A. Murray 11
13 33-10 Ocaso (D), H. Smyth, 8-2 .... A. Bond 3 2
16 000-1 Will-He-Venture, F. Walwyn, 8-1 .... C. Williams 9
17 0300-0 Miss Willing, P. Mitchell, 8-1 .... R. Wernham 5 14
22 20400- Raffmarie, B. Hills, 7-13 .... H. Street 15
23 000-01 Whirlitzer (D), A. Breasley, 7-12 .... M. Thomas 12
25 000-0 Some Night, R. Akehurst, 7-10 .... D. Cullen 7
26 200-040 Mr Snaps, D. Dale, 7-10 .... P. Cook 3
27 0000- Sonseeabray, M. Masson, 7-9 .... H. Ballantine 5 6
28 0-00 Jaguar, G. Smyth, 7-8 .... D. Maitland 10
31 3100-00 Royal Pat, D. Jermy, 7-7 .... J. Curant 16
32 0000 Double Twenty, B. Swift, 7-6 .... T. Carter 1
34 000-0 Tackling, E. Goddard, 7-5 .... C. Rodrigues 5 6
3-1 Gold Mark, 11-4 Photofit, 5-1 Ocaso, 7-1 Will-He-Venture, 10-1 Nor Bars, 12-1 The Goldstone, 14-1 others.

7.50 CHARING CROSS PLATE (2-y-o : £690 : 5f)
1 121 Brave Panther (D), B. Hanbury 9-7 .... L. Piggott 4
2 3313 Fruits of Love, B. Swift, 9-2 .... J. Smith 7 1
5 Beau Mask, J. Sutcliffe, jun, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 8
6 Bendy Baby, P. Haslam, 8-11 .... R. Edmondson 3
7 0 *Discerning, J. Sutcliffe, jun, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 5
9 Sheric Boy, R. Hannon, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 7
11 00 Tuesday Blitz, R. Smyth, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 8
12 Tunis, T. Gates, 8-11 .... A. Bond 3 9
13 Mehir, G. Hunter, 8-8 .... D. Noble 2
Evens Brave Panther, 5-2 Fruits of Love, 5-1 Mehir, 13-2 Tuesday Blitz, 12-1 others.

8.20 WESTMINSTER HANDICAP (3-y-o : £900 : 1m 3f 150yds)
1 031-203 Blustery, M. Francis, 9-7 .... J. Matthias 5 2
3 00200 Minton, P. Haslam, 8-7 .... R. Wernham 5 10
4 010-122 Saintly Purchase, T. Darling, 8-6 .... G. Duffield 4
7 1043-00 Premier Cru, P. Cole, 8-2 .... B. Raymond 6
9 0030-0 Riesling, R. Armstrong, 8-0 .... P. Cook 12
10 000-00 All Roses, H. Candy, 7-13 .... P. Waldron 8
11 1-20020 Blue Ribbon, J. Dunlop, 7-13 .... B. Gillespie 5 1
12 031-0 Hard Attack, H. Price, 7-12 .... A. Murray 9
14 00-0 Naval King, G. Smyth, 7-8 .... M. Thomas 11
15 0022-33 Glenthorne, G. Harwood, 7-8 .... D. Cullen 6
16 044-00 Gala, S. Ingham, 7-8 .... T. Carter 3
17 000-0 Long Love, B. Hanbury, 7-8 .... R. Still 5
18 040-00 Des, R. Houghton, 7-3 .... D. McKay 13
11-4 Saintly Purchase, 7-2 Glenthorne, 4-1 Blustery, 6-1 Hard Attack, 8-1 All Roses, Naval King, 13-1 Blue Ribbon, 16-1 others.

8.50 MAYFAIR MAIDEN PLATE (Div II : 3-y-o : £483 : 1½m)
4 000- Charlie M, M. Masson, 9-0 .... S. Mulholland 7 15
7 Dustetz, P. Makin, 9-0 .... A. Ball 12
10 0 Fair Fool, P. Nelson, 9-0 .... C. Williams 6
13 0000- Gallardia, D. Underwood, 9-0 .... — 11
17 040-0 Ingham, H. Collingridge, 9-0 .... G. Sexton 10
20 0 Litigant, J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... D. Gillespie 5 5
26 023-032 Pagos Boy, C. Harwood, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 8
27 3 Pannini, H. Price, 9-0 .... A. Murray 14
29 040-00 Pink Palace, A. Breasley, 9-0 .... T. Carter 1
36 Spectrach, E. Beeson, 9-0 .... D. McKay 9
41 000-00 Warning Blast, G. Hunter, 9-0 .... B. Rouse 2
44 000-00 Another Pinta, R. Jarvis, 8-11 .... M. Thomas 16
45 2-0 Curtains, W. Hern, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 7
47 0-0 Fille De Prince, P. Mitchell, 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw 4
48 00340-0 Grand Rose, V. Cross, 8-11 .... R. Wernham 5 3
64 -002- Nymon Princess, D. Jermy, 8-11 .... J. Curant 13
7-4 Pagos Boy, 5-2 Pannini, 4-1 Curtains, 11-2 Grand Rose, 8-1 Nymon Princess, 12-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Pontefract programme

2.45 SNAITH PLATE (2-y-o : £345 : 5f)
1 31 Fir's Hill (D), S. Norton, 9-3 .... B. Raymond 7
2 21 Leinster House (D), D. Holmes, 9-5 .... E. Hide 1
4 1423 Threshold Payment (D), I. Balding, 9-5 .... E. Johnson 6
8 2123 Miss Kissfield (D), B. Hills 9-0 .... W. Carson 5
12 3 Gunner B, G. Toft, 8-11 .... B. Connorton 3
15 Micjac, J. Calvert, 8-11 .... S. Freeman 7 2
16 0 Rol Rig, W. Stephenson, 8-8 .... S. Hives 7 4
2-1 Leinster House, 11-4 Miss Kissfield, 7-2 Fir's Hill, 6-1 Threshold Payment, 10-1 Gunner B, 20-1 Micjac, Rol Rig.

3.15 OSSETT HANDICAP (£449 : 1½m)
1 20302-4 Viewpoint, R. D. Peacock, 4-9-7 .... — 8
3 20000-0 Roman Lady, S. Norton, 4-9-4 .... M. Wood 7 4
4 410200- Klair Star (D), H. Jones, 4-9-5 .... E. Hide 15
5 00-012 *Seaton Sands, J. Turner, 4-9-2 .... O. Gray 3 19
9 40900-1 Blimey, Miss S. Hall, 4-9-0 .... B. Raymond 18
7 33001-0 London Belle, S. Nesbitt, 3-8-13 .... W. Carson 14
8 400230- Slipbuy, W. Wharton, 4-8-10 .... B. Cloworthy 7 3
10 000003- Don Rogan, D. McCain, 4-8-10 .... M. Simmonite 7 10
11 00-0 Morte D'Arthur, A. Johnson, 3-8-10 .... J. Lynch 11
12 31000-0 Young Crosby, J. Calvert, 4-8-1 .... S. Freeman 7 1
15 00000-0 Tell Me, T. Craig, 4-8-7 .... W. Kettle 7 6
16 0000-00 Big Tom, P. Poston, 4-8-6 .... R. Southern 7 7
17 00000-0 Spillers Jenny, E. Manner, 4-8-5 .... E. Bruce 7 4
18 100-030 Rose Petite, K. Whitehead, 3-8-4 .... J. Skilling 16
19 1000-00 Fast Mover, J. Hardy, 5-8-3 .... C. Moss 12
20 00000-0 Wimpole, D. Chapman, 4-8-5 .... M. Birch 17
21 00000-0 Young Stuart, D. Doyle, 4-8-1 .... C. Eccleston 5
23 000- Psiderie, T. Kersey, 4-8-11 .... W. Bentley 13
24 2230-00 Sanali, R. Bastiman, 4-7-13 .... D. Nicholls 7 2
7-1 Blimey, 7-2 London Belle, 5-1 Viewpoint, 15-2 Klair Star, 8-1 Mort D'Arthur, 12-1 Rose Petite, Sanali, 16-1 others.

3.45 GARFORTH HANDICAP (3-y-o : £690 : 6f)
3 441-3 Northern Fair (D), M. Stoute, 8-13 .... E. Hide 3
4 3142- Saxelby Melody, M. H. Easterby, 8-13 .... R. Lampe 7 11
7 2130- Variety, R. D. Peacock, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 12
8 00-0300 Peter Culler (D), J. Mulhall, 8-9 .... J. Skilling 2
9 3420-12 Keith's Fridge (D), E. Collingwood, 8-6 .... B. Connorton 9
10 00200-0 Tee Cee, H. Maron, 8-6 .... L. Eldin 8
13 3341-3 Fearless Boy (D), M. Jarvis, 8-5 .... B. Raymond 6
14 30023-0 Confleur, B. Hanbury, 8-5 .... W. Carson 1
15 04021-0 Kelso Belle, E. Weymes, 8-2 .... S. Perks 10
16 12400-0 Grand Hope, M. H. Easterby, 8-1 .... M. Birch 7
19 040001- My Sunny, J. Calvert, 7-5 .... C. Eccleston 4
20 010-000 Crackador, J. Turner, 7-2 .... L. Parkes 5
5-2 Fearless Boy, 11-4 Northern Fair, 9-2 Keith's Fridge, 6-1 Saxelby Melody, 8-1 Variety, 12-1 Confleur, Tee Cee, 16-1 others.

4.15 STANLEY PLATE (Div I : 2-y-o fillies : £345 : 5f)
1 000 Olivernie's Dandy, H. Blackshaw, 8-7 .... A. Horrocks 5
3 0 Party Song, J. Hardy, 8-5 .... C. Moss 4
5 Tamalone, M. H. Easterby, 8-3 .... M. Birch 11
6 p Capacity, G. Blum, 8-1 .... W. Carson 9
8 Fantail, D. Thom, 8-1 .... W. Hood 7
11 0 Gypsum, W. Wharton, 8-1 .... W. Bentley 8
12 00 Half Moon Bay, L. Shedden, 8-1 .... J. Newton 7 1
18 Noeletta, P. Rohan, 8-1 .... L. Brown 3
30 0 Prevailing Love, J. Hunt, 8-1 .... E. Eldin 10
31 00 Sylvan d'Or, V. Mitchell, 8-1 .... E. Hide 2
37 00 Williamena, S. Nesbitt, 8-1 .... E. Johnson 6
9-4 Williamena, 3-1 Tamalone, 4-1 Noeletta, 11-2 Prevailing Love, 8-1 Fantail, 10-1 Party Song, 14-1 others.

4.45 FILEY HANDICAP (£606 : 1m)
1 101-020 London Glory (D), M. Jarvis, 4-10-0 .... B. Raymond 6
3 24400-4 Big Morton (D), M. Scudamore, 6-9-3 .... E. Hide 9
3 01120-0 Danum (CD), B. Hills, 6-9-2 .... W. Carson 4
4 0230-00 Track Minstrel (D), R. Mason, 6-9-2 .... L. Eldin 3
5 1100-00 Barsheba (D), W. Stephenson, 5-9-1 .... S. Hives 7 7
7 32014- Tringa (CD), J. Hardy, 4-8-10 .... C. Moss 2
8 12-0302 Princely Mount (CD), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-10 .... E. Johnson 8
10 00100-0 Arras Gem (D), A. Smith, 4-8-6 .... B. Connorton 1
13 100- Decision (D), D. Marks, 5-8-5 .... J. Lynch 5
14 3210-00 Supreme Gold (D), S. Hall, 4-8-1 .... O. Gray 3 10
3-1 Princely Mount, 4-1 Big Morton, 9-2 Barsheba, 6-1 London Glory, 8-1 Danum, Track Minstrel, 10-1 Tringa, 14-1 others.

5.15 MICKLEFIELD STAKES (£714 : 1½m)
1 042034 Grey Pegasus, R. Hollinshead, 5-9-7 .... E. Johnson 8
2 2100-0 Parlor Noble, H. Blackshaw, 5-9-7 .... A. Horrocks 12
4 00040-0 Early Morning (D), F. Wiles, 5-9-4 .... O. Gray 3
5 0 Hardly Cute, L. Shedden, 5-9-4 .... M. Bray 1
8 04000-0 Connecticut, J. Hardy, 4-9-0 .... C. Moss 10
10 232-222 Franc Flinders, P. Rohan, 4-9-0 .... E. Hide 15
12 000000- Silver Teal, M. W. Easterby, 4-9-0 .... T. Walsh 7 17
18 2 Escarole, G. Balding, 4-8-10 .... W. Carson 2
20 04432-4 Birthday Parade, E. Collingwood, 4-8-7 .... B. Connorton 6
21 Bold Warrior, J. Berry, 4-8-7 .... J. Skilling 5
22 000 Irish Melody, R. Bastiman, 4-8-7 .... D. Nicholls 7 6
23 0000- King's Scholar, T. Kersey, 4-8-7 .... W. Bentley 11
24 0000-00 Lawfully, P. Poston, 4-8-7 .... R. Southern 7 16
26 00000- Prize Bingo, D. Doyle, 4-8-7 .... M. Birch 15
27 00030-0 Sovereign Liege, D. Holmes, 4-8-7 .... C. Eccleston 9
28 04042-0 Spirit of Ecstasy, J. Leigh, 4-8-7 .... J. Lynch 14
29 0 Sweet Innocence, A. Goodwill, 4-8-7 .... Miss L. Goodwill 3
13-8 Franc Flinders, 3-1 Grey Pegasus, 4-1 Escarole, 6-1 Connecticut, 10-1 Birthday Parade, 14-1 Spirit of Ecstasy, 20-1 others.

5.45 STANLEY PLATE (Div II : 2-y-o fillies : £345 : 5f)
3 20 Grecian Cloud, J. Edward, 8-3 .... W. Carson 6
7 Coatham, H. Blackshaw, 8-1 .... A. Horrocks 3
9 Fawn Princess, A. Johnson, 8-1 .... J. Lynch 7
13 Hatfield Star, J. Mulhall, 8-1 .... J. Skilling 4
14 00 Hilliana, M. W. Easterby, 8-1 .... M. Birch 8
19 4 Pams Gleam, R. Hollinshead, 8-1 .... E. Johnson 9
21 0 Reppeve, W. Wharton, 8-1 .... B. Clotworthy 7 2
24 0 Short Reign, G. Blum, 8-1 .... — 1
33 Sweet and Naughty, J. W. Watts, 8-1 .... E. Hide 5
35 000 Timjay, R. C. Ward, 8-1 .... C. Eccleston 10
11-8 Grecian Cloud, 5-2 Pams Gleam, 5-1 Sweet and Naughty, 8-1 Hilliana, 12-1 Fawn Princess, 20-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Leinster House. 3.15 Blimey. 3.45 NORTHERN FAIR is specially recommended. 4.15 Noeletta. 4.45 Big Morton. 5.15 Franc Flinders. *5.45 Grecian Cloud.*

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.45 Fearless Boy. 4.45 London Glory.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Ebb and Flo. 2.30 Spartan. 3.0 Two Ronnies. 3.30 Star Tail. 4.0 *Our Sue. 4.30 Jemimaville. 5.0 Ghila.*

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Ebb and Flo. 3.0 Sapele. 3.30 Star Tail. 4.0 Our Sue. 4.30 Jemimaville. 5.0 Regal Rocket.

One match to which Welsh could not be indifferent

By Norman Fox

Cardiff and soccer will never be synonymous. The crowds glance in envy at the luxurious Cardiff Arms Park before walking on into the shabby back streets. By the time they reach Ninian Park they are usually aware of Welsh indifference to the association game. Yet there will be a lot *of people who when,* a long time from now, asked what was the best international football match they saw will nominate Wales against Scotland last Saturday.

A draw was not unexpected. Wales, under their most English manager, Michael Smith, had arrived at the home international championship with more confidence than at any time since the days of Charles and Allchurch. Scotland had not recovered from the psychological wounds of the World Cup but had so many fine, if unpredictable, players still available that class, it was felt, would balance the new Welsh spirit. It could not have been predicted that four goals, one of them probably the purest ever seen in Wales, would have been shared after the Welsh had led 2—0 at half-time and looked good enough to win the European championship as well as the home international tournament.

A comparable performance up the road at the rugby stadium would have been like an emotion-laden evangelical crusade meeting but here, of course, it was accompanied only by the familiar dirty ditties imported from England, although sung slightly louder and a little more in tune.

Flynn, tiny and youthful and called into the team only an hour and a half before the match, borught a climax to the excellently organized attacking play of the Welsh in the first half. Scotland, then, had only a misty idea of midfield tactics and after half an hour were overrun by a concerted attack begun by Mahoney, continued by Thomas and Flynn, and finished by Toshack, who took a lazy stride before striking a fine shot into goal.

Suddenly, the meaningless formality of the championship became an intense, exciting competition. The Welsh were visibly proud, the Scots aggressively aggrieved, and all the more so when Flynn lifted the ball over Macari to begin a wonderful move that involved Page and Toshack. *Flynn raced into the penalty area,* looking like a dachshund outsprinting long-legged Alsatians. He played a double "one-two" with Toshack and stabbed the finishing shot past Kennedy.

So Scotland were, it seemed, to be disappointed again. But the second half soon saw the best of their flair. Parlane and Dalglish began to free themselves. Parlane looking especially gifted in his wearing runs across the lines of the Welsh defenders. This opened the gates for Rioch, who took control of the central midfield and was quick to move into attacking positions. Parlane offered a good centre which Jackson rose to head in and that was enough to give Scotland hope.

After an hour they were intercepting most of the Welsh movements and the equalizer, though not inevitable, was always likely. It came when Duncan, astonish*ingly fast, and MacDougall tried to* find some room in the penalty area, but had to square the ball in the hope that someone would move in before the Welsh moved out. The situation was perfect for Rioch, who blasted a superb shot from 20 yards.

WALES: D. Davies (Everton); R. Thomas (Derby County), L. Phillips (Aston Villa), J. Roberts (Birmingham City), M. Page (Birmingham City), J. Mahoney (Stoke City), T. Yorath (Leeds United), B. Flynn (Burnley), L. James (Burnley), J. Toshack (Liverpool), G. Reece (Cardiff City).

SCOTLAND: S. Kennedy (Rangers); W. Jardine (Rangers), C. Jackson (Rangers) (sub. F. Munro, Wolverhampton Wanderers), G. McQueen (Leeds United), D. McGrain (Celtic), L. Macari (Manchester United), B. *Rioch (Derby County),* K. *Dalglish* (Celtic), D. Parlane (Rangers), E. MacDougall (Norwich City), A. Duncan (Hibernian).

Referee: M. Wright (Northern Ireland).

Boxing

Bugner's chance assured

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

Muhammad Ali's 50th professional contest will be a defence of his world heavyweight title against Britain's Joe Bugner in Kuala Lumpur on June 30. This seems certain with the news that Ali was unmarked, apart from a bleeding nose, after the 10 rounds and 68 seconds he took to stop Ron Lyle with a blistering two-handed attack in Las Vegas.

Kuala Lumpur has been chosen because such a distant place opens up the possibility of close-circuit television both in Britain and the United States. Whether most of the cinema seats will be taken is not assured since Ali's tactics against Lyle may not have pleased the live television audience in America or those who watched BBC screens on Saturday evening.

I may be in the minority because I was able to forgive Ali pacing himself like the 33-year-old he is, when he followed up a right hand to the jaw at the beginning of the 11th round with a lightning series of blows that had Lyle reeling in a corner from the fastest heavyweight hands of all. None the less there were many moments in the championship which could have been encouraging to Bugner and his manager, Andy Smith.

Lyle boxed well with the left jab and usually refused to fall into the traps which caught George Foreman open for counters. Bugner has an even better left hand than Lyle and is 10 years younger. Ali would be wise to shed a few pounds of surplus weight before having his second contest with the European champion he outpointed over 12 rounds in 1973.

Southwell NH

2.30 LAXTON HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £340 : 2m)
234 Archetto, 6-12-1 .... —
111 Romany Star, 5-11-13 G. Shaw
201 Borodin, 5-11-10 .. S. Holland
001 Dee Lane, 5-11-10 .... —
0p0 Misty Dream, 5-11-10 R. Weaver
100 Full Value, 5-11-8 .. W. Smith
000 Adversary, 5-11-5 .. G. Griffin
250 Arthurs Choice, 5-11-5 P. McCardle 7
F2-0 Paddy's Delight, 5-11-5 B. Powell 5
40 Stationaire, 5-11-5 J. Nolan 7
000 Cherry God, 4-11-3 P. Blacker
001 Creevelea, 4-11-3 .. C. Tinkler
012 Pardinia, 4-11-3 .. B. R. Davies
3 Fair Kitty, 4-10-12 Mr M. Lowry 7
0 Lady Henham, 4-10-12 R. Goldstein 7
1 Miss Freckles, 4-10-12 R. Pitman
00 Pincharlo, 4-10-12 J. Walkinson
000 Ring Morley, 4-10-12 R. F. Davies
11-4 Romany Star, 4-1 Pardinia, 11-2 Paddy's Delight, 8-1 Borodin, Fair Kitty, 12-1 Dee Lane, Creevelea, 14-1 Archetto, Stationaire, 16-1 others.

3.0 MINOR HURDLE (4-y-o : £458 : 2m)
103 Dardanella Lady, 11-9 J. Beaton 7
004 Spanish Tango, 11-5 Mr M. Bown 7
000 Supreme Narrator, 11-0 R. Pitman
054 Mr Manacle, 11-5 R. Canning 7
000 Anlonby Street, 11-0 G. Thorner
350 Hardinge Arms, 11-0 J. Marshall 5
000 Kelly Homes, 11-0 G. Holmes
f/0 Lord Leo, 11-0 .... R. Atkins
p02 Qualis, 11-0 .... C. Smith 7
np0 Renorn, 11-0 .. S. C. Knight 5
300 Say It All, 11-0 .. S. Holland
000 Sister Pol, 11-0 .. Mr K. Gray 5
3-1 Dardanella Lady, 7-2 Lord Leo, 4-1 Mr Manacle, 8-1 Qualis, Say It All, 10-1 Supreme Narrator, 12-1 Spanish Tango, Hardinge Arms, 14-1 others.

3.30 LISSINGTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £544 : 3m 110yd)
p12 The Leap, 10-11-7 .. K. B. White
n03 Just the Job, 10-10-11 G. Thorner
322 Dingle Poke, 8-10-10 R. F. Davies
ap0 Hasty Ben, 8-10-10 .... —
000 Vulgan's Troul, 7-10-5 P. Broderick
011 Tostal Time, 7-10-4 .. C. Tinkler
p-3p Saggart's Choice, 12-10-0 V. Percival 3
00 Cinvultrist, 9-10-0 G. McNally
21p Lucky Victory, 6-10-0 T. Stack
0-12 Highlands Imp, 9-10-0 Mr M. Bennett 7
030 Marshall Dillon, 9-10-0 Mr K. Gray 5
p- Flon Ulsee, 11-10-0 G. Holmes
0pp Manitee's Venture, 8-10-0 C. Smith 7
9-4 Tostal Time, 9-2 The Leap, 5-1 Lucky Victory, 6-1 Dingle Poke, Highlands Imp, 8-1 Just the Job, 13-1 Hasty Ben, 14-1 others.

4.0 SAXBY STEEPLECHASE (£408 : 2m 74yd)
104 Wintergreen, 6-11-12 I. Moulton 7
f10 Crimson Clip, 10-11-9 R. Griffin
104 Lovely Lilling, 6-11-7 D. Cartwright
40-p Fine Avon, 7-11-6 B. R. Davies
3pp Ronanna, 8-11-3 .. B. Fletcher
120 Bucks Head, 9-11-3 C. Smith 7
425 Fair Cheer, 10-11-2 Mr E. Collins
100 Pinto, 8-10-13 ...... A. Webber
00f Victorian Vision, 8-10-9 J. Marshall 5
000 The Decca, 11-10-9 .. R. Mann 7
020 Lavender Trousers, 9-10-6 Mr K. Gray 5
441 Pangeno, 10-10-6 R. F. Davies
444 Dunhigh, 7-10-5 Mr M. Lowry 7
004 Count Varano, 6-10-4 J. Nolan 7
2-1 Wintergreen, 4-1 Fair Cheer, 11-2 Lovely Lilling, 7-1 Bucks Head, 10-1 Lavender Trousers, 14-1 Pinto, Pangeno, 16-1 Dunhigh, 20-1 others.

4.30 BUNNY HURDLE (Handicap : £544 : 2½m)
331 Front Bencher, 9-11-9 R. Barry
302 Moss Royal, 9-11-3 .. R. Dickin 5
000 Coome Pride, 9-11-2 G. Shaw
300 The Shining Lad, 10-11-3 J. Crowley
uup Childwall, 7-10-13 .. G. Holmes
210 Dolben Lass, 6-10-5 S. C. Knight 5
pl2 Supertip, 6-10-2 .. B. Fletcher
opp Kalamata, 9-10-0 Mr K. Gray 5
300 Our Henry, 5-10-0 .. D. Munro
300 Aloalola, 6-10-0 .. J. James
400 Dinwitte, 7-10-0 .. Mr L. Say 7
001 Nau-Fair, 11-10-0 Mr R. Bennett 7
005 Reviver, 8-10-0 .... T. Stack
303 Derravar, 6-10-0 .. R. F. Davies
000 Uncle Monty, 8-10-0 .... —
3-1 Front Bencher, 7-2 Moss Royal, 11-2 Supertip, 8-1 Reviver, 10-1 The Shining Lad, Nau-Fair, 12-1 Dolben Lass, 14-1 Our Henry, Derravar, 16-1 others.

5.0 LAXTON HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £340 : 2m)
311 Gypsy Queen, 5-11-10 R. Lee 7
030 Charlie Tip, 5-11-5 P. Kelleway
0p Furious, 5-11-5 .. B. Fletcher
4- Harris, 4-11-5 ...... A. Webber
Kempton Prince, 5-11-5 Mr M. Lowry 7
200 Miss Milford, 5-11-5 J. Armstrong 5
13 Go Baby Go, 4-11-3 J. Glover
400 Grass Hand, 4-11-3 R. R. Davies
140 Highway Robbery, 4-11-3 R. Pitman
042 Nambour, 4-11-3 ...... T. Stack
201 Three Crowns, 4-11-3 G. Graham 7
003 Barkis, 4-10-12 .. S. Holland
0 Gentle George, 4-10-12 R. Griffin
000 Goldburg, 4-10-12 R. Goldstein 7
0 Humby Wood, 4-10-12 .... —
200 My Ribero, 4-10-12 J. Francome
0 Old Carl, 4-10-12 R. Champion
7-2 Go Baby Go, 4-1 Gypsy Queen, 9-2 *Nambour, Grass Hand,* 8-1 Barkis, 10-1 Three Crowns, 14-1 Charlie Tip, Highway Robbery, 16-1 others.

SELECTIONS: 2.30 Romany Star. 3.0 Mr Manacle. 3.30 The Leap. 4.0 Wintergreen. 4.30 Front Bencher. 5.0 Grass Hand.

Rowing

Champions left in limbo

By Jim Railton

Problems arising at the British Universities Sports Federation championships in Nottingham on Saturday bordered on the bizarre. Apparent infringements of rules, mislaid and late entries and a *steady stream of protests left the* supposed new champions in limbo "subject to a scrutiny of the rules and entries" by BUSF this week, leaving some angry competitors from 16 universities from as far wide as Belfast, Aberdeen, Cambridge and London.

The first problem arose in the first event, the eights class II. The London University second eight found they were not entered on the BUSF programme, and denied a place at the start. The London eight attempted to join in the race, but was rightly ordered to stop by the umpire. The Bristol University sculler, Anthony Ward, who had hired a car to transport his shell to Nottingham, was entered on the BUSF programme but not on the master programme for the Nottingham City regatta. By the time Ward had argued his case, obtained his starting number and arrived at the start, the race was already under way with the world lightweight finalist *Geoffry Potts* (Durham University) cruising to a comfortable win.

It then transpired that Potts had, in the first race of the day, helped Durham to the class II eights title. The BUSF rules specifically state that "no individual may compete in more than one event". Apparently—but the rules do not state this—this particular ruling does not apply to class II events and Durham had received permission for Potts to double up beforehand. The outcome was a storm of protests from other universities

CHAMPIONS (pending scrutiny): Single sculls: G. Potts (Durham). Coxless pairs: London. Coxless fours: Cambridge. Double sculls: London. Coxed pairs: Durham; eights: London University. Class II, coxed fours: Cambridge; eights: Durham. Women's event: Coxed fours: Cambridge.

results

Moray (...-1 fav); 2, Gold ... 3, Kerlossel (16-1). 17

...allie Sourls (12-1); 2, Vir-... (8-1); 3, Gonesh (6-1), fav. 21 ran.
Dance All Night (7-1); 2, lelody (9-1); 3, The Nadi ... Rhodomaniade 11-4 fav.
...nlvaro (11-10 fav); 2, Sally ... 3, Bill Cawgraves (20-1).
Queensway (10-1); 2, Land-... 3, Atesk (20-1). Dutch ... 17 ran.
Flirter (5-1); 2, Skerne ... 3, Fair Georgina ... 6-4 fav. 20 ran.
Delayed Action (4-1); 2, ... (4-5 fav); 3, Another ...), 9 ran.

Newcastle

6.30: 1, Assembly Bell (6-1); 2, The Radge Cadge (13-8 fav); 3, Boolavonge (7-2). 24 ran.

7.0: 1, Luvaarvillo (13-2); 2, Master Scorchin (4-1); 3, Breakaduck (6-1). Freebourne 3-1 fav. 12 ran.

7.30: 1, Dark Sultan (5-6 fav); 2, Skiddaw View (10-1); 3, Individual (6-1). 13 ran.

8.0: 1, Ecarte (9-4); 2, Sparkle Again (8-1); 3, Even Dawn (10-11). 9 ran.

8.30: 1, Luck (11-10 fav); 2, Triple Pledge (20-1); 3, Trump Card (7-4). 8 ran.

9.0: 1, Bishops Pawn (10-1); 2, Lord Greystoke (1-2 fav); 3, Jewel of Meath (20-1). 14 ran.

Hamilton Park

6.30: 1, Croisette (11-10 fav); 2, Lady Ice (4-1); 3, Takaflower (9-1). 9 ran. Argent Soleil and Just Amy did not run.

6.55: 1, River Gambler (3-1 jt fav); 2, Kathie of Braganza (6-1); 3, Flakebridge (3-1 jt fav). 11 ran.

7.20: 1, Flyer (7-4 fav); 2, Dinsdale Lad (7-1); 3, Sunsoon (7-2). 6 ran.

7.50: 1, Honey Bright (12-1); 2, Double Seal (7-1); 3, Hors D'Oevres (10-1). Czardas Prince 3-1 fav. 16 ran.

8.30: 1, Doonside (4-1); 2, Happy God (14-1); 3, Pyromalion (5-1). Willie Ormond 2-1 fav. 7 ran.

8.50: 1, Tyrose (8-1); 2, Early (3-1); 3, Fleeting Glance (7-2). Hygiea 7-2 fav. 14 ran. Walk Around and Belle of Morland did not run. Bulkington Bill withdrawn.

Hereford

1.45: 1, Winall (20-1); 2, Room Docker (7-1); 3, Royal Reward (6-1). 16 ran.

2.15: 1, All My Love (13-2); 2, Clifton Fair (9-2); 3, May Dale (9-1). Donnybrook 7-2 fav. 11 ran.

2.45: 1, Happy Warrior (9-4 fav); 2, Another Lad (6-1); 3, Scatterbrain (12-1). 12 ran.

3.15: 1, Behest (100-30); 2, Proper Gent (3-1 fav); 3, Chcameleon (6-1). 15 ran.

3.45: 1, Mick's Worry (4-1); 2, Puckham (3-1 jt fav); 3, Chief of Staff (14-1). Frozen Forecast 3-1 jt fav. 9 ran. Diamond and Cwrt Bleddyn did not run.

4.15: 1, Silver Falcon (4-5 fav); 2, Destiny Hill (6-1); 3, Hysopus (9-1). 13 ran. Streakland did not run.

A Times Profile



Margaret Thatcher

'Ruthlessly ambitious? When people say this they are wholly wrong'

Most of the offices in the Palace of Westminster look like vestries in Pugin's Victorian neo-Gothic churches. Margaret Thatcher has persuaded the Department of the Environment to embellish the Leader of the Opposition's room with a couple of cloth-covered settees and an armchair, a pink-shaded brass lamp and a chromium and glass table. There should be some Impressionist prints coming. The plates on the mantelpiece are her own. Only half the bulbs in the chandelier light up, which has her snapping switches in mild exasperation.

How secure does she feel, with her predecessor and experienced former ministers like Peter Walker—an alternative Shadow Cabinet in exile—sitting on the back benches?—"It just doesn't bother me. I never came to this through driving personal ambition. A combined opportunity and duty presented itself, so I took it. I am always amazed when some of the press say I am ruthlessly ambitious. They are wholly wrong. I heard Keith Joseph was not going to run against Ted. Someone had to. I said to Keith 'If you are not, I shall.' There was no hesitation, there was no doubt, there has been no doubt since.

"It might have put me on the back benches for life, or out. I did not know. But the one thing which I seemed to have was the power to make a decision when a decision had to be made. That is how it came out. I ran alone, regardless of the consequences. Curiously enough, you have no hesitation about the big things in life.

"It seemed as if life was going to be very difficult for us the moment we had announced we were going to run. The press come in on you, you have no privacy. And I well remember saying to my family, 'Now look, that's the way they want it to happen. They want this kind of badgering to make us retreat. They are not going to win. I am not going to be beaten by these tactics. We'll go through with it whatever happens. We'll ride it.' I'd had very good training at the Department of Education for this. They were not going to wear me down."

Her family clearly provides a solid ballast of normality in her life: The twins, Carol and Mark, in their early twenties now, sass their mother affectionately, totally unaffected by her new eminence. She is up at half-past-six every morning to get her husband Denis his breakfast before he leaves for his job as a working executive with Burmah Oil at Swindon. There is a daily help who comes in later in the day.

Mrs. Thatcher gets to her hairdresser for a set once a week about half-past-eight and unless she has outside engagements, is in her office by half-past-nine, staying until the House goes home. She can make do with four or five hours' sleep a night and bones up on her briefs through the small hours. The gift of concentration is something she has always had. "I have to master a problem because I haven't got enough self-confidence in dealing with it until I have mastered it. I remember doing School Certificate in wartime. I went in and looked at the paper with the sort of relief you had when you realized you could do it and you just get down to it. At the end of the paper someone said 'What a terrible thunderstorm that was in the middle'. I had no idea there had even been a thunderstorm, no idea at all. So the concentration must have come reasonably naturally.

"You keep it up because you've got so much work to do that you can't get it all done in the time unless you concentrate. The time when concentration is easy is when you are working against a deadline. The people here like me to have a speech made up about three days before. I cannot do it. I can go on putting the information in, but the final thing will probably be done when everybody else has gone to bed and I can be quiet and the telephone isn't going. Somewhere between 11 o'clock at night and 4.30 in the morning, the night before. It is during that time that the ideas that have been gradually forming in my mind suddenly begin to crystallize and the words flow.

How does she react to the criticism that she has too little experience of foreign affairs for a party leader and putative Prime Minister? "In politics you can't have experience of every single department. My main experience has been in education, science and social security, the welfare, spending and caring departments. As a matter of fact, certainly in science and in education, those two subjects took one abroad because they are of universal interest, both to developing and developed nations. So I have been around quite a lot, but on the specific point that I had not made a special study of foreign affairs, agreed:

"The real reason was that foreign affairs during my time in government was so magnificently looked after by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who had been either Prime Minister, shadow Foreign Secretary or Foreign Secretary for about ten years, and therefore we left it to him and it was done marvellously. When you are meeting foreign statesmen frequently it is not difficult to get a grip on the problems. Finding a solution is more difficult of course, but that has always been so. A foreign statesman visiting London will almost certainly make contact with the Leader of the Opposition. You learn faster from meeting people about their problems than you ever learn from mulling it up in books. So I do a combination of reading, briefing and constantly meeting people and I am enjoying every moment of it.

What response has she found during her recent trips to Luxembourg and Paris? "Well, they regard one as a phenomenon because one is a woman. Of course I don't. But we very soon get to grips with the problems, then it doesn't matter whether you are a man or woman. What matters is your grasp of the problems and the need for action. I don't find it difficult to get on at all, particularly when I am dealing with people who have a similar desire to get on with the job."

She has remarkable clarity of thought and expression. The sentences come out fully turned, logical and consequential. There are few repetitions or pauses. The more she gets into her subject, the straighter she sits up, hands clasped in her lap, with the occasional downward glance in search of the exact phrase. The sheer quickness and organization of her mind is impressive and she can look back to her childhood as Margaret Hilda Roberts, born above a grocer's shop in Grantham, with total recall: "My sister and I were brought up in the atmosphere that you work hard to get on. My father and mother set that atmosphere. They both worked very, very hard. To start up your own business from nothing implies that while you have been working for someone else you have saved. You have saved when you weren't earning very much and you have saved with an objective in mind. Both my father and mother saved.

"Although you wanted a lot more things in the house, you didn't live beyond your means. They embedded in us very strongly that work and cleanliness were next to godliness. Our house was spotless. There was not a speck of dust anywhere. It was always beautifully polished, the grate black leaded. Although we hadn't got all mod. cons. it was as bright as a new pin. We painted our own walls and we painted regularly, we distempered and scrubbed everything else.

"We were brought up in a very religious background. There was more than just having to work to live, there was work as a duty. Caring for others ran very, very strongly, so there was a tremendous amount of voluntary work. If you knew someone was in difficulties you quietly helped. My mother used to bake twice a week. Always there would be something baked for someone else and we ran round with it—'Mummy sent this. She has just baked and she thought you might like this.' She was a very good cook incidentally."

Young Margaret won a scholarship to the Kesteven and Grantham High School at the age of 10 and was top of her class every year but one. The political bug bit early: "We used to stand in the shop sometimes late on a Saturday evening. It was quite a big shop. It had a grocery section, a bacon and provision section, with all the beautiful mahogany fitments that I now see in antique shops and beautiful canisters of different sorts of tea, coffee and spices. There was a post office section, confectionery section, chocolate and cigarettes. A lot of people came in, and with father on the Council, and knowing we were all interested in what was going on in the world, we would talk quite late.

"By this time politics was in my bloodstream—an interest much as theatre is, or music. It isn't that you consciously say you will be a musician, you are naturally interested in music. My interest came from a family life in which education was very highly valued. When you haven't had a good start, self-education counts for much more than the education which you receive at school. But there was no question of my thinking I had a political future. We could not have afforded it. In those days if you went into politics you had an income or you were sponsored by a union.

She won a bursary to Somerville College, Oxford, where she became President of the University Conservative Association and chose to read chemistry. "I had a marvellous chemistry teacher at school who got the best out of her pupils. So often you go the way where you have a good start. We had been brought up against the background of uncertainty in the rest of the world. If you had a qualification you were more likely to be able to get a stable job than if you hadn't. So my sister became a physiotherapist and I took chemistry."

After a spell as a research chemist, 1951 was the year everything happened. She stood for Parliament unsuccessfully for the second time at Dartford, married Denis Thatcher, whose family had a paint firm at Erith and changed her profession. "My father had sat on a Justice's Bench at one time, at Quarter Sessions with the then Recorder, a man called Norman Winning. I used to go along as soon as I was old enough and sit and watch in court in our local town hall. I would go and have lunch with them after. I liked the law from my first contact. By that time I was 16 or 17 and I used to have talks with Norman Winning and say that I wished somehow I hadn't taken up chemistry. As a barrister you need to join an Inn, to go to London. We couldn't afford it. Everything we had was ploughed back into the business, or given to the church, or saved up for the house that we wanted.

"Norman Winning said, 'finish your chemistry degree and go into the law afterwards. The way to do it is to go to the Patents Bar for which you need scientific degrees and law. So complete your science degree, then get a job near London which will give you an income and do law the hard way'. So that gave me something to work for, but this is before I ever went to university. So again, so many of my ideas were influenced by early contacts. I only hope I did as good a job for my children as my father and mother did for me."

What has this steady, orderly progression, this intense application, provided in the way of a political philosophy? It is all of a piece, and rooted in her family background: "Politics really are to enable people to live better. Everyone is born with some combination of talents. You try to have an education system, an economic system that enables him or her to develop those talents. If you don't, you can't use them properly and if you can't use them it is not only the person himself who feels frustrated, it is the whole of society that is the poorer because it can't benefit from those abilities.

"But then a person is a member of a family. The father and mother are primarily responsible for their children and for their family, for teaching them the right things and for setting some kind of example in life. You can't really shift this responsibility on to anyone else, nor should you try, because the main lines are probably laid down long before the child ever goes to school.

"Then you have larger responsibilities, because you are also part of a community. You just can't cut yourself off as a family or isolate yourself from the community. I don't believe that you should leave all the help to be done through the state. I remember my father saying to me, 'if you think that something needs doing it is not enough to make a speech in the market place, protest about things as they are, but then say the state must do something about it. You ought to be prepared to take some kind of action which involves you in doing something or giving something yourself'. So you have the duty to make the general life of the town or village and country in which you live as good as it can be for yourself and everyone else. This is often easier in a small town than it is in a large city.

"The view we took was, you make your country the very best place you possibly can, and then you are proud of it because it is the very best place. Pride in one's country played a tremendous part in one's early life. It was quite something to have a British passport. You bought British because the goods were well made, the engineering was well done and because they were reliable. So we have to create the kind of political atmosphere which lets the human spirit free to do its level best.

"It is difficult for me to specify the difference between myself and Mr Heath. I think perhaps there is just one thing on the economic side. In retrospect it strikes me that we were doing some things which were not looking at them together, going always in the same direction. We had a prices and incomes policy but at the same time we were letting the money supply go ahead very fast. The prices and incomes policy in fact was meant to curb inflation. I believe that letting the money supply go ahead very fast tends to increase it. It would have been better if we had had both things going in the same direction. I think we've learned a good deal from that time. Now that I am back dealing with economics again more closely than I was when I was a member of the last government, we have available the results of a lot more research on cause and effect and on time lags than we had at that time, and it is up to us to use it."

What personal characteristics does she look for in the people around her?—"Some people are obviously trying to sell themselves to you and you recoil from that completely. There are others who are very much better talkers than they are doers and you are very well aware of that. Mostly it is the modest people, the people who are not absolutely sure in their view, because they know full well how many pitfalls there are, who are the ones you are most likely to value. The person who can give you the quick answer on any single thing at any moment of the day or night will probably not be one with a complete appreciation of the complexities of any situation. You are also looking for someone who knows that in politics you can't find a formula, that your ultimate weapon is persuasion. It is always the human factor which is the one that determines what policies you pursue rather than the economic factor. You have got to get your economics right, but they have got to be right in acceptable human terms. You must have someone who understands how people react. Now curiously enough, Winston always did and so I think did Harold Macmillan."

She is a trim and comely woman, quintessentially English in her features and manner. Her face is fine-boned, her eyes grey-blue, frank and alive. She was wearing a pinhead black and white Donegal tweed dress and jacket, the lapels and pockets braided, with black leather buttons and sensible black shoes. She wears all the jewelry she has—every piece her husband's gift—two modest rows of pearls ("a present when the twins were born"); a sapphire and diamond engagement ring and a small diamond half-hoop ring; a slim gold watch; a marble-sized amethyst ring on her right hand and a jangle of cairngorms on the wrist; a nice pearl and diamond display brooch on her right lapel, pearl and gold filigree earrings and an aquamarine brooch on the dress under the jacket. Her foulard scarf matched it. How much of a help or hindrance has it been to be a good-looking woman?

"I suppose it must have made some difference. The words that come to mind must sound very strange—it never bothered me. I really was not very much aware. As soon as I came into politics people would say 'brains and beauty'. I thought, well, how silly. Many, many beautiful women have had brains and many brainy women are beautiful. Madame Curie was a very good-looking woman. I have not had the kind of training or background which could, or knew how to, use it any way. All my training was the logical, reasonable, work hard, prove your case training, and I don't think I was really very conscious of it.

"By the time I've been writing a speech at three o'clock in the morning, my hair is looking dishevelled. I haven't even got a mirror in this room, I must get one. You look in the glass of a bookcase or something, but you make up before you go out in the morning, you put on something reasonably tidy and you hope it remains reasonably tidy. When the recess comes around you have to repair zips, hems, buttons and seams. Sometimes I have to say to my office staff 'You mustn't give me too many tours in quick succession, because I've got to see that my clothes are properly ready and in good condition. It has got to be done, there's no one else to do it.' It is difficult and it gets more difficult because I need more clothes than I have ever had before. You come off one tour and you have to go and do something the next day. It's expensive and I resent having to spend that amount on clothes."

What does that cool gaze see on the other side of the House of Commons? Nothing it likes very much: "The people who will have to deal with the left wing of the Labour Party during the lifetime of the present Government ought to be the moderate wing of the Labour Party. The disappointing thing is that although we believe many of them do not approve of what the left wing wants to do and do not agree with it, they are nevertheless acquiescing in it, and in politics acquiescence and approval amount to the same thing.

"You have the curious situation developing that for the larger overseas matters, like Europe and defence, both of which are vital to the future of the people of this country, the Prime Minister cannot rely on his own people. He has to rely on us. He has to rely on the fact that we are a very responsible Opposition and wouldn't let Britain down. We wouldn't put our party political purposes before the needs of the country. He knows that if he dropped his left-wing policies he could rely on us to support him on the things which need to be done. If he doesn't, of course, then we shall have to consider what our future action should be. Some of these extreme left-wing policies are damaging to Britain and they are one of the factors which are preventing the restoration of confidence.

"It is perhaps one of our tragedies that we are a more responsible Opposition when we are out of power than the Socialist Party are when they are out of power. Even with that, they are not able to get things right. Even with that help, things are getting worse and worse. That's because of their own left wing and sooner or later they will have to deal with it."

Brian Connell

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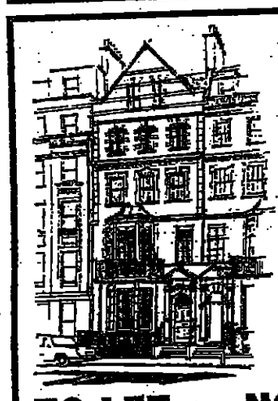
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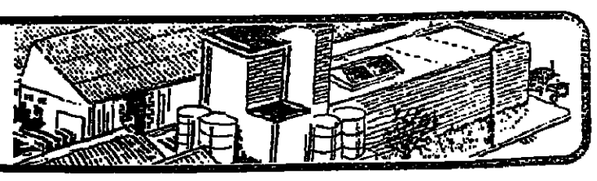
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Idsworth House, Horndean, Hampshire, expected to make more than £100,000 at auction.

Testing the state of the market

One of the biggest property auctions ever held will take place in London next month when the Siege Group puts its entire property portfolio up for auction. It is valued at about £20m.

Mr Peter Davies, Siege's managing director, said: "We have little or no choice; we have to sell our properties this year". He explained that the group was rapidly approaching insolvency. He said he thought the auction could serve one very useful purpose. "It will indicate pretty positively the true state of the market".

He added: "There is no property market at the moment. People in the property business are so shell-shocked and shattered, they are really overdoing their caution."

The group's portfolio includes a wide variety of properties—Panda House, a 73,000 sq ft office building at Hammersmith; another large headquarters and industrial building at Abbey Road, Park Royal; and the former London Weekend Television studios at Wembley. All are offered with vacant possession.

There are 37 lots in all, including other London office and factory space, and various provincial properties, including the Atlantic Trading Estate at Barry, South Glamorgan. The auction is scheduled to take place at the Grosvenor Square Hotel on June 26, and the joint auctioneers are Allsop and Co and Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Offices and other property in London are still coming on to the market. One large site in Bayswater, covering three quarters of an acre and including several properties, is being offered freehold at £1.4m through Healey and Baker.

The property includes 34 Palace Court and adjoining buildings, which are the London headquarters of Unigate Ltd. The company is moving to new premises, but has gained planning consent to redevelop the site with 47,000 sq ft of office space and 11 flats. Existing buildings include 39,767 sq ft of space including 24,339 sq ft of offices.

Trafalgar House Investments Ltd are offering for sale by tender their leasehold interest in Cleveland House in St James's Square, Westminster. The lease has an unexpired term of 144 years. Chestertons, who are conducting the sale, suggest that in terms of location and quality, the building is generally regarded as the best in the West End, particularly since the area contains relatively few modern air-conditioned buildings. The block consists of 50,500 sq ft of offices, as well as 11,000 sq ft on the ground and lower-ground floors, used mainly as a banking hall and for shopping.

A shorter lease on a much smaller building in Mayfair is the 33 years remaining on the headquarters of the Royal Photographic Society in South Audley Street, which is being disposed of by Propis. The two buildings, numbers 13 and 14, contain about 7,100 sq ft.

Sheraton House, in Great Chapel Street, W, has been let to the Department of the Environment for use by The British Library. The building has more than 21,000 sq ft of office space. Haslemere Estates Ltd, was asking for a rent of £195,000 a year.

Several large country houses suitable for commercial use have come on to the market recently, including Wenn Manor, near Bodmin, in Cornwall. It is a former vicarage, with eight bedrooms and three reception rooms, set in about three and a half acres of grounds. Planning permission has been obtained for the premises to be used as a licensed hotel and restaurant, and also for the conversion of the stables and coach house into separate living accommodation. Stratton and Holborow, of Truro, are seeking offers for the freehold of about £45,000.

A large Victorian mansion at Horndean, Hampshire, is being offered freehold for sale by auction later this year, unless sold privately beforehand, by John D. Wood and Co, of London, and Richard Austin and Wyatt, of Fareham. The property, Idsworth House, would be ideal for a private hospital or nursing home, the agents suggest. It has five reception rooms, 28 bedrooms and nine bathrooms, as well as three self-contained flats, each with six rooms, a detached bungalow and four detached cottages.

There is 19 acres of land, including a cricket pitch with a pavilion, incorporating changing rooms and a kitchen. The mansion, with 11½ acres of land, is expected to fetch more than £100,000.

By a Staff Reporter

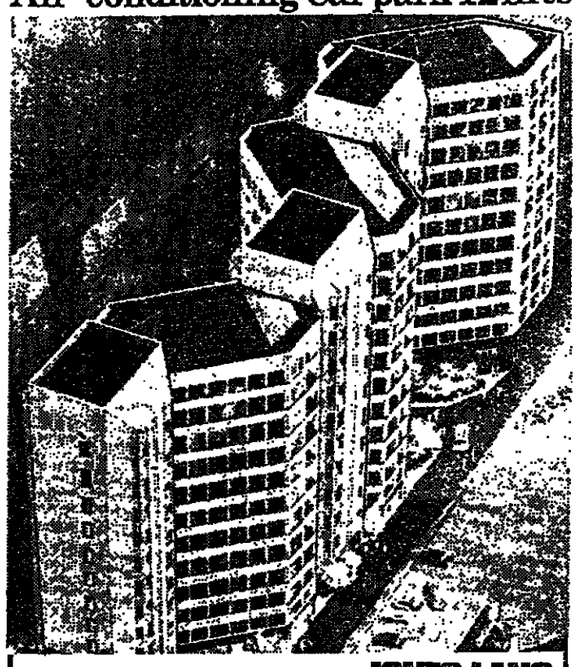
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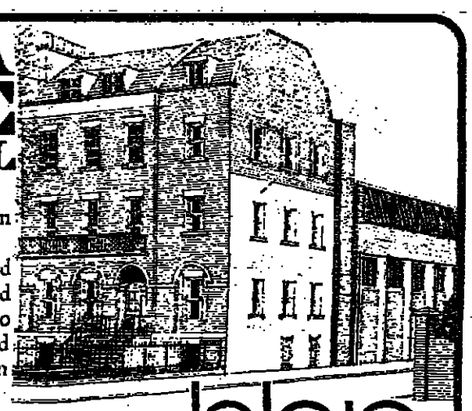
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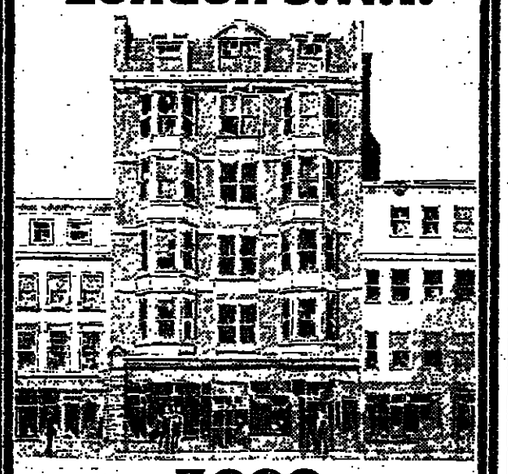


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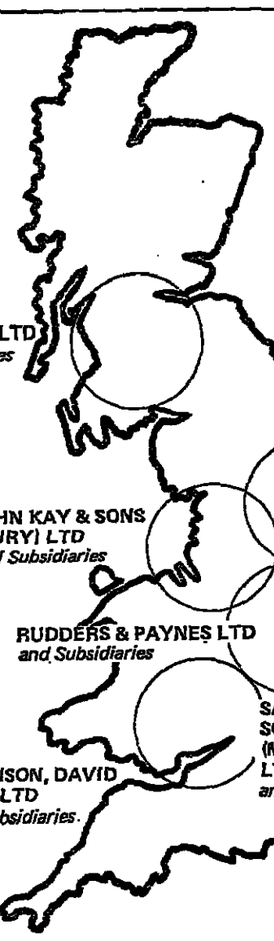
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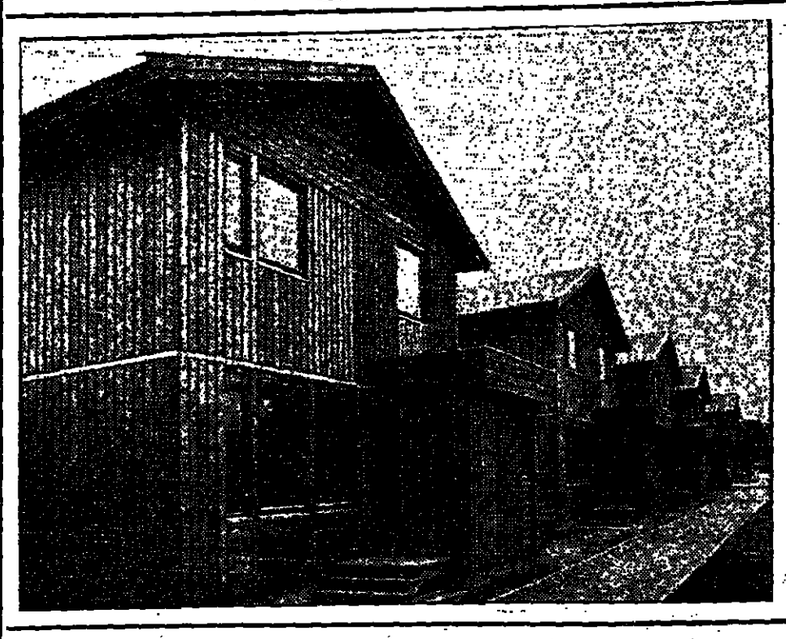
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Housing

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Saving with a building society is still the favourite plan

by Thomas Beamish

It seems probable that the present generation of home owners will be telling their grandchildren of the great leap in interest rates of 1973-74 in the same tones once reserved for ruined harvests, comets and great floods. Certainly the jump from the traditional 6 per cent charge on house loans to 11 per cent jolted many preconceptions and may have worked a radical transformation on the pattern of home ownership in Britain.

The place of the building society in property-owning was unquestioned until fairly recently. The search for alternative sources of home finance started in the 1950s as increasing affluence brought the desire for home ownership to many who would previously have remained within the rental network.

Some critics might say that the societies were unwilling to involve themselves in housing the wage earners of the big cities—the crux of the postwar housing problem. Certainly the societies were slow to extend facilities to new groups in society and tended to stick to the conventional suburban residential areas. But the societies would reply that they had a prime responsibility to organize their business affairs, which in practice could be interpreted as discouraging unsound borrowing. Be that as it may, the position of the societies remains dominant. In 1972, the peak year, mortgage advances totalled £3,649m. And although advances have since fallen as money supply has tightened, the number of share accounts continues to rise—in 1973 there were more than 14,400,000. For most potential home buyers, it seems that saving with a building society is still the favourite plan.

But the credit control policies introduced in the early 1970s have meant a fundamental reappraisal of building society finances which has yet to be completed. The obligation to compete for funds at a time of inflation has come home in the form of sharp rises in mortgage rates. And the dramatic rise in house prices in 1972 and 1973 cast doubt over previous assumptions of the borrowing capacity of the average borrower.

Put in a nutshell, the difficulty is that higher interest charges mean higher monthly repayments, and reduce the multiple of the borrower's salary that the societies consider prudent as a maximum loan. But the rise in house prices has meant that the average borrower wants more, not less, than a few years ago.

Two and a half times annual salary was the traditional rule-of-thumb for assessing maximum loans to building society clients. But with average house prices in South-west England still above £10,000, the average potential borrower is in a tight squeeze.

This problem, damped down for the past 12 months by the virtual stagnation of the housing market, is likely to become more acute now that the market is on the move again.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the societies have been under political pressures to lower—or at least restrain — mortgage rates. The Government has granted short-term loans to the societies for that purpose. Now that funds are again coming in, the societies have indicated that they will control lending in the future, thus forestalling accusations that they could contribute to another round of rises in house prices.

The societies differ widely in lending policies. Out of more than 400 societies, some will not touch converted properties, some take a narrow view of wives' earnings when assessing maximum loans, some lend only to those who have already saved 5 per cent of the loan with the society, some require 10 per cent.

The anomalies have helped to spawn the "mortgage broker", who says that he always knows the best society to approach with a particular difficulty—and is generally disliked by the building society for saying so.

In the past decade, local authorities have become a significant source of mortgage funds, particularly in the big cities. In the Greater London Council area about £95m will be advanced by the authority this year. The GLC, in common with many other authorities, acts as a "lender of last resort" and considers applications from those who have been turned down by their own authorities or by building societies. In common with other authorities, it imposes a maximum limit on advances. The present limit of £9,000, while not always as final as it sounds, must cause some heartaches in a city where house prices led the field in 1972-73.

The 32 Inner London boroughs are also in the mortgage finance business and the variations in terms and restrictions almost mirrors those of the building societies. Interest rates are relatively uniform, and are about the same as the 11 per cent charged by the societies. But the maximum loan limits imposed by the boroughs or the GLC leave room for uncertainty.

It is perhaps logical that Westminster, one of the most expensive boroughs in Europe, should set a generous limit of £30,000. But the same logic hardly applies to Hammersmith, which dispenses with a limit altogether.

Yet the residential qualifications set by many local authorities are more complicated. Two Inner London boroughs offer generous facilities to all-comers. Westminster offers special help for public service emp wanting to buy wit miles of the area. boroughs require a t residential qualifi Others welcome new but give preferential ment to residents.

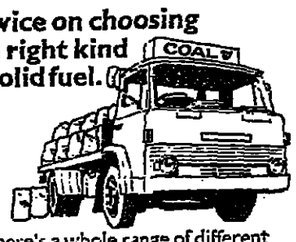
In two essentials authority lenders t differ from the b societies. They will lend over longer p But, since they c more readily for market funds than societies, they are m nerable to changes i term interest rates.

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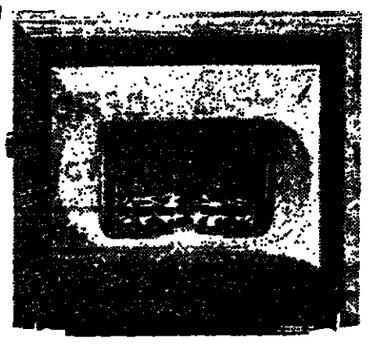
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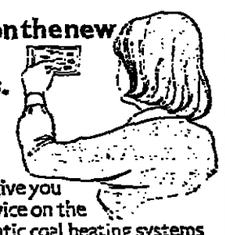


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ENERGY SENSE IS COMMON SENSE-SAVE IT AND COME HOME TO A REAL FIRE.

Speed and economy key factors

by Alan Bailey

The increasingly high costs of labour and money have caused massive experimentation in new building techniques which accelerate and cheapen the building process and make it less vulnerable to the vagaries of the climate. At the same time, the British buyer—and this includes the wholesale buyer like the local authority or a housing association—remains almost extravagantly conservative in his attitudes to what constitutes a proper house and a good design.

Six years ago, the Brick Development Association published the results of a social survey which showed that 64 per cent of the people responding to the survey would prefer brick external walls. In Scotland 34 per cent wanted brick and 61 per cent wanted stone, underlining the basic conservatism in view of the tradition of stone in Scottish building. A survey today would probably show only a slight change in public attitudes, although many more people are now living in system-built houses and probably few realize it.

The conflict between tradition and the need for speed, economy and protection from the weather has resulted in some good products. There are many systems on the market—indeed so many that it is impossible to consider more than a handful. The probable greater emphasis on local authority and other publicly financed house building in the next few years—areas where cost control and speed of erection are important—will create an even greater use of the systems.

There is no doubt that systems can offer to the most individualistic of buyers designs that are different and as big as the pocket or family size justifies or demands.

And there is no reason why the British tradition should find systems offensive. External claddings can be chosen from a wide selection — again in ready-made panels, even beautiful brick. Systems can produce visual variety in both texture and colour.

One of the more recent systems has been announced by Vic Hallam, a firm involved in system building for several years. The new Vic Hallam line, called Gemini, is a timber-framed bungalow combining carefully controlled factory construction with traditional building methods.

The primary attraction is speed of construction. From the time the Gemini is ordered to the moment it is ready for the buyer to move in, it could take as little as six weeks. This removes a large slice of the developers' costs, the high cost of development finance.

The second attraction, probably equal to the first is the price. Ex-works, the Gemini costs £4,500. Obviously, land prices, site works, erection costs and cladding will be variable, but the Gemini bungalows on Vic Hallam's site near Nottingham will be sold for £8,450.

Speed of construction has become an important economic factor in housing—and, taking shortage into account, an important social factor as well. The attraction of the timber-framed and other systems is essentially speed and such is the threat to traditional methods that the Brick Development Association went to some lengths a month or two ago to show that a traditional brick house could be built in 15 days.

Speed is nevertheless a principal selling point in the promotional material of the Timber Research and Development Association — and that of firms like Lovell, Prestoplan, Guildway and a dozen others. Guildway has established a strong reputation for quality and adaptability—indeed some of their basic house and bungalow styles are in use as schools in Switzerland and elsewhere—and the firm has developed a fine export record.

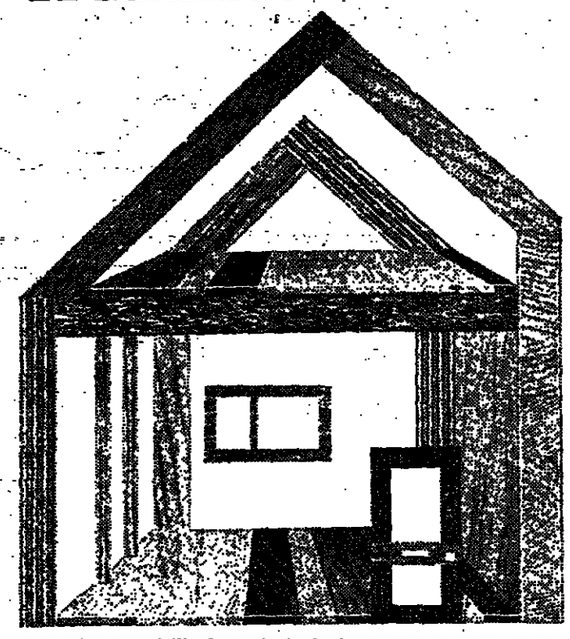
Importation from Scandinavia and Canada has introduced some attractive house styles.

Scandinavian Developments, for example, is engaged on two contracts for Aberdeen County Council totalling 249 houses at Kemnay, about 15 miles from Aberdeen, at a contract figure in excess of £2.5m. The contracts have been let to meet urgently some of the general housing needs in the area arising from the development of the oil industry.

The Norwegian Log Construction Company has a range of log buildings at prices, excluding land, from about £6,500 to £34,000. The same group offers the Prestoplan system of timber-framed buildings which is impressive for both large scale estates and highly individual houses. Timber homes are efficient thermally and they have a life at least as long as the traditional house.

There is a distinct possibility that traditional British attitudes to design and materials will take a secondary place to the factors of cost and speed of erection—and, although we may be some way from the simple plastic dome set in rows like a tented camp, need and inflation could be bringing it nearer rather faster than we think.

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Timber frame houses are economical to run – as well as to build.
High thermal insulation requires lower capacity heating systems – and that means cheaper to heat. Today, everybody who is concerned with housing – housing committees, architects, surveyors, occupiers – must ensure that houses are now built quickly and economically.
They must also make sure that houses are well-designed, well-constructed, cheap to maintain and cheap to heat.

Today, more than at any other time, this means timber frame houses.

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May Winston Associates

Don't move, improve' is the slogan

June Field

a time when builders are tailing and drastically re- cing plans to erect new uses, specialists in exten- ns report that business is sk. "Don't move, im- ve" is the slogan being ered to anyone who has pace problem.

n enlarged house in ases in value and makes ood buffer against infla- . Adding a slice to exist- bricks and mortar there seems a better proposi- than raking on the wor- of finding a new home, ng the old one, and in- ing the expenses of ing.

this European Architec- l Heritage Year the up- ling of stock, however ble, is welcome. Reduc- s in local authority ding have taken their toll nservation plans for bsi- al buildings, but in the te sector there is money for extending the bene- of an existing home.

bject to status, the s, with their new pe- l loan schemes at more rable rates of interest, looking kindly on re- ts for cash for home ovements, and building ties will usually allow gages to be topped up anything that enhances alue of their security. t what about the con- and setbacks of the l work? For it is ted these days that even simplest building job to have inevitable es. Whether you want rch or a playroom, a kitchen or an extra om with bath and lava- or a growing family, it portant to enlist profes- help.

right planning per- ns are important, means that plans of kind must be drawn In our own case the g of someone to pro- a simple sketch to a small first-floor room by the addition half-covered-in balcony ed beyond achieve- until we discovered a council architect.

ng it through the f building regulations ale planning permis- was not necessary of its size) was as to the problems of ling a builder to con- king on the job, let bmitting an estimate dly starting the work. operation finally got by one firm subcon- the various sections to different trades. There was no foreman; this meant that I had to act as liaison between bricklayer, general labourer, carpenter, painter, suppliers, and others, including the building inspector.

What one needs is a coordinator, a Mr or Mrs Fix-it, who will take on the burdens of the whole business. Building Brokers, which has centres in London, Maidenhead, Brighton, Birmingham, Bournemouth and Bristol, is a firm that aims at doing just that.

It works in much the same way as a broker dealing in stocks or insurance, coordinating the specialists required to complete a job, functioning as project managers. Its philosophy is simple—to eliminate the difficulties of small building for the householder who wants to carry out extension or conversion work. By shifting total responsibility to Building Brokers clients can save time, effort, money and a great deal of worry.

A visit from a broker

A detailed check list is the starting point in preparations, and it includes such headings as drawings, specifications, quotations, structural calculations, planning application, building notices, sanitary inspector, historic building approval, skip licence, neighbours, party wall agreement, means of escape, gas board, siting and construction work to boiler positioning, electricity supply, telephones, water board.

Liaison between the client and the company starts with a visit from a broker who discusses what is required. "Often a house-owner will have only vague ideas about what he actually wants doing", according to Mr Francis Cherry, one of the company's builders and designers. "We can advise what is a practical possibility as well as how it can be done."

After discussions a plan is drawn up and the client is given a fixed cost estimate and a firm completion date.

Extensions have counted increasingly in their contracts, and a recent successful and ambitious project was one at a two-storey home in Wimbledon. The extension of 840 sq ft, which was built on to the side of the house, provided an upstairs guest suite of bathroom and bedroom as well as a new bedroom and bathroom *en suite* for the owners. Downstairs a new eating area was made, and an outside lavatory with separate access.

The addition also included a garage with storage space above at mezzanine level. "Most garages have a ceiling height greater than normal, 12ft in this case, which is often completely wasted", Mr Cherry said. "This is the place to store everything from tools to Mrs Thatcher's emergency food tins, where they are easily accessible."

The extension walls were 9-inch solid brickwork at the back, but when the foundations were dug for the side wall it was found that the subsoil was inadequate to take the weight of the bricks, so lightweight blocks with tile-cladding had to be used.

The broker's men took the unforeseen obstacle in their stride. "We discovered this weight problem on a Friday. So we spent the whole weekend with an engineer working out a suitable alternative to present at the council offices for their approval at 9 am on Monday."

The entire work took eight months to the day to complete, even allowing for the setback. The total cost was £25,000, which included extras such as gold taps, shower fitments, and radio-controlled up-and-over garage doors.

The final result was a coordinated whole, with windows and tiles matched into those of the existing structure while, inside, mouldings of ornate cornices were taken so that the style could be continued.

This matter of extending a house in keeping with the original style, particularly on the exterior, is another important aspect of this conservation-conscious year. "The visual quality of a rendering depends entirely on its final finish, and many buildings have been restored in inappropriate finishes which have destroyed their architectural character", Mr John Prizeman, an architect, points out in *Your House—the outside view*.

While this book does not tell you anything about extensions, it is useful reading because it does indicate how a house should look, whether it is cob cottage in the country, eighteenth-century weatherboard in the suburbs, early nineteenth-century Gothic Revival in town, or just tile-hung 1950 terrace anywhere.

Conversion inside and care out

by H. Reginald Hyne, Edgington, Spink & Hyne

Towns and villages everywhere have many period houses of standard type. Internal planning changed little in a century of Georgian terraces, Victorian and Edwardian terraces and semis; their only conveniences were, and still are, an outside lavatory and stoneware sink, a cast-iron cooking range, a copper and, later, a bath. Many still lack tapped water.

Opportunities for modernization are almost limitless. With the cost of new houses at £155 a square yard, and rapidly rising, and their living and garden space rapidly shrinking, there is urgent reason for reappraisal of the standard period property as a challenging subject for conversion.

To be a popular alternative to a new house the old must include some of the "machinery" which a modern family believes to be essential—freezers, high-level ovens, low-level lavatories and a luxurious bathroom or two.

In tackling conversion work the first priority is to protect the external appearance; that is important not only for its own sake but because of its relationship to the neighbours and the vicinity.

The windows and doors with their characteristic lintels and porches, the moulded features and ironmongery generally, must be true to the original design. They give the clue to the period. Replacement doors and windows chosen from standard joinery catalogues will not do. Less care was taken by the original builders of the appearance of the "backs" and the "ends" than of the "fronts" and here sympathetic changes can aid modernization within.

If a bay window is added to an Edwardian semi to replace a sash window and increase the size of a room, it is essential that it retains the spirit of the period. For instance, a Dickensian bow with small glass panes and covered with a flat roof is inappropriate. A well-built three-sided bay with a pitched roof and using harmonious materials would be in character.

Within limits, both structural and aesthetic, there is much more scope for internal modernization. A basement, damp-proofed and with improved natural lighting, can become a kitchen cum breakfast room, dining room, bathroom, playroom, study or bedroom, depending on size. Height may be increased by lowering the floor.

On the ground floor the typical front and back rooms can be combined by removing the dividing wall. Or if the rooms are small the whole ground floor can be opened up to the staircase, leaving just a draught lobby at the front door. If there is no basement, but a rear projecting wing, it can be replanned, using the old lavatory and fuel store as a kitchen cum dining room.

When projecting wings do not exist they can be built, or the whole rear face of the building can be extended into the garden to enlarge existing rooms or provide new ones. Single-storey extensions can be designed to fit in.

Two-storey extensions are invariably a visual disaster unless capped with a matching pitched roof. Bathrooms and lavatories on upper floors present difficulties and a bedroom may have to be sacrificed; a compensation is the ample provision for storage which can be made in the left-over space. A rear extension may provide the bathroom, but a linking corridor will be necessary unless it is to be used solely for one bedroom.

Bedrooms large enough for subdivision may provide space for internal bathrooms and lavatories. Building regulations now permit mechanical ventilation systems.

In larger Georgian terrace houses the scope for internal change must be limited to the basement, kitchen and attic. The principal rooms are likely to be so well proportioned and complete with architectural embellishments that any alteration would amount to vandalism. If the building and its interior is listed then the principal rooms and their panelling, and the staircase, must be faithfully retained and/or restored.

The use of attic storage space and maids' bedrooms, with existing windows, can increase the capacity and value of the property. To increase light, patent-type roof windows which follow the slope, are invaluable, as they do little harm to the form of the roof.

Large horizontal dormer windows, becoming almost rooms in themselves, must never be permitted; they distort the shape of the roof and upset the balance. Traditionally, dormers adorned but never dominated the roof, and this rule should not be broken. So-called improvements have often done much to bring older property up to a good standard of comfort within, but invariably they have resulted in vulgar mutilations of the exterior.

Glazing bars have been taken out of Georgian windows and others inserted inappropriately into four-square Edwardian sashes; brick-arched windows have been replaced with concrete lintels and steel casements; four-panelled doors have been made flush; two-storey houses with pitched roofs have become three-storeys with flat roofs by topping off with full-width dormers.

Local government grants for improvements should be generous, assisting, as now, with the cost of kitchens, bathrooms and damp-proofing, but in addition with the repair and replacement of characteristic features. Grants and planning approvals should only be given when the architectural integrity is maintained.

The need for good housing has never been greater. The imagination of architects and their skill in making the best use of existing space should be employed urgently to bring new life to period properties without destroying their essential qualities.

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s way for the 'autonomous' home

Kimball

mb in the cost of rvices essential to a able home has emphasis first to or savings in the nergy and second to tion of ultimate self- cy in housing.

econd is regrettably e years away. The research division epartment of Archi- t Cambridge Univer- for the past four en working on the of a design for a which would be ous—that is to say uld provide its own d recycle its own supplement solar, humanly generated r heating and light- generally, tell the tricity and water go hang.

ary reports have d, and solar energy re in fact already heat buildings and, mmonly, garden pools. For the g, however, the t in reducing fuel eing made by the and installers of nsulation systems, ome of these are that the word hardly justified.

become common that we waste gh inadequate in- f our homes. As l sources of energy gas and electri- those of us living uses will almost be to spend more to save more.

Much can be done at low cost by the householder himself; roof insulation and draught-proofing demand minimal technological ingenuity. The number of double glazing systems on the market which can be fitted by the unskilled is legion.

The lagging of boilers and pipes, to prevent not only loss of heat but also frost damage, is simple enough, but add all these things together, particularly if labour costs are involved as well, and the outgoings can be substantial. Estimates of the actual savings achieved if all insulation tasks are properly completed inevitably vary, but even 30 per cent on an annual bill of £160 shows a saving of £50.

Installation costs vary

Central heating installation costs also vary. For an average three-bedroom semi-detached house with eight radiators and hot water the installation of a gas-fired system would be about £695 and an oil-fired one about £600. Electric storage heaters combined with an immersion heater for hot water are probably the easiest form of economic electric heating to install in the older house, and the five heaters required for the three-bedroom house would themselves cost about £260.

Flexel, marketed by ICI as the world's most advanced central heating system, heats from the ceiling by electricity. One of the advantages is that it dispenses with radiators, which are invariably positioned wrongly at some time in their life, and saves building costs. Similar systems are Efwa and Riviera.

There are some interesting do-it-yourself central heating systems now on the market, and the publications of firms such as Nova Warm and Ravensbourne, listing the systems available, offer patient reassurance to those who regard any form of do-it-yourself undertaking as both reckless and unnerving. Savings in labour costs are substantial and instructions are carefully drawn and written.

Less complicated than installing one's own central heating system is the fitting of double glazing to prevent loss of heat through single panes. Although there has been considerable standardization, many firms will manufacture frames to customers' sizes for home fixing. The Insulation Glazing Association will provide lists of manufacturers and other pamphlets.

One of the latter sets out the claims which can reasonably be made for double glazing—and those contemplating the not inconsiderable expenditure of a complete installation should read this pamphlet before going on to the promotional brochures. Double glazing offers noise insulation as a bonus, although efficiency varies considerably according to the installation.

With efficient heating systems, total insulation and complete draught-proofing there is in most modern homes a need for improved air conditioning and ventilation. Air conditioning is now almost standard in new commercial premises, and even in old buildings there is often a free-standing air conditioner in the corner.

Complaints about the air-conditioned headache are less frequent than they once were now that people's lungs are becoming accustomed to breathing cleaner air—and the home owner market has enormous possibilities. Bad air, smoke and the smell of yesterday's orange can hang about for days in a well insulated house.

The basic present-day problem of cost applies to heating, insulation and air conditioning systems for the home. The efficient home handyman can cut substantial amounts from the installation bill, but although savings in heating costs can be considerable even for the rest of us it will take some years to recoup the initial outlay.

Nevertheless, with costs going up almost daily, there is a great temptation to do something now, because tomorrow it will cost another 1 per cent and next year it will cost another 30 per cent.

In recent days Barclaycard has reminded card holders of a loan service available to them for large outlays such as home improvements. The service is not only available from Barclaycard, and many of the suppliers of heating, insulation and air conditioning services offer credit facilities.

Credit is important in an inflationary situation and, for serious things like home improvements, justified. A loan of £1,000 over five years would cost £550 or so in interest over the whole period—and the interest payments could equal savings on fuel bills at 1975 prices. The promise of increasing bills in any case makes the borrowing sensible.

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the technical research division of the Department of Architecture at Cambridge University will keep at it and that the autonomous house, no longer having to rely on public heating, lighting and water services, will be here with us in our lifetime.

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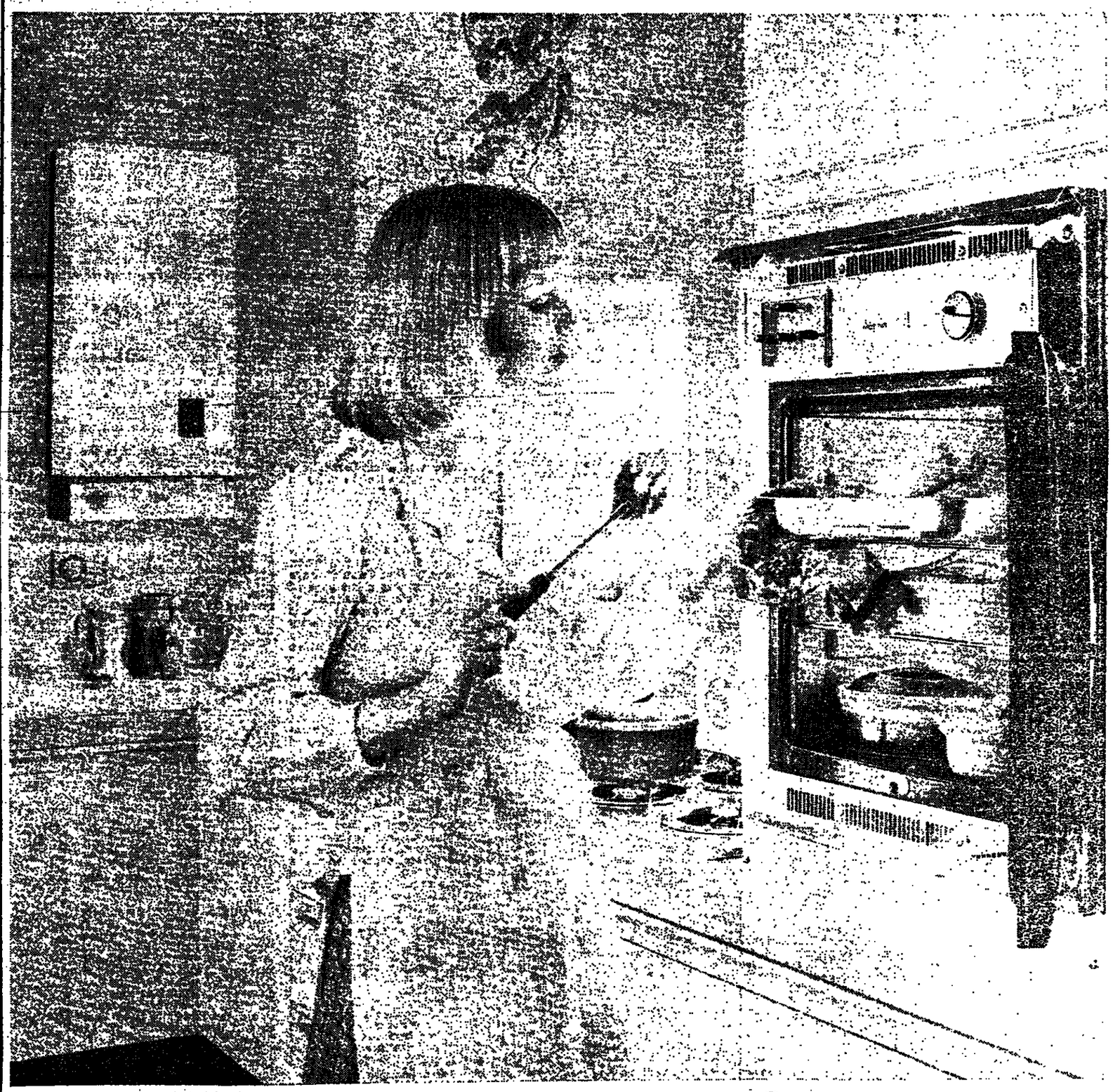
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How to make a virtue of necessity

We all know that there's an energy crisis. But everyone has to use fuel. It's one of the necessities of life.

There is a way to make a virtue of necessity—by making sure that you use the right fuel for the job. And that you use it efficiently.

Gas is the right fuel for many jobs, but particularly for home heating and cooking. If you use gas efficiently in your home, you're helping Britain and helping yourself: helping Britain's balance of payments by reducing our dependence on imported oil: and helping yourself because your bills will be more reasonable.

So make full use of the controllability of gas—in cooking, for home heating and for hot water as and when you need it. Check that your central heating clock is set to provide heat only when you need it.

Make sure that your roof space and tank are properly insulated. And remember that regular servicing will help to ensure that your gas appliances work at peak efficiency.

Ask at your local showroom for our new booklet "Save Gas Save Money" which contains lots of tips on how to get full value for money from the gas you use.

You can then use gas with a clean conscience—knowing that you are helping Britain and helping yourself.

NATURAL GAS-TOO GOOD TO WASTE SAVE IT

BRITISH GAS Our Vital Industry

Peace in Europe is what matters, and Britain has a role to make this a reality

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, Leader of the Liberal Party, gives his arguments for staying inside the EEC.

My first European debate in Parliament was 16 years ago, on December 14, 1959, when five Liberals divided the House of Commons against the proposition that this country should join Efta. Instead we proposed that Britain should join the European Community, then in its infancy.

We were not successful on that occasion but 13 years later, Liberal votes kept Britain on the path to Europe by saving the European Communities Bill from defeat. Last month the Liberal Parliamentary Party, the only party in Parliament completely united on this issue, voted to pledge this country anew to the European ideal. Once again the Government survived on the European issue only with the support of its opponents. Next month I shall vote in the referendum to keep us in Europe because I believe that it alone offers this country a future of hope rather than despair. I take this view for three main reasons which may be summed up as political, economic and the lack of any viable alternative. My primary reason for wanting to remain in Europe is political.

Many years ago Dean Acheson remarked that Britain had lost an Empire but failed to find a new role. I believe that role should be as leader of a Europe united in defence of democracy and world peace.

It is not pure coincidence that the establishment of the European Economic Community has heralded 30 years of uninterrupted peace in Europe after a century and a half of antagonism, two major European wars and two world wars. Of course the Communities were founded on a background of cold war conflict between the Americans and the Soviet Union, with the United States standing guard over the countries of Western Europe. Since then Europe has gone its own way, protected by the American nuclear and military umbrella.

Now, as a result of its traumatic experience in Vietnam, the continued physical presence of the United States in Europe can no longer be taken for granted. Her chaotic withdrawal from South-East Asia should be a stark warning to those who complacently accept the value of American defence guarantees. And there are signs of strain within the Western Alliance itself, particularly caused by the ambiguous attitude of France to Nato and the threat of Portuguese withdrawal.

Now is not the time for isolationism; the peace of Europe depends on our ability to create a greater European loyalty, in which to submerge the petty nationalism which has caused two world wars and to build a third force in Europe which can survive, if necessary, independently of the influence of both East and West. If we want such a counterbalance—and I believe that we do—it must be a democratic Europe that is outward looking united in its defences, its economic affairs and its foreign policy.

The United States, in welcoming Britain's accession to Europe, recognized that she would be drawn closer to her European allies with a consequent lessening of American influence. And, as a member of the European Communities Britain has already strengthened the tenuous threads of communication between Nato and the dissenting French; it has helped to enhance a new and prestigious forum for Western European interaction at a time when the disasters of American foreign policy make it even more crucial that Western democracies should cooperate.

A united Europe, with Britain playing its full part could be a potent force for world peace and security, and it was not without foresight that in 1950 the late Clement Davies, then leader of the Liberal Party, described the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community, the first of the European Communities as "the greatest step towards peace this century".

For most people the economic reasons for staying in are the most compelling, but I am not solely interested in the commercial and economic benefits which will accrue from our continued membership, although they are many.

The greatest contribution which the European Communities can make to world peace, prosperity and progress is to remove the barriers to trade, provide fair competition and secure markets, and ensure continuing supplies of food and raw materials at realistic prices for its members. On all these counts, I consider that the EEC is progressing along the right lines.

The EEC is now the largest trading block in the world. Its nine full members have reached agreement with the seven countries of Efta, with Australia and New Zealand and with 22 other Commonwealth countries who are among the 46 developing countries that have signed the Lomé Convention. Lomé has eliminated tariff barriers with the third world by granting free entry into the Community for 96 per cent of their agricultural produce and has pledged the Community systematically to remove existing barriers against industrial goods.

Furthermore the Community now has the lowest external tariff of all major western trading blocks including the United States and Japan. Its average tariff level is now 6 per cent as against the United States' 7.1 per cent and Japan's 9.7 per cent, and the next round of GATT negotiations are likely to make further cuts in the Community's tariffs.

The Community is also working to eliminate economic inequalities between and within its member nations which have contributed to so much political friction in the past. In its first two years of membership Britain has already received over £300m in grants and loans the great bulk of which has been directed to regions outside the South-East. A further £176m has been earmarked for British farmers from the Agricultural Fund, while the Regional Fund will provide us with £155m in aid over the next three years.



Membership of the Communities has also achieved a stable and secure source of food at reasonable prices for products such as sugar, wheat and cereals. In the last two years the price of wheat has fluctuated by 279 per cent on the world market and the price of sugar by no less than 770 per cent. In addition, what many believed to be permanently cheap and available sources of sugar and dairy products, became scarce as our Commonwealth suppliers discovered that it was far more profitable to sell their produce on the world market rather than meet their promised quotas to Britain.

Thanks to our membership of the Community, which has guaranteed our quotas and subsidized their price, we have avoided both these indignities.

As far as our ailing industries are concerned I see no way that they can recover outside Europe. Taking the steel industry as an example, we are almost at the bottom of the European efficiency and output tables. Between 1965 and our accession to the EEC in 1973, investment by the steel industry increased in the Community (the six) by 76.4 per cent as against 13.4 per cent in the United Kingdom. Between 1960 and 1974 crude steel production in the original six countries of the ECSC increased by 81.5 per cent as against 7.7 per cent in the U.K.—disregarding 1974 which was a particularly bad year for us. With this kind of competition from Europe, I see little prospect of our steel being able to compete on world markets even if, with our outdated equipment we reach the MSCs' output target of 37 million tonnes per year by the 1980s.

Within the Community, however, we shall continue to qualify for financial aids to enable us to re-equip our industry. And if the steel industry—or any other industry—is compelled by world economic forces to contract, it is infinitely better that we should face this within Europe, where, under ECSC provisions, workers declared redundant can be guaranteed 90 per cent of their present earnings for a year and from which we have already received £2,168,877 for retraining steel workers at 14 different steel works.

My third reason for remaining in Europe—if a negative reason is required among all the plusses that I have outlined—is the lack of any other viable alternatives. Some of those who would take Britain out of the EEC talk about the possibility of a Free Trade Association with the Community. Quite apart from the fact that all our erstwhile partners in Efta have concluded separate arrangements with the Community is it really to be supposed that by pulling out of Europe and then pursuing a separate arrangement that we are more likely to get our way in Brussels? It is also worth remembering, when the anti-marketeers suggest that a Free Trade arrangement would provide us with the benefits of membership without consequent loss of national self determination, that Norway, in achieving such an arrangement, has had to abide by those very clauses of the Rome Treaty which the anti-Europeans wish to abrogate, but without the power to negotiate which full membership gives us.

The only conceivable alternative to our continuing membership of the EEC is for us to operate a siege economy *a la* Wedgwood Benn, and it is precisely this alternative with its rigid import controls, restraints and restrictions which would undo everything that we have worked to achieve in the world and ruin our chances of economic survival in the future.

The choice is clear. It is between narrow introverted attitudes of selfish nationalism, which a vociferous minority of our countrymen are presently adopting, and an outward looking adventurous internationalism which derives inspiration from the interaction of cultures and the freedom of self expression. It is between self-denial in a siege economy and security in a shared community. I know which I shall vote for on June 5.

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Has the time now come for a Bill of Rights?

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the former Lord Chancellor, continues with part three of his series on the British Constitution.

Almost every country with a "written" constitution attempts in some manner to entrench certain rights designed to protect the individual. Nor, as has been pointed out recently by Lord Justice Scarman, was such a conception alien to British constitutional thought in its earlier phases.

Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, and, in some of their provisions, the Act of Union and the Act of Settlement, represent attempts to give effect to provisions of this kind, and, at any rate as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, and possibly later, there was at least a strand of judicial opinion which was not averse to the view that it was open to the Common Law courts to declare *ultra vires* even an Act of Parliament which purported to contravene fundamental rights.

More recently in, I believe, every case where the United Kingdom Parliament has given a constitution to a newly enfranchised colonial possession, at any rate since the end of the Second World War, there has been at least a spirited attempt to write into the new constitution entrenched rights for individuals and minority groups. It is therefore not impossible to conceive a situation where some attempt was made to write similar safeguards into the constitution of the United Kingdom. It is true that attempts to entrench such rights have not been markedly successful, or even encouraging, either in the Commonwealth or elsewhere. But the thing can be done, at least in a country where there is a constitution in a "written", or "contrived" form.

Is it possible under our own traditional form of government? Theoretically, the answer must be "no". There is no doctrine more solidly established in English law than that of the absolute sovereignty of the Queen in Parliament, with its logical corollary that a parliament is not in a position to bind any of its successors, which can repeal, or amend any measure, however fundamental, that any parliament may pass.

The most that can be done is to pass a measure, like the Canadian Bill of Rights Act, making it a canon of interpretation (until the measure itself be repealed or amended) that any Act of Parliament is to be interpreted in such a way as to disregard provisions infringing the entrenched rights. Such a measure could be buttressed by internal procedures by which any amendment or repeal could be made more difficult either by providing for a special formula, or a qualifying majority, or a special procedure of enactment. The defect of any such arrangement is that it could itself be modified or repealed although it might in practice be politically difficult to do so.

There are, moreover, formidable practical objections to making the attempt. Not merely has the experience of other countries to achieve the necessary protection not been particularly encouraging, but, in practice, a heavy price has sometimes to be paid for the attempt.

The first, and most obvious, part of the price is a political judiciary, an evil which we have so far managed to avoid. Judicial appointments are, in one way or another, a function of the political executive in every country in the world, and it is only in this country, and that extremely recently, that we have been able to avoid altogether political appointments. We have been able to do this partly because of the existence of the office of Lord Chancellor and the quality of its holders, but also in part because our judges do not, in the main, perform political functions.

Once give to the judiciary the function of pronouncing judgment on the validity of Acts of Parliament on any extensive scale, which would undoubtedly be the case if any Bill of Rights were to have any teeth in it at all, and I doubt whether the strongest minded Lord Chancellor would be able to hold the politicians of his own, and opposition, parties at bay indefinitely, particularly as the highest judicial office all, those in the Court Appeal and the House of L are technically in the gif the Prime Minister and n the Lord Chancellor.

A second practical objec not altogether easy to fo late, but none the less re that a Bill of Rights would a good deal to the expense uncertainties of litigatio both civil and in crit cases. This is certainly America where, however, situation is even further plicated by the existence o sets of courts, state and Fe and two levels of legisl and many conflicts of between the legislature different states.

It is not easy to make ev informed guess as to the e to which this evil would de here. In India it has bec major problem, since the ber of applications for pr tive writs and other co tional remedies runs into thousands every year an caused some bitter disput tween the judiciary and l ment, and this is only one among many seeking op nities to dispute the valic legislation or of exe action.

Until recently at least, difficulties have led mc ject the Bill of Rights, u were desired to pass o merely cosmetic reasons suspect was done by the baker administration in C

Until recently, I have t that by far the best way f was via the European C tion which avoids the culty of making our judiciary political, does practice lead to multipli suit, and, since the case i dicated by a court outsi United Kingdom, prese challenge to the sovereig Parliament, since Parlian it desires to flout opinion, can always in the Government withd from the Convention, or additional reservations adherence.

There are, however, reasons which have gi pause. The first is the for some measure of dev in Scotland or Wales. powers of the devolved blies are to be adequate trolled and policed on hand, and protected fr central government and ture on the other, some of judicial control seem to be inevitable, and, if right, some definition rights of individual minorities against both and local authority wou to be desirable and essential.

I have myself always devolution for Scotl Wales unless accompa some similar consti change for the regions were conceded as well, for a written constitutio be all the stronger.

The second reason is present Labour Govern persistently proposing tion under the guise of trine of mandate whic almost certainly be ca any Bill of Rights le however formulated. T obvious example of this trade union legislation aware, of course, that tionalists have argued immigration legislation governments falls into t category, but, though I persuaded of this, I think it strengthens rat weakens the argument.

There is a third reaso may be even more co than the other two. Hit this country, consti change has been piecem where it has been fund This is because the tutional position of Pa itself has never been tion and because for a purposes Parliament ready to hand as a flex strument of desired tional change.

If, however, as there now some reason for su it is the efficacy of Par itself which lies at the some at least of our diff and if we are moving in in any case towards so of constitutional crisis to seated in its causation capable of piecemeal ment, it is at least wor examining the means of ing fundamental reform recourse to the disastrou dient of revolution.

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(To be concluded)

The lost opportunity that brought us to crisis point

The demand is growing for a rallying of the Centre to save the country. But the Centre is on the point of collapse. The reason is that there no longer exists a consensus on what ought to be done. No effective policy for dealing with the economic crisis (and the emphasis is on effective) can hope to command the assent of all the major interests. This suggests that the solution will have to come either from the Left or from the Right. The moment of truth will come, I suggest, not over the EEC issue, but over the wages question. The occasion will probably be a flight from sterling under the impact of a collapsing pound, and the impossibility of obtaining fresh credits to finance our deficit without the imposition of stringent economic controls.

Before considering the political consequences of such a development, it is worth asking why the Centre has failed to achieve a viable solution to Britain's economic problems. Since the war it has drawn its chief inspiration from the Keynesian Revolution. What that revolution provided was an apparently secure intellectual basis for moderate politics. Its main political message was that one no longer had to be a Marxist to be up to date. A wisely-managed capitalism could deliver most of the goods socialists wanted. Keynes's political achievement was to concentrate attention on deficient demand rather than on social injustice as the overriding problem of the capitalist system. By raising the *overall* level of demand his economics promised to benefit *all* classes. By confining state intervention to monetary and fiscal manipulation, they also promised to preserve basic liberties. In the Keynesian vision, which the Centre made its own, class war would give way to the enjoyable, if unequal, sharing of an enlarged and growing cake.

What then went wrong? Some people will argue that the vision was inadequate. It ignored the problems of efficiency and social justice to be sure, but this was not, I think, the main reason for its failure. The chief flaw in the postwar politics of the Centre was the the failure to establish the Keynesian Revolution on a solid institutional basis. It was assumed that one could "manage" an economy while leaving industrial relations and politics exactly as they had been before. This was a mistake.

This blindness to the importance of institutions is a characteristic British weakness. There has been a general belief, with some sanction in British history, that, whichever party was in power, the upper classes, periodically invigorated by fresh blood from below, would go on ruling, thus providing a sensible "centre" for British politics. Institutional change, as practised by the Continentals, was regarded as a desperate attempt to compensate for lack of social stability. Thus it was considered quite natural to graft a Keynesian system of economic management which demanded the conscious cooperation of all classes on to an industrial and political system based on institutional antagonisms. After all, the sensible people would remain in charge! In fact, the sensible people have not remained in charge, because we have neglected to create institutions in which sensible behaviour was possible.

Of course, institutions reflect attitudes; and it will be argued that institutional cleavages—between trade unions and employers, between Labour and Conservative—merely reflect the attitudes of different social groups to each other, however unfortunate those attitudes might be. In my view, this is a great oversimplification. Institutions are called into being by social needs; but once established they have a vested interest in perpetuating the attitudes which called them into being, in changing what things have changed, and in preventing the institutional expression of more up-to-date attitudes. The Keynesian Revolution could be accepted precisely because it promised to solve the economic problem while leaving the basic industrial and political structures unchanged. What was not realized was that this was to deprive it of the indispensable conditions for its success.

What then should have been done? In retrospect, the Centre's greatest failure was the failure, in 1918 and 1945, to give permanent expression to the spirit of wartime unity. On the industrial side this would have meant involving the trade unions directly in the running, and its members in the profits, of business enterprises. The omission was the more culpable after the Second World War since not only did there now exist public enterprises in which workers' control could have been tried, but the whole Keynesian strategy, as outlined in the Employment White Paper of 1944, explicitly depended on trade union cooperation. Guaranteed full-employment, the cornerstone of post-war Centre politics, was bound to increase trade union power at the expense of both the government and the capitalist class. If that power was to be creative, not destructive, it had to be given its outlet in the productive process itself. This was never done. Perhaps the unions would have opposed it. They had a long and tenacious tradition of being outside the law and government. But no effort was made to win them over; and the Labour Party deliberately opted for a model of nationalization—the Morrisonian model—which left the unions outside industrial government. The failure to give unions responsibility at the industrial level inevitably aborted later attempts to get them to take responsibility for the economy at the national level. Today they have the power to destroy the economy but no responsibility for running it.

There was a similar failure to build upon wartime unity in the political sphere. Here the problem was more complicated because there was no possibility of creating in Britain a Presidential system—which I would regard as the ideal political support for a Keynesian economy. What would have been easier was a measure of electoral reform designed to break up the two party blocks and secure adequate representation for the middle ground of politics. From the Centre's point of view it would have been better to have had a far stronger Liberal element in Parliament than the present electoral system allows. This would have meant frequent periods of coalition government, and thus, in the view of some, a weaker executive. In my view, this is a misreading of the true situation. As Ian Gilmour has pointed out in his book, *The Body Politic*, our two party system gives us stable government, not strong government. Our governments are not strong because Labour Governments cannot win the confidence of capitalists, and Conservative Governments cannot win the confidence of the trade unions. Neither, therefore, can manage the economy successfully, and the records of both prove it. An electoral system which enabled a Centre party to play a pivotal role in Parliament could only have been an advantage.

In short, the Centre has failed to manage the economy wisely or efficiently because it has lacked institutional support for its policies in both industry and politics. Despite belated gestures like Chryslers, it may be too late to regain and retain the middle ground because a revived politics of class and ideology confronts an economic situation made immeasurably more painful by years of neglect. What follows next?

A right-wing scenario is the easiest to envisage. Foreign demand for an effective anti-inflationary policy would split the Labour movement and bring the Labour Government to an end. We could then see either a "MacDonald" solution, in which a minority of Labour MPs join a Coalition government dominated by the Conservatives; a "Peel" solution, in which Mr Wilson remains in office to pass the necessary legislation against the majority of his party, but supported by the Conservatives and Liberals (a possibility suggested by his handling of the Common Market question); or a "Chamberlain" solution in which a Conservative-Liberal government would take office supported by a block of Labour MPs headed by Mr Roy Jenkins or his equivalent, but with the bulk of the Labour Party in opposition. In my view, the third is the most likely, and the first the least likely. But whatever the new Government calls itself, its policy will be a right-wing policy, because its success will depend on defeating the trade union movement, that is, doing on a larger scale what Mr Heath failed to accomplish in 1974.

Would such an attempt succeed?

It would depend on three things. First, and most important, would be the attitude of the public to such a confrontation. Would the middle classes rally round as they did in 1926? More crucially, would the government be able to win over a section of the trade union movement? A second factor would be the government's technical ability, in the event of a General Strike, to keep going essential services. Thirdly, if it had that ability, could the police or Army be used to break pickets?

No one can dogmatically answer these questions. My own view is that the right wing solution, although it would be tried first, would fail in the face of industrial opposition, and that its disintegration would pave the way for an authoritarian solution from the Left. In other words, if it comes to a confrontation, the issue will be decided not in Parliament, but in the factories, and power in this country will pass to those forces which can maintain production and restore efficiency. Such a solution would probably mean the virtual end of the private sector. It would be much more authoritarian than some of its supporters imagine, if only because of the mess it would have to clear up. On the other hand, it would probably bring to an end the succession of economic crises which have brought us to our present state, and might well prove durable.

Fantasy or probability? It is a measure of the failure of the Centre that we are so rapidly approaching the point when we shall require extraordinary changes to do quite ordinary things: wholesale public ownership simply to keep industry going, an economic dictator to get the dustbins emptied! This is as Marx predicted. Since I don't believe it had to happen that way, I don't believe it has to happen. But I am far from confident that it will not happen.

Robert Skidelsky

The author is a historian, author of Politicians and the Slump and a biography of Oswald Mosley. He has started work on a life of John Maynard Keynes.

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The Times Diary

Stop worrying and love your weeds

I fear that the news from my Brixton allotment, after nearly three weeks' absence from it, is bad. Shaking off my jet lag, I rushed to see it on the day I arrived home last week, and found that the weeds, so recently cleared away, were making a strong bid to reassert supremacy.

There is an extraordinarily heavy crop of thistles, so numerous and healthy that I think the previous holder of the patch might have cultivated them. They appear to enjoy nestling up to the sugar peas which, to add to their difficulties, have attracted something which nibbles their leaves—pea weevil, I diagnose.

After an hour's hoeing and hand-pulling, things looked a bit better. The shallots are doing well, and the lettuce are being very brave about their weedy neighbours. The dwarf French beans, too, are pushing through regardless. No sign of the parsley, but that is explained by J. H. Gowan of Iver, who writes: "Parsley must be sown by an honest man, which more or less rules out all the journalistic profession."

I think I now might weaken and take the advice of the many readers who wrote suggesting I use paraquat as the easy way of abolishing the weeds. It will be a little shaming, though, since neighbouring holders, who have also taken over weed-strewn plots, have, as far as I can tell, done it all manually.

From my heavy correspondence on the subject, the most heartening is a booklet from the Soil Association called *The Value of Weeds*. Although weeds should not be encouraged near seedlings and young plants, it says, they cause no harm later on, and can enrich the soil. Indeed, they should specifically be allowed to grow near onions from the first week in July since, by denying the onions a supply of nitrogen, they improve their keeping qualities.

Another of the Association's booklets called *Make Your Plants Work For You*, says that if I plant tomatoes among couch grass the grass will be killed. Moreover, the ubiquitous thistles can be used as a mulch around lettuce and cabbages to protect them against slugs. All of which makes me feel much better.

Sir Douglas Allen, who has succeeded Sir William Armstrong as head of the Civil Service, either has a curious sense of humour or he plans interesting changes in the service. He has suggested to senior staff at the Civil Service Department that they familiarize themselves with Machiavelli's The Prince *as part of their reading for the job.*

Bureaucracy

Our civil servants are tying themselves in unnecessarily intricate knots about the need, as they see it, to stay impartial over the European referendum. That, coupled with their traditional reluctance to expose themselves and their doings to public gaze, has provoked a clear edginess in Whitehall about tonight's Granada television programme, *The State of the Nation*.

The programme tries to show just how the Brussels bureaucracy works by following through over many weeks discussion in various committees of a single issue—a regulation to control pollution. Cameras and microphones record not just the meetings but the extra-curricular discussions in the coffee bar. In some cases delegates are followed back to their capitals where their discussions with their home government officials are recorded.

When Brian Lapping, the producer, asked for permission to film discussions in Whitehall he was told this would be against the rules. But he went ahead and eavesdropped with his cameras on talks within the British delegation in Brussels. After filming had finished he received a call from a worried Foreign Office man who said he was not really allowed to do even that.

I previewed the film last week and it is required watching for those fascinated by the workings of bureaucracy. It records a discussion of some length and heat on the definition of waste. "Waste is in the eye of the beholder", one delegate declaimed. Another said that it was hard to define a camel, but that everyone knew one when he saw it.

There were some laboured puns ("I think we can dispose of that, if you'll forgive the expression") and then an even more surrealistic debate about terminology. Should the words "for example" be substituted for "in particular" in discussing the waste-control measures that were to be taken?

I am not sure whether it will help or hinder the European cause thus to expose in detail just how the Brussels bureaucrats spend their days, and part of their nights. Anyway, I shall not spoil it for you by telling you how it ends.

Fighting fit

The Wushu martial arts troupe of China have been limbering up over the weekend in a church hall behind Aldgate East tube station. They staged their dress rehearsal at the Coliseum yesterday before an invited audience of embassy officials, Chinese students and London Chinese.

There were none of the hoarse cries of combat customary in Hong Kong's decadent variant, *kungfu*. Only one of the performers, an eight-year-old shadow boxer, made any vocal sound. His solo included two "Iii's" and one throaty "Haar".

Other soloists, slapping their thighs and feet and kicking the palms of their hands behind their ears, sounded like cracker-jack fireworks, and a whirring three-piece cudgel made enough noise to smother the explanatory commentary.

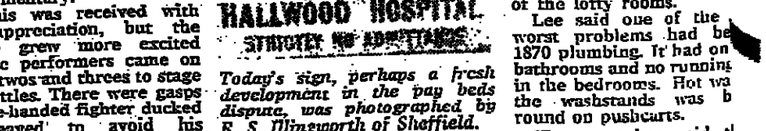
All this was received with polite appreciation, but the audience grew more excited when the performers came on stage in twos and threes to stage mock battles. There were gasps as a bare-handed fighter ducked and weaved to avoid his opponent's jabbing spear, applause for a girl in pink who warded off the attacks of two boys in green armed with staves, and cries of excitement when it seemed that the man flashing a long broadsword over his head must have scalped his opponent with his glittering blade.

The most fearsome weapons, though, were prettified with coloured streamers, the girl who twirled daggers wore a taffeta tutu over her pink stage costume, and all the battles ended in a polite draw.

Fantastic

Thirty enthusiasts from the Camden History Society went on Saturday on a conducted tour of St Pancras, the Victorian pile which dominates their borough, looking more like a Walt Disney castle than a railway station and its associated hotel. Robin Young was with them, and reports:

The Midland Grand closed as a hotel 30 years ago. Sir Gilbert Scott's opulent fantasy now serves as offices for Travellers' Fare and rest rooms for railwaymen. It is a very dirty white elephant, but nobody can afford to clean it.



Today's sign, perhaps a fresh development in the pay beds dispute, was photographed by R. S. Illingworth of Sheffield.

Saturday's guide was Charles E. Lee, a transport historian whose wing collar and old world charm enhanced the building's period atmosphere. St Pancras was a centre of controversy even while it was being built, he said. Much of the land had to be bought from church trustees, and there were major scandals about it. "The work was pursued with scant respect for decency", he said, "and there were many stories about small boys kicking skulls from the disturbed graveyards up and down the Pancras Road."

The visitors climbed to the third of the building's five floors (Scott originally intended six) puffing heavily and obeying Lee's instructions to attend to architectural and decorative detail. One woman produced a pair of opera glasses to the plasterwork on the c of the lofty rooms.

Lee said one of the worst problems had be 1870 plumbing. It had on bathrooms and no running in the bedrooms. Hot wa the washstands was b round on pushcarts.

The caretaker said t least one party came roun week. Often there were and because of demand Rail had to limit the nu number admitted at one t 30. The Camden tour was subscribed, and Lee will l ing another group on May

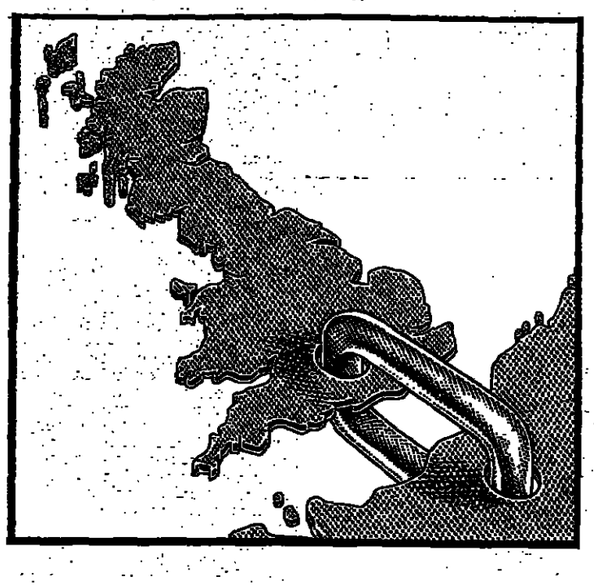
In the station itself, the object of interest was a h the ground outside, the where a hydraulic lift us lower wagons of beer fro ton to the cellars below th forms. Now the hole co only such detritus as disc shoes, broken chairs and r chain, but two of the climbed down into it for a inspection none the less

Obfuscation from an edi in Electronics and Power: *new National Exhibition C is now nearing the initial s of its phased complet Which I suppose means rea that work has begun on*

P

The Times guide to the EEC referendum

Contributors: Roger Berthoud, Louis Heren, David Wood, Roy Lewis, Geoffrey Smith, George Clark, Henry Stanhope, Marcel Berlins, David Blake, Nicholas Ashford, Hugh Clayton, David Cross



The case for staying in

ıe important fact about the ıropean Economic Community, the lvocates of continued membership y, is that it is there, on our doorep. If we pull out, it will not go vay. With Britain in, it has a comned population of over 250,000,000 ople (sometimes called consuers), and is one of the biggest conntrations of industrial and trading wer in the world. It will still be big thout Britain. Therefore, it makes od sense, both in political and onomic terms, to cooperate with it. e EEC as a unit can help to shape ew world economic order. Britain ne will have no such weight.

his fact has been appreciated by iain's friends abroad, notably in e Commonwealth, who have rapidly peciated the significance of the laged Community, and are virally unanimous in wanting us to y in.

're-Marketeers also point to the ıgible benefits of membership. The E is almost self-sufficient in food. h Common Agricultural Policy CA) aims to provide secure supliat stable prices. Although some f tlse prices have in the past been ighompared with world prices, the ecei explosion in commodity prices esuld in some EEC prices—otab for cereals and sugar—being ppreably cheaper than world ricesThe days of cheap food are ver, ıey argue. With a growing orld opulation putting increasing ressu on available supplies, the AP offrs the safest framework for ıture upplies and Britain's own gricult-al development. It is a reat de better than the end of a ıng wou food queue.

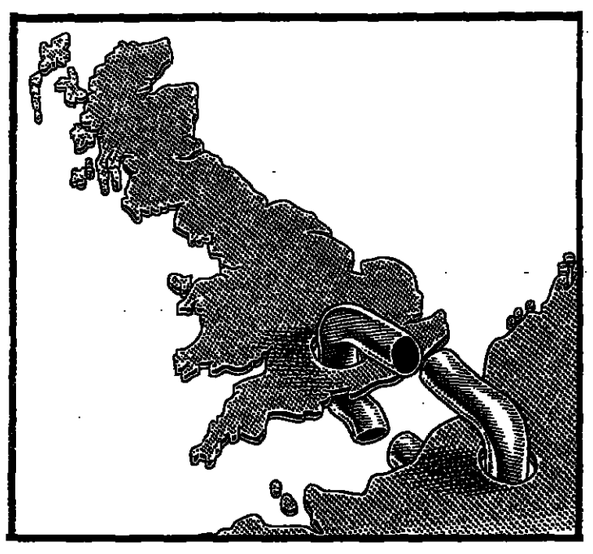
The EC's Farm Fund has already ıbsidize the price of sugar in Britain to the tune of £40m. In addition, the Community's new Regional Development Fund will bring in £60m over the next three years, with the hope of larger sums thereafter. The Social Fund has contributed £20m a year already for re-training workers for new jobs. The European Coal and Steel Community and the European Invesment Bank have arranged loans and grants so far of more than £250m.

These benefits are not unrequited gifts, the pro-Marketeers admit. Britain has to make a substantial contribution to the EEC's collective central budget. Nor is it denied that membership involves a transfer of some sovereignty from British institutions, including Parliament, to Community institutions. But, they argue, no nation, not even a superpower, can decide its destiny alone these days. To belong to such bodies as Nato and the IMF is essential for a medium-sized Western power. Such membership involves both rights and duties, and offers a form of security and cooperation without in any way threatening the British way of life. So it is, to an enhanced degree, with EEC membership.

Furthermore, no important new EEC policies can be decided in Brussels without the assent of a British minister representing the British Government within the Council of Ministers, the Community's decision-making body. Such ministers continue, in Brussels as in Britain, to be answerable to the British Parliament. Each member state also enjoys this power of veto: all important decisions are taken on the basis of unanimity. Equally, Parliament retains the final right to repeal the European Communities Act which brought Britain into the EEC on January 1, 1973. Parliament has itself repeatedly shown its approval of membership, voting most recently on April 9 for staying in on the renegotiated terms by 396 to 170.

The alternatives to continued membership are viewed in the most sombre hues by those who want Britain to stay in. There would be a period of uncertainty, they say, while new arrangements were worked out. Britain's exports to her old EEC partners would, at least temporarily, face higher tariffs. There would be a general loss of confidence in Britain's economic future in the British and international business communities. Investment would suffer, unemployment would increase.

The terms of any new arrangement with the EEC might be harsh. Decisions taken in Brussels would continue to affect British trade and British jobs, but Britain would have no say in them, nor in the EEC's rapidly evolving relations with the rest of the world. Both economically and politically, we would be taking a step downwards.



The case for coming out

Comparing the promised benefits of Britain's membership and the state of affairs of two and half years in, the anti-Marketeers say that membership has already been a bad bargain, and is going to get worse.

Before Britain joined, the Government forecast a rapid rise in living standards, a trade surplus with EEC partners, better productivity through increased competition, higher investment and more employment, and faster industrial growth. In each case, the opposite is happening, they say.

Worst of all, the aim of the EEC is to merge Britain with its EEC partners into a single super state thus depriving us of our centuries-old right to rule ourselves. Under the Treaty of Rome, policies are already being decided, laws enacted and taxes raised not by our own Parliament elected by the British people, but by the EEC's institutions, and often by the officials of the European Commission in Brussels. Eventually, Britain would become a mere province of a federal state, increasingly dominated by a directly elected European Parliament, in which Britain would be in a small minority.

Those who want Britain to stay in the Common Market (as the anti-Marketeers generally still call it) are held to be defeatists who see no independent future for Britain. Those who want Britain to come out believe that the British should rule themselves, while trading and remaining friendly with other nations.

Food prices, employment and self-government: these are the three key areas of British life which the anti-Marketeers believe are jeopardized by membership.

Outside the EEC, they recall, Britain could buy its food where it was cheapest and most efficiently produced. Inside, taxes are imposed on imports of cheaper food from non-EEC countries, like butter and cheese. If EEC prices fall, the consumer is not allowed to benefit. Instead, the food is bought up by intervention boards and stored, made unfit for human consumption—or sold to the Russians at heavily subsidized prices. It is this system which has produced mountains of surplus butter and beef and a lake of surplus wine. World prices are now falling: to come out would give the British housewife access to cheaper beef, veal, mutton, lamb, butter and cheese.

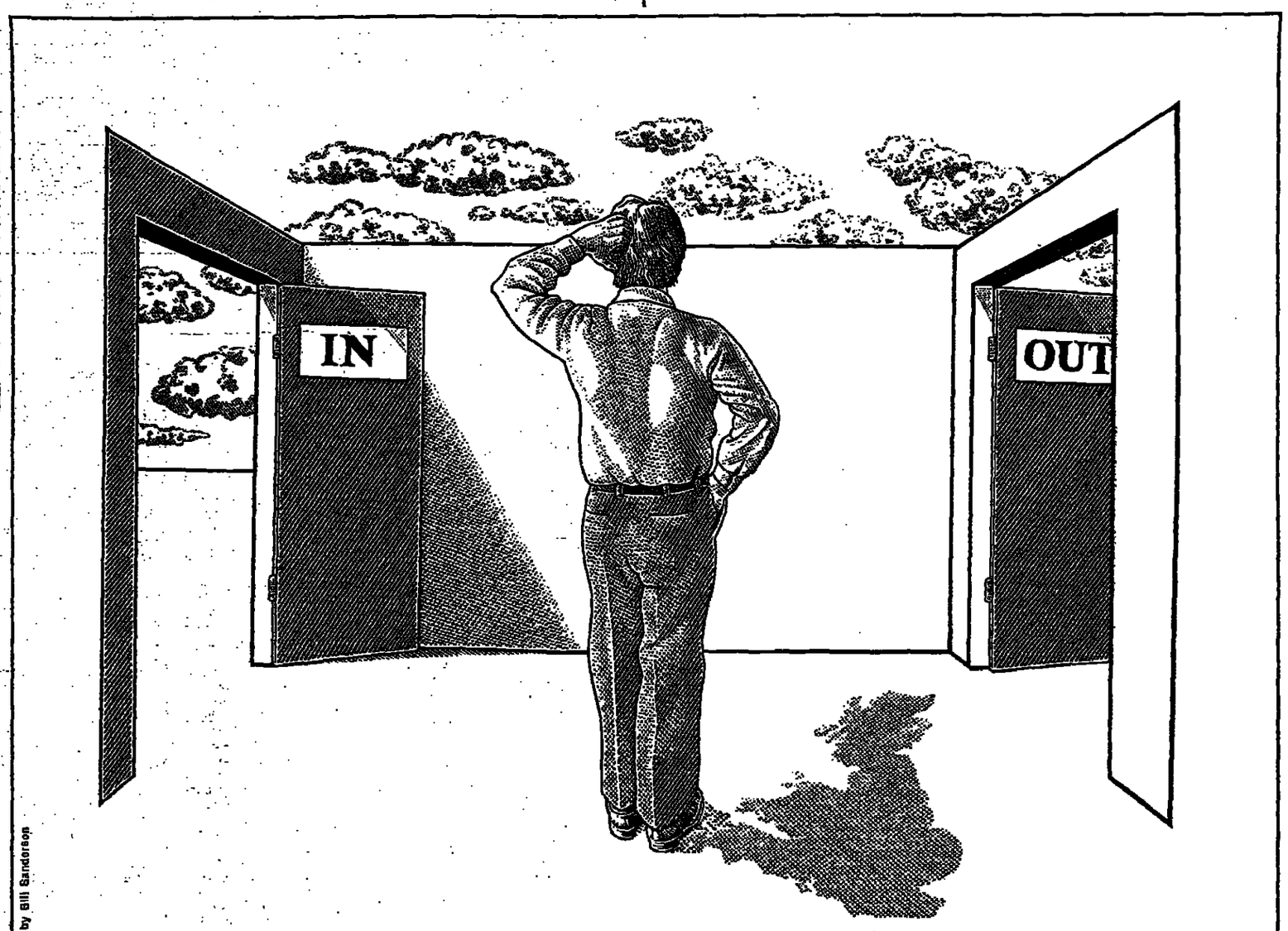
Withdrawal would also save Britain the hundreds of millions of pounds which the government will soon be paying to the EEC budget, mainly to subsidize inefficient farmers on the Continent. It would also enable Britain to return to a national agricultural policy suited to British needs. British farmers would then get their guaranteed prices, but consumers would be able to benefit from lower prices.

The consequences of continued membership will be serious too in the field of employment, the anti-Marketeers say. The European Commission has considerable powers to interfere in the control of British industry, especially the steel industry, and has the last word on what help the government can give to the development areas. This means that the government will be increasingly obliged to hand over to Brussels control over the drift of industry southwards and to the Continent. There is also a danger of EEC interference in the exploitation of North Sea oil.

Already the effect of membership on Britain's balance of trade has been alarming: compared with a very small deficit in 1970, our deficit with the EEC countries in early 1975 was running at an annual rate of nearly £2.600m. The Common Market pattern of trade simply does not suit Britain. If we stay in, this dangerous deficit will continue.

The best solution, according to the anti-Marketeers, would be to return to the fold of the European Free Trade Area (Efta), consisting of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland. These countries enjoy free trade in industrial goods with the EEC without the burdens of dear food policies or rule from Brussels. Such an arrangement would be in the interests of the EEC as well as in Britain's.

Britain would meanwhile continue to belong to Nato, on which its own defence and that of western Europe as a whole depends. Anti-Marketeers point out that most of them are, contrary to the accusations of the pro-Marketeers, good internationalists, and fervent believers in belonging to such organizations as the United Nations, OECD and the Council of Europe, which promote cooperation without infringing democratic rights.



Illustrations by Bill Sanderson

The legal limits

"It is like an incoming tide. It flows into the estuaries and up the rivers. It cannot be held back", Lord Denning has said about the impact of *Community law on the British* legal system. But if there is such a tide, it washes over only a small part of the coastline. It is the failure to appreciate the limits of Community law which has resulted in widespread misunderstanding about its power and influence over domestic (including *Scottish) institutions.*

Community law is based mainly on the Treaty of Rome *itself, the regulations and* directives made under it by the Council of Ministers and the Commission, and the case-law of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. To a lesser extent, it is also derived from the treaties setting up the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom, the subordinate legislation made under them, and the Treaty of Accession of the three new members.

*It is a separate and inde*pendent legal order, different from the laws of the member-states, but limited to those subjects covered by the Treaties. It does not, for instance, deal with criminal law, or with marriage and divorce, or with most of the everyday activities *of the ordinary man.*

Community law is primarily concerned with agriculture, *monopolies and other activities* restricting competition, the free movement of labour, services and capital, transport, state aids and subsidies to industry, customs duties, the coal and steel industries, and nuclear energy. In those fields, *it applies to all*—states, companies and individuals.

The most active area of *Community law deals with* agriculture. The development of the Common Agricultural Policy has resulted *in thou*sands of often extremely detailed and complex laws and rules being made. But perhaps the most important laws from the point of view of the broad philosophy and aims of the Community are those prohibiting various restrictive practices which would have the effect of violating the unity of the market *by preventing, restricting* or distorting competition within it.

Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome forbids *price-fixing* by cartels, market-sharing, limiting or controlling production or markets, discriminating between customers, and the like. Article 86 prohibits the improper exploitation of a dominant position within the common market or a substantial part of it, whether by a single undertaking or a group.

The exact relationship between Community law and the laws of the individual member-states has been the subject of debate and discussion for many years. What is abundantly clear, however is that on questions to do with the *Treaty of Rome and the* others, Community law governs, and national law, where it is *different, must yield. On join*ing the Community, the United Kingdom accepted specifically that the law of the EEC shall apply in Britain and, where it conflicts with domestic law, shall prevail over it. Whatever the subtle constitutional arguments about sovereignty, Parliament has in fact limited itself to playing the role of *mere scrutineer of Community* legislation, although, of course, its representatives in Brussels take part in the law-making *process.*

Community law is safeguarded by the Commission, *the national* courts, and the European Court in Luxembourg. The Commission is both a maker and interpreter of the law. It has the power to fine those who infringe it. The national courts are obliged to apply Community law as they *would the laws of their own* countries. But the ultimate authority is the European *Court in Luxembourg. It is the* final interpreter of Community law. From its decisions there is no appeal. Its rulings must be followed by all national courts (not just those of the country involved in the particular case) and by the other Community institutions. On their part domestic courts have the right, and in some cases the *obligation, to ask the European* Court to interpret and decide on any doubtful point of Community law.

Inevitably, the advent of Community law has had great impact on those fields which it covers. But, contrary to some expectations, it has not resulted in wholesale confusion, either in the commercial and agricultural sectors mainly affected by it, or among the judiciary. In some cases, English courts have had no dif*ficulty in deciding a question* involving EEC law without having to refer it to the European Court. Only five *cases* originating in the United Kingdom have come to the court. Three of them have not yet been heard. Of the other two, one was brought by a British company, Miles Druce, which asked the court to make an order *which would have the* effect of staving off a takeover bid for it by Guest Keen and Nettlefolds. The court made a neutral order and in the end the takeover succeeded. The other case was referred to the European Court by the English *High Court for a preliminary* ruling. Its judgment upheld a Home Office decision to ban from Britain a Dutch scientologist on grounds of public policy, despite the principle that EEC nationals should have freedom of movement between the member-states.

Recently, the European Court has made it clear that Community law is concerned also with the protection of human rights. the Community itself has no specific Bill of Rights, although some of its members have. All nine, however, adhere to the European Convention on Human Rights, which, whilst having no official *basis within the Community (it* is part of the Council of Europe Structure and has its own commission and court) could be said to represent the basic European groundnorm.

Last year the court impliedly accepted that the principles of the Convention were implicit in the Treaty of Rome, formed part of the Community's legal system, and could be enforced by the court in relevant cases. This incursion into the human rights field has not been with*out controversy.* A West German constitutional court has said, in effect, that on ques*tions of human rights guaran*teed by the German constitution, it, and not the European Court, was the final arbiter. This dispute, which could have far-reaching consequences on the whole issue of the relationship between Community and national law, has not yet been resolved, either politically or legally.

Food philosophy

In no aspect of daily life is the influence of EEC policy so pervasive as in the food we eat. Consumer prices are affected by the "farm gate" prices agreed each year by the council of *ministers.* The choice of processed food, and its presentation, are affected by the EEC's moves to promote the free flow of goods and to harmonize grading and labelling.

Agriculture is the most ad*vanced field* of integration in the EEC, and the only one in which there is a system of common prices for the *main* sectors (which has come under increasing strain with the fluctuations in the value of EEC currencies). These include cereals, beef and dairy products.

The aims of the CAP, as *stated in the Treaty of Rome,* are: to increase productivity, to ensure a fair wage for farmers, to *stabilize markets, to assure* the availability of supplies, and to ensure that they reach consumers at reasonable prices. Farmers being a powerful lobby in the Six founding member states, priority was initially given to their interests as against those of the consumer. But—thanks partly to British pressure—the consumer's interests are now being more closely taken into account.

If the British people decide in June to leave the EEC then some sections of our national food industry will begin the process of disentanglement from the Community without ever having been completely in it.

Full integration in EEC policy has already been arranged for our sugarbeet growers, but our fishermen are not due for it until 1982. Our sheep farmers are more remote still, since no *common* marketing arrangements yet exist for them or their counterparts in other member *countries.*

There is much more to food in the EEC than the Common *Agricultural Policy, and there* is much more to that than usually meets the British eye. It governs *production of olive* oil, wine, tobacco and silkworms as well as of more familiar livestock *and cereals. Support* buying by state agencies, which has led to "mountains" of stored butter and beef in periods of high output, is used to protect farmers in the EEC against sliding prices. Levys on imports from outside shield them from undercutting of internal prices.

The Government considers the new EEC beef regime to be its greatest success in renegotiating food policy. Community farm ministers decided on a 12-month trial to allow member countries unilaterally to introduce subsidies that would raise returns to farmers to a floor price. That has an uncanny resemblance to the old British system of guaranteed prices.

Although support buying *remains in member countries* which adopt the 1975 subsidy scheme, the payments make it *almost redundant in practice.* Britain is the only country to adopt this hybrid system.

It satisfies the Government's antagonism towards the Community's apparatus of support buying while enabling it to point to the flexibility of EEC policymakers in the face of British common sense. Champions of British membership say that as an importer of almost half of its food this country depends on overseas supplies more than any other country in a Community of nine which together are self-sufficient in many vital foods including butter, cheese, pigmeat and poultrymeat.

The beef tokens with which pensioners were recently able to buy meat at a reduced price *were inspired by the EEC in* an attempt to reduce the beef "mountain" of last year.

Sir John Winnifrith, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, *Fisheries* and Food, said on BBC Radio recently: "The essence of the EEC policy is *that prices* must be pushed up to the level that satisfies the farmer". Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has said that membership has had very little impact on the all level of food prices in shops.

Mr Auten Laing, di general of the British Tr Federation, said early in that his industry was t the EEC issue. Many b that it was best for the to stay in the Communi on the basis of present fi policy, which will ulti enable vessels from each ber nation to fish in the of any other, it would b for his industry if Brita voted out.

Mr Peart, Minister o *culture, Fisheries* and said in the Commons ir that the increasing pop of the world and the g ability of less develope tries to make their d effective must increase p on supplies. World stoc been seriously depleted was foolish to imagine r portets outside the EEC gear their output to the of Britain if they could higher prices elsewhere

Mr Douglas Jay, Labo for Wandsworth, B North, said recently that every food import could tained more cheaply fr side the EEC if Britain a member. There had b almost total ban on b ports to the Communit which the beef "mounta being sold at low price Soviet Union and othe tries "lucky enough to side the Common Mark

But British farmers, that they are still paid for their produce. Tra steps have been imposed ascent of British farm Community levels so that terms. British farmer smaller increases than counterparts in Europe though on paper the incr the same for all. Alsou Common Agriculture Po operating there is a c rate of exchange.

It is sometimes had to where EEC rules end national laws begin. Th munity announced recen it wanted a uniform pol consumer protection, wit of authorized food ad and colourings and rul advertising claims and labels. Directives on colouring, preservatives thickeners have already issued. Regulations on safety standards will eve ensure that comp *approved in one* n country will be accepta all of the others.

The "harmonization" bygiene and safety rule elusive subject which is little public notice. La Mr Olav Gundelach, EE missioner responsible fo nal trade and marketi that the Commission seek to "'harmonize' for the sake of 'har tion'". National laws w changed enough to ensu trade between member c but not so much as to consumers of the varie free trade was meant t

Early this year MPs into the night debatin proposals that included milk quality with a l count. Present British is to add a dye which the degree of germ con tion with a colour chan Nicholas Winterton, a Co tive spokesman on agri said this method, whil operated in Britain for 5 was "immediate and The proposed alternati "expensive and slow, and tially historical. To me EEC requirement would that every dairy in the c *would have to chan*methods of quality cont

This country has alreac food to Commonwealth in EEC aid programmes many agricultural and fi projects at home have financed with funds dire the Community. In o year of membership the ments, which contained contributions, include than £1m for a wholesle market in Birmingham £68 for building two trawls t based at Hull and £6000 modernizing a bacon ctor Yorkshire.

Free competition

The EEC is firmly committed to the idea of free competition in industry. One of the key articles of the Treaty of Rome, Article 85, specifically forbids companies to take part in any *action which results* in the "prevention, restriction or distortion" of competition, and in *particular any form of price*-fixing or cartel. Article 86 of the Treaty deals with the problem *of large companies so* powerful that they do not need to enter into any agreement *with another firm to distort the* market; it forbids any company to take improper advantage of a *dominant* position in the market place.

Competition policy is not the only field where the Treaty of Rome makes far reaching provision for a joint policy designed to sweep away barriers; there are similar references to the need for a common transport policy, for example. But with the exception of agricultural policy, where special conditions apply, it is the area where the Community has gone furthest toward *putting into effect the goals* which the Treaty sets it.

There are a number of *reasons for this. One is the* strong pressure which has come from the German commitment to a tough competition policy, which has provided an intellectual basis for the action which *the Community has taken.* A second is the practical reason that it makes little sense to try *to construct a common market* by abolishing tariff barriers if companies are going to have their own barriers to trade in the form of market-sharing arrangements, which existed in many fields at the time the EEC was set up.

But there have been institutional reasons as well. The Treaty required the ministers of the Six to agree within three years on a set of rules for interpreting the Community's competition policy, and this meant that the key regulation was agreed before decision-taking *was disrupted in the mid-1960's* by the rows over British membership and the French veto.

In recent years the powers which this regulation gives to the Commission have been actively pursued by the commissioner responsible for competition policy, Mr Albert Borschett, and the director general of the department, Mr Willy Schlieder.

A whole series of cases have *been fought* and usually won. The Commission has fined cartels in the dye, quinine and *sugar industries for example; it* has fought the American giant, Cominental Can, over its takeover of European companies and can claim that while it lost that particular battle it won the war to be allowed to check the growth of bigness; and it has handed down a whole series of decisions which make it harder for companies to share out the market and boost profits These actions have, on the whole, met a favourable response. Nobody likes being overcharged, and the Commission's willingness to act in favour of the consumer against big business has been well received. But there has been much more controversy over the role of the Community in dealing with the other main agents in restricting competition. the governments of member states.

On the face of it, the Treaty of Rome is just as explicit about state involvement as it is about companies rigging the *market. Article 92 says* that any aid from the government of a member state which distorts *competition by favouring cer*tain enterprises shall be incompatible with the common *market if it harms* trade between member states. Article 93 says that the Commission must be informed in advance of any aid scheme and that it has the power to decide on its own whether that scheme is compatible with the Community's rules. Only a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers can overturn that decision.

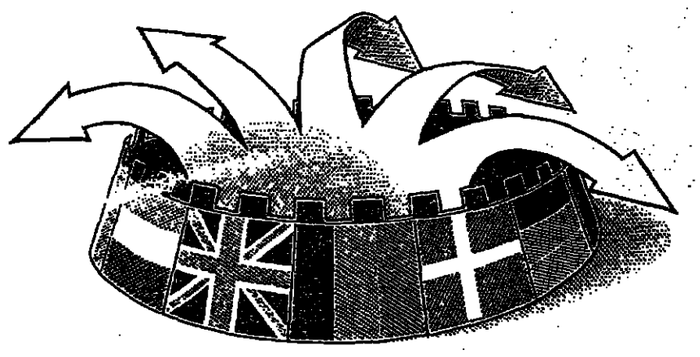
That is the theory. The practice has been very different, with a wide variety of aids being given out by all the member states. Part of the explanation for this lies in the Treaty itself, which specifically allows aid to depressed regions aid designed to cope with a serious disturbance in the economy of a member state and some aids designed to promote particular activities as long as they do not harm the common interest.

Between them, these clauses add up to a very sizeable loophole, and member states have exploited it to the full. There *was, in fact, little real political* pressure from the member states to work out a common *policy, until the beginning of* this decade. At that time there was increasing concern about the way in which some countries were offering increasing incentives to lure businesses to invest within their frontiers. Arguing that the actual amount of *such invest*ment was limited, and that individual countries were cutting their own throats by getting involved in an auction, the Commission persuaded them to agree to limit their investment aids to 20 per cent of the cost of projects within the so-called "central areas" of the Community where regional problems are not particularly great.

Earlier this year, *again with* the agreement of all the member states, the Commission announced new rules on regional aids which cover the whole of the Community. These rules *do not pose any problems* for the present British rules on regional aid. Whether any gov*ernment in the future would* want to increase aid payment; so much as to come into con*flict with the guidelines is open* to debate.

There is also no legal certainty that at some future time the Commission will not change the rules, as it is entitled to do, or that it will not act to block some other form of government intervention, such as the aid to be given to British Leyland (as opposed to the actual purchase of the company, which is clearly permitted by the rules). However, on past experience of the way the Commission operates, such action might seem unlikelf.

Foreign aid



There has been a pronounced shift in emphasis in the EEC's trade and aid relations with the developing world during the past three years. From following a narrowly restrictive policy, of which the principal beneficiaries were the francophone African countries, the Community is increasingly adopting a broader approach.

Although the French still believe that aid should be con*centrated on countries which* are historically and geographically close to the EEC, the Commission and a majority of the other member states now favour relative poverty and need as the main criteria for providing assistance.

The most outstanding example of the change in the EEC's attitude towards the Third World is the Lomé *convention which was signed* in the Togolese capital on February 28. Under this five-year *agreement 46 African, Carib*bean and Pacific (ACP) countries will benefit from preferential trade and *aid links* with the EEC compared with only 19 African states under the previous Yaoundé convention.

The Lomé convention is in fact only one aspect of the EEC's aid giving activities. The community also distributes substantial quantities of food aid—1,300,000 tons of cereals last year, most of which went to the Indian sub-continent. It is providing $500m to United Nations special fund to assist those countries most severely affected by the oil and commodity crises. There are also the individual member states' own very substantial bilateral aid programmes.

Even before the Lomé agreement was finally signed the Nine were actively considering whether they could offer a similar aid deal to those countries which are not associated with the EEC, notably the impoverished, densely populated nations of Asia such as India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. A report by the Commission last autumn recommended that financial and food aid should increasingly be concentrated on the poorest states, with absolute priority being given to the Indian subcontinent and the Sahel region of Africa. The Council of Ministers was due to discuss the Commission's recommendations in March but the meeting has been postponed until the summer.

Some of the credit for per*suading the EEC to adopt a* more humanitarian and global approach towards its *trade and aid relations with* the Third World must go to Britain and in particular to *Mrs Judith Hart, the Minister* of Overseas Development. Since she returned as minister *last year she, and her young* Dutch counterpart, Mr Jan Pronk, have campaigned vigorously in favour of an aid programme which was "orientated towards the people in greatest need".

One of the main shortcomings of the Community's former aid policies was that they not only benefited a tiny portion of the world's population but that some of the recipients were scarcely poor by Third World standards.

Certainly the 21 Commonwealth signatories of the Lomé *convention have made it clear* they do not intend to forfeit the very considerable benefits *which the agreement will bring* them should Britain vote No on June 5. But even a country *like India*, which receives few special favours (although many of its exports already enter the Common Market free of duty), feels that the sheer economic weight of a community of nine has far more to offer than an independent (and ailing) Britain going it alone.

The agreement that was signed in Lomé has been variously described as "revolutionary" (by Mr Babacar Ba, the Senegalese Finance Minister) and "unique in the world and in history" (by M Claude Cheysson, the member of the Commission responsible for the negotiations). Although basically a trade, aid and industrial cooperation agreement between the Nine and the 46 it contained a number of important innovations. These included free access without reciprocity to the European market for virtually all goods exported from the ACP countries *and a scheme known as* Stabex, to help stabilize the developing countries' foreign *exchange earnings for 12* prime commodity exports.

So pleased were the ACP countries with this part of the deal that they accepted an aid package which was considerably smaller than they had been seeking. It amounted to £1,700m, to be distributed by the European Development Fund during the five-year *period, compared with the* £4,000m they had asked for.

Nevertheless it was almost four times more than the amount of aid provided under the former Yaoundé convention. Furthermore 80 per cent of this aid is to be in grant form.

But possibly the most important aspect of the Lomé convention was that it transformed a relationship between old colonial powers and their former possessions into a more *balanced relationship between* continents. As Lord Reay, a member of the European Par*liament's committee on* development and cooperation, recently pointed out in this newspaper, the Lomé convention was superior to any link with the Commonwealth which the United Kingdom by itself could preserve in the future. The opportunity to forge this link was provided by Britain's entry into the Community.

There seems little doubt that the Lomé convention represents a turning point in Europe's relations *with the developing* world. As M Cheysson pointed out at the time: "When too *many are talking of confron*tation we are getting on with acts of cooperation".

Regional aid

*The development of the Euro*pean Community's regional policy has been a patchy affair. Lacking impetus during the '50s and '60s when only the Italians *showed much interest in a* Community-backed effort, it was not until the arrival of the new member states that wide attention began to focus on the *problems of the poorer regions.*

In the community of the Six, the Rome treaty goal to reduce "*the differences existing* between various regions and the backwardness of the less *favoured regions" was pursued* haphazardly on two fronts. On the one hand, there were modest *loans and grants to help resettle* redundant workers like farmers and miners, as well as funds *from the European investment* bank for regional development projects such as roads, ports *and telecommunications.*

This financial assistance was supplemented by moves to limit *national investment incentives* in the more prosperous regions and to concentrate them in the poorer ones. The most important of these was the October, 1971, code of good conduct worked out by the European Commission and approved by the Six to set a 20 per cent ceiling on state aids to investments in the rich, central parts of the Community.

This was still the situation when heads of government met *in Paris in December 1972 to* hammer out a work programme for the new community of the Nine.

In the general euphoria surrounding enlargement, Mr Heath, with strong backing from the Irish and the Italians, found little difficulty in persuading his future partners to agree to a new initiative to *establish the Community's first* regional development fund. Although no figures were mentioned it was *generally* understood that the new fund would be considerably bigger than the £20m a year the Six were planning to spend on regional *policy before they were joined* by Britain, Denmark and Ireland.

Under Mr *George Thomson,* the European Commissioner for regional policy, a start was quickly made to draft a *regional* fund along the lines requested by the heads of government. Within a mere six months, proposals were prepared to establish a £1,000m fund over three years and to set up a regional policy committee to coordinate member governments' own aid efforts.

In drafting this first blueprint, the Commission had worked out that the best way to make it acceptable to the Nine as a whole was to ensure that they all received a reasonable financial return. The French, for example, whom the Commission suspected would be the main obstacle in setting up the fund, would have been in the happy position of getting back almost as much as they paid in.

But this proved to be a miscalculation. Instead of the French, it was the West Ger*mans who raised most objec*tions, initially on the ground that the fund was too large and *then that the share-out was too* generous to the French. By the end of 1973 when the summit deadline for the setting up of the fund fell due, there was complete deadlock among the Nine.

When the Labour Government came to power three months later the regional fund was still on ice and Mr Wilson had *other priorities.* Not only was the regional fund tarred with the Heath brush, but he quickly *realized* that any *attempt to* relaunch it might divert attention away from his main renegotiation aim—a new and fairer method of financing the whole EEC budget, irrespective of financial gains from any individual policy.

In addition, there was a general feeling that active support for the regional fund could *weaken the Labour Govern*ment's bargaining position to win EEC concessions on the closely related question of state aids.

Under the terms of Britain's accession treaty to the Community, the Conservative *Government had promised to* adhere to the 1971 code of good conduct. At the same time it was agreed that a new, more sophisticated scheme of limiting state aids should be worked out *in due course to take account* of particular British problems.

Threats by the Italians and the Irish to boycott the summit if there was to be no agreement on the fund persuaded the rest of the Community to act. Finally on March 4 of this year, the Nine gave their go-ahead to a 542m fund spread over the next three years, from which Britain stands to gain some £150m.

After more than two years of *hesitation* the fund is much smaller than either the European Commission or the main beneficiaries would have liked. A little under £200m a year is hardly likely to make more *than a modest contribution* towards solving the problems of the Community's backward *regions.*

In a sense it is still a pilot scheme, and its future development will depend very much on its success during the three-year period ahead. It will be up to the Commission and member governments to show that the money has been properly spent and really finds its way to the Community's neediest regions.

In the two-and-a-half years or so since enlargement, the Brussels attitude to regional policy has changed as the Commission has moved away from an interventionist approach towards the view that Community policies should reflect national ones on a Community scale. The regional fund and the new code of conduct on state aids should provide a general framework for *a Community policy to develop* alongside national aid efforts.

Financial faith

The record of the EEC in its efforts to work out a common policy for creating an economic and monetary union has been one of consistent and recurring failure. In some fields of policy the Community has reached common decisions which are open to criticism on the ground that the policy agreed is not the best that could have been worked out. In others, such as the proposal for a common transport policy, there has been no real effort to reach agreement. But on monetary policy the six original members of the Community did work out a common policy, which the harsh winds of world *economic forces* have reduced to ruins. Although the Community remains com*mitted to its goal of creating a* monetary and economic union by 1980, few governments in *Europe would disagree with the* British assessment that this goal is not realistic.

Where there might still be some disagreement is on the question of whether the blocking of prospects of creating a monetary union is good or bad. Discussion of the prospects for such development was one of the major issues within the Community during the first years of this decade. The Rome Treaty itself says little on the subject, and its provisions calling for the phasing out of restrictions on capital movements would not alone provide a justification for claiming that an economic and monetary union is necessary. It would be perfectly possible for all countries to remove exchange control restrictions but keep to themselves the right to change their exchange rates and adopt whatever economic policy they desired.

The motives which led the Six to seek to *more towards* monetary and economic union were the very forces which, in *the event, have made it im*possible to achieve progress towards that goal. By the *summer of 1969 it had become* apparent that the parities of some major European currencies had moved badly out of line. The German mark was undervalued, while the French franc was, if anything, overvalued, and the disparity was causing severe strain on both economies. Germany was importing inflation from France, and the French were beginning to risk balance of payments difficulties.

These problems were resolved by an upward revaluation of the DMark, which followed a short period of floating. Floating rates are now widely accepted; at the time they were looked on as a dangerous innovation risking to destroy the whole world monetary system. In addition, they posed a severe problem for the Community's *Common* Agricultural Policy, the most solid example of a joint Community *action and one which at that* time accounted for roughly 90 per cent of Community expend*iture. This was because all of* the common prices set for the EEC were quoted in the so-called "unit of *account*".

German farmers found that when the DMark was revalued the payments they received for their products had dropped. This was because they went on receiving the same number of units of account, each of which was worth fewer marks.

In order to compensate their farmers, the Germans brought *in a complex system of taxes on* imports and special export rebates. These were seen as a *threat to the existence of a* common price system for agriculture, and because of the *importance which has always* been ascribed to this sphere of Community activity, there was intense pressure for a common monetary system to be worked our which would guarantee that Community currencies did not fluctuate against each other.

There were other pressures acting in the same direction in 1970 and 1971. *Both the French* government and the Commission member in charge of monetary affairs were firmly in favour of the idea of fixed exchange rates as a means of locking the econo*mies of member states together.* The reasoning behind their arguments was deceptively simple. Because it was already becoming apparent that one of the most difficult problems facing western Europe was the wide variations which existed in inflation rates and economic policies, everyone was interested in finding a way of stopping these differences.

The French Government, which has traditionally pursued growth and full employment if necessary at the expense of price stability, sought monetary backing from countries with strong currencies such as Germany. The Germans, on the *other hand, were worried about* the high rates of inflation in other countries and wanted *general agreement on guide*lines for economic management which would force other nations to adopt less inflationary policies.

This dispute was presented in quite a different form, however, as being an institutional row with theological *overtones* between those who thought that by adopting a common monetary policy each country would be forced to adopt sensible economic policies and those who thought that joint economic policies had to come first.

These differences of opinion were successfully papered over in a report on the question by M Pierre Werner, of Luxembourg, and in an agreement between the Six to tie all their currencies together in a called "snake" which was float against the dollar.

But the conflicting pressu on national economies wh became more overt in wake of the oil crisis for some of the mai EEC co tries, such as Frice and It to opt out of the european jo float and go its own w The United Kingdom has a made it clear that it is ready to try to tie the pou to the other Community c rencies. More importantly, has expressed a total oppo tion to the idea that the sna implies any commitment to t longer term ids of monetar union which are spelt out the Werner committee whi recommended the idea.

That leave little of the Si original conception of a mon tary and economic union le intact. Inste we have in th snake something which has b come a tecnical device (in limited to EEC countrie for those nations whic see advantages in tyir their pairis together in world of floating exchang rates. Although the Frenc President, Giscard D'Estain made it clear that the recon French desion to rejoin th snake is a gesture of faith i Europe, its an even greate gesture of relief in the strength of the Frch payments posi tion in the coming months.

The Commonwealth connexion

the Commonwealth Prime sters' conference in aica in May, Mr Wilson d fresh confirmation that Commonwealth countries not only completed their stments to Britain's mem- ip of the EEC, but now e (in varying amounts of usiasm) that it is in their est and especially for those h still seek access, or which to broaden their access, to narket of 250-million Euro- s.

this is the feeling, after two years of British mem- hip, it would seem that as goes by, Commonwealth ucers will expect to gain further developments in EC, as it grows into a free e zone through administra- integration and expanding hasing power. The British our Government's achieve- t, in Dublin, of obtaining concessions which Mr on and half his party think fy continued British mem- hip, will satisfy Britain's onwealth partners, or many hem, that the Market is ble, and that Britain, given has the ability to persuade EC associates to keep the ket open to low-cost pro- from outside, to resist itional continental protec- sm and generally to adapt nstitutions in the Common- th's favour."

1962 British accession to Treaty was rightly seen at Commonwealth conference iat year as a death-blow to Commonwealth based on procal preferences and ing as a reserve currency. terrors of the unknown steadily receded. The ts of 13 years have taught pected lessons to all. Per- the most important has the uninterrupted decline ritain's own economic per- iance, as well as of the er "mother country's" ical power, to a degree not seen in the earlier stages colonization. On the one prospects for rising Com- wealth sales in Britain have led off. On the other, it eer that, simply to main- the British market in its nt volume, there is a g Commonwealth interest y arrangements which will up the British economy.

the extent that it can be n that EEC membership pins Britain's economic lity, this has become a monwealth interest. (So, is the success of British h Sea oil.) Hence some sion of British purchases ood and agricultural pro- (minerals are affected less) from Commonwealth EC sources can be balanced st the future growth of British market, and by r access to the markets of ther eight members of the et. A semi-bankrupt in, operating a siege eco- would hit Commou- h producers hard. They fore, have to be convinced that Britain can now go it alone; no doubt they will study with care the arguments that it can.

The second factor which has modified Commonwealth feelings about British membership is the rise in food prices. It is now doubtful if a pool of cheap food exists, though Britain could certainly obtain some items more cheaply—for a time—if out of the market, as Mr Douglas Jay has shown. But in the longer run, world population trends ensure a worldwide market for the Commonwealth's exportable food and agricultural surpluses, and this wider market will become more profitable as the demand is stimulated by industrialization and development, while Britain's needs remain relatively static, and could even fall. Such calculations are strengthened for those who believe that the claims of the 77 third world countries, for a redistribution of the world's income and resources in their favour, will have to be met. The result would obviously be further to reduce Britain's relative importance in their trade, while increasing the importance of the EEC as an outlet for their growing manufactures and semi-manufactures. Such claims played a part in the negotiations which led to the Lomé agreement, and they will be pressed again. Though the oil crisis has adversely affected most Commonwealth countries, the success of Opec is seen as the harbinger of progressively better terms of trade for primary producers vis-à-vis the developed countries.

The "old Commonwealth"—mainly the former white dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand—have shown that they are overcoming the difficulties of the transition between the old Commonwealth system and the new economic connexion growing round the EEC. Mr Trudeau has recently demonstrated that Canada can negotiate with the EEC directly and successfully to obtain compensation for the losses suffered from the EEC enlargement and from the "unfair" operations of CAP. Canada has successfully invoked GATT to get quotas for Canadian cheese and other items. For Canadians, moreover, the EEC looks a better makeweight for their dependence on the United States than either Britain alone or the former Imperial preference, for both economic and political reasons. Last November, Mr Trudeau said: "Our Government welcomes the emerging fact [of Europe] and we applaud it. We applauded last week in Brussels, just as we applauded two years ago on the occasion of the entry into Europe of Britain, Ireland and Denmark." Mr Trudeau has further argued that the developed Commonwealth countries like Canada must forge a new direct partnership with the developing countries because "that is where the people are, and where much of the action is".

Even New Zealand has become accustomed to the new prospect, though its dependence on the British market was (and is) the greatest. Mr Wilson claims to have won adequate concessions for New Zealand butter and dairy products, though Mr Shore has shown that it will still pay a 20 per cent levy and its future depends on indeterminate negotiations after 1977-80. If Britain left the EEC it would no doubt want to place large contracts for New Zealand foodstuffs. This would be of immediate value to the New Zealand farmer. Even so, Mr Wallace Rowling, the new Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand, said in London in February: "The old, simple, dependent relationship is gone for ever. For Britain, Europe has come to have overriding significance . . . we must adjust to that. We must take account of new economic patterns and the new political relationships which go with them." Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, was blunter, when he said: "I do not want to give any impression that the Australian Government sees any advantage for Australia or Europe or for the world in Britain leaving the Community."

In all three countries the point is made that, under pressure of world economic change and a new structure of costs, the regime of cheap food for Britain is dead. Their producers, with rising expectations of living standards, would hardly be prepared to subsidize the British consumer who cannot offer the advantages of the British connexion, in terms of markets or defence, of days gone by.

The Lomé convention is prized by its 22 Commonwealth signatories for more than its actual trade value to them (Britain's trade is relatively less important with the Lomé group now that it was five years ago, as the table shows). The convention represents to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries a successful political cooperation (which few thought them capable of) between 46 developing countries, a foot in the door for future pressures, and an end to the paternalistic and neo-colonial Yaoundé regime which preceded it. They would not like to see it dismantled, though it does not give them all they aspire to. It gives a great deal, none the less. The end of the obligation to give reciprocal tariff advantages to Europe, the extent of the free entry concessions (even though in many cases for inadequate quotas) for ACP manufactured products, and the access to the European Development Fund (even though it amounts, at 3,390 billion units of account, to less than half the 8,000 billion demanded) are seen as important gains by the 22 Commonwealth participants.

Under the Commodity Stabilization Scheme (Stabex) they are guaranteed a stable income for a dozen of their staple income-earning products, and, in the words of the *Nigerian Chronicle*: "Properly implemented the new agreement could indeed transform relations between Europe and the 46 ACP countries." By this is meant the ultimate realization of the demand, put forward during the negotiations, for a transfer of whole industries from the industrialized to the non-industrialized world. Immediately the Lomé provisions will enhance the existing tendency for industries to migrate to areas where labour is cheaper, better disciplined, more industrious and more plentiful than in the West. Lomé will stimulate the progressive processing of materials (such as timber) hitherto shipped crude. Whatever the limitations of the agreement (especially in the quotas granted) there is little incentive to abandon it at least until it has been given a trial.

For the Asian countries the position is very different. Again, the table shows that their relative importance for Britain has declined. Some people think Lomé is an attempt to split an importunate third world into two—or three—camps with divergent interests. For India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as well as Malaysia to a lesser degree, the only consolation is the duty-free entry accorded by the Community's GSP ("generalized system of preference"), coupled with the negotiation of separate trade agreements designed to enlarge quotas, cut tariffs and bring new items, especially tropical products and processed foodstuffs, under its scope.

At this stage some Asian countries might well be happy enough to see Britain abandon the Market and throw ACP group into confusion. Thus India is in danger of losing its tobacco market in Britain to Malawi and East Africa. Basically, however, India (like Hongkong and, of course, Pakistan outside the Commonwealth) increasingly needs Western markets for its cheap industrial products. It wishes to compete with British textile and light engineering factories, in ways that, as we have recently seen, soon generates anger among the British trade unions affected. India's desire to develop its leather and hides trade to the production of fully finished products (footwear, luggage, etc) would wipe out a lot of jobs in Britain.

The alternative is for the Asian countries to work for the progressive extension to them of the Lomé concessions. This would also require the extension of the present emergency aid they get into a new European Development Fund. Britain alone cannot provide such finance on the scale needed by them. Nor, indeed, could a joint Commonwealth effort, though this is being initiated in Jamaica. With Britain in the EEC the Asians stand some chance of reaching these objectives, as Britain's efforts (slight as they were) to persuade the EEC to commit itself in principle to "equivalent trade access" in Dublin suggests. With Britain out, the market might lean even more towards Africa, since the historic interests of the other Eight in the East are so much more slender.

ain's trade with the Commonwealth and Europe, by trading areas, 1969 and 1974

	Imports				Exports				Balance	
	1974		1969		1974		1969		1974	1969
	£million	%	£million	%	£million	%	£million	%	£million	£million
ountries	23,116.7	100	8,315.1	100	16,494.3	100	7,039.3	100	6,622.4	1,275.8
	7,722.3	33.3	1,609.9	19.4	5,507.9	33.4	1,458.4	20.7	2,214.4	151.5
	3,000.7	13.0	1,247.4	14.9	2,245.5	13.6	1,041.4	14.7	755.2	206.0
Commonwealth	1,608.1	7.0	990.0	11.9	1,436.9	8.7	786.0	11.1	172.0	204.0
Group (APC)	1,051.3	4.5	569.9	6.9	776.3	4.7	387.2	5.5	275.1	182.7
Commonwealth	785.0	3.3	369.4	4.4	619.9	3.7	331.0	4.7	165.1	38.4
countries	8,950.0	33.8	3,529.0	42.5	5,914.0	35.9	3,036.0	43.3	3,036.0	493.0

e: British Trade & Navigation Returns

: EEC for 1969 excludes Ireland and Denmark; EFTA for 1974 excludes Ireland and Denmark. White Commonwealth includes Canada, alia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus. Asian Commonwealth for both years includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri a, Malaysia, Singapore and Hongkong. Lomé Group includes all 46 signatories of the convention for both years.

Substitute solutions

possible substitutes for ership of the EEC have put forward for Britain arying degrees of convic- nd enthusiasm at different

One is the Common- t; the second is a north ic trading area; and the is a wider west European rade arrangement. The onwealth is now regarded alternative to the EEC w a small and dwindling ity. The connexion is still l but only as a subsidiary nship. There seems no ect of the Commonwealth oping into a trading or mic group that would have claim on the loyalty of its ers. Commonwealth trad- references have been melt- way and could not easily tored; and at the Kingston it earlier this month the Commonwealth heads vernment put it on record none of them felt that con- J British membership of EEC would be contrary to monwealth interests and many of them would prefer to stay in.

north Atlantic alternative l require American interest robably initiative before it be considered even a s proposition. There has as yet no sign of that. It ssible that if Britain did r withdraw from the Com- ty thoughts might then in Washington to consider- hat compensating arrange- might be devised. But all vidence at the moment sug- that no contingency plan- is being done there.

So it is the European free trade alternative that is now being advocated by the anti-Marketeers. This is the option propounded in the pamphlet against EEC membership that is to be issued to every household. It is a proposal with a long history. This was what Britain tried to bring about, through the abortive Maudling negotiations, when the Community was first formed. It was only when such a wider free trade area, including the EEC, could not be established that Britain and the others went ahead to set up Efta.

Whether the free trade alternative would be available to Britain now is a matter of dispute. An industrial free trade agreement is now in operation between the EEC and those Efta countries which have decided not to join the Community. But Mr George Thomson, for example, the EEC Commissioner for the regions, has warned that "there is no evidence that the rest of the Community would be willing to grant a major industrial competitor like Britain the same free trade arrangements as were made for the smaller countries". Certainly nobody in Brussels now would want to do or say anything that might encourage a "no" vote in the referendum by appearing to offer an acceptable substitute for full membership. Once the deed was done, though, and the British electorate had made it impossible for this country to stay in there might well in those new circumstances be a disposition throughout the Community to limit the damage to European harmony and cooperation.

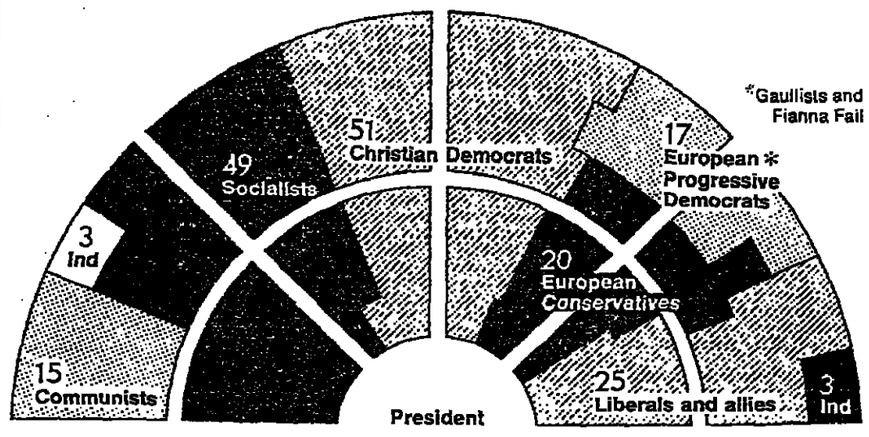
Such an arrangement is attractive to anti-marketeers because it offers the benefits of industrial free trade with EEC countries without what are deemed to be the burdens of membership. Britain would not be a member of the Common Agricultural Policy, would not have to contribute to the Community Budget, and would not be subject to laws and regulations emanating from Brussels. If it is assumed that what British industry has always wanted has been access to the wider European market, and what many British people have always feared is to be ruled from Brussels, this might be thought to offer the best of both worlds.

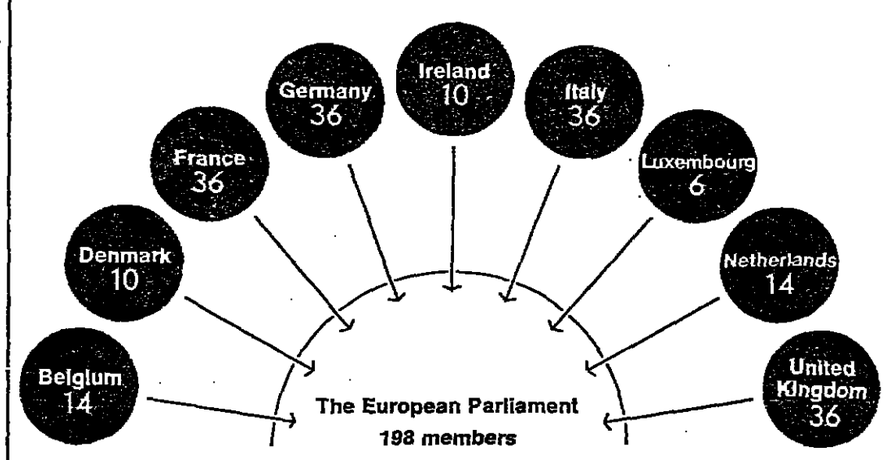
The practical effect is difficult to judge with precision because it would be influenced by imponderables. The consequence of being outside the CAP would depend partly on the movement of world food prices and partly on what changes are made to the CAP itself. Freedom from the operations of Community institutions also implies an inability to influence their decisions, except through traditional diplomatic channels. How one drew up the balance sheet here would be partly a matter of subjective value judgments and partly a question of how far and how fast one thought further integration would proceed. For example, some people who would otherwise prefer membership might switch to a free trade arrangement if they believed that economic and monetary union would shortly become a reality.

The agreements negotiated with the Efta countries provided for free trade in most industrial goods by 1977, while a list was drawn up of items that were considered especially sensitive for competitors within the EEC. There will be free trade for most of these sensitive goods by 1980, but for paper products it will not be until 1984. That is the general framework of these agreements, even though a slightly slower timetable for certain items has been worked out for one or two Efta countries. But the agreements also included certain limitations on industrial and steel policy, and it would be possible for the Community to insist upon some concessions over British oil in return for a free trade agreement. Such an arrangement would not, therefore, imply complete freedom to do as we wanted. It would have to be negotiated with the Community because it would be impracticable, even if desirable, for Britain simply to return to Efta. The Efta agreements with the Community have very strict rules-of-origin provisions which would make it virtually impossible for them to be in an industrial free trade area with another country which did not have similar arrangements with the EEC.

Membership of a wider West European free trade area would therefore be the logical path to seek if Britain were to withdraw from the Community. It would mean moving from the inner to the outer European circle. That was in effect what Herr Willy Brandt proposed last year when he suggested a division within the Community between those members who could move towards further integration and those who could not do so yet for economic reasons.

European Parliament





The European Parliament, after trundling along for 22 years with only a minor role in Community affairs, always overshadowed by the EEC Commission and the Council of Ministers in Brussels, is now making a serious bid for power.

While the routine work of considering and giving opinions on Commission proposals goes on, most of the 183 MPs are concentrating on two objectives: to assert their right not only to influence but to control political decisions taken now by the Council of Ministers alone; and to push ahead with plans for the first direct elections to the Parliament which are expected in 1978.

Elections by this date may not be possible because each national parliament will have to pass legislation to enable them to be held, and there is no agreement on the electoral system to be used.

But on the other front much progress has already been made. There has been a distinct enlargement of Parliament's control over the Community's annual budget as the recent dispute between the Council and Parliament has shown. Parliament has successfully established its right to control "non-obligatory" expenditure, which means money spent on activities not directly authorized under the original Treaties of the Community. This includes the important regional fund, regarded as most important to the United Kingdom, which could become the second largest item in the Community budget as regional policies are developed.

M Georges Spénale, the French socialist recently elected President (or Speaker) of the Parliament, said the setting of a target date for direct elections at the Paris summit had an invigorating effect on the activities of the political parties, and the European Socialists were drawing up a common election manifesto which even took account of the British Labour Party's position.

The European Socialists were deeply depressed when the Labour Party decided in 1972 not to send a delegation to the Parliament.

The Conservatives, looking for an alignment with the Christian Democrats, are formulating their own common policy. The Liberals are well on the way to having an agreed European policy. The Communists are united in wanting "a Europe of the working man".

The Parliament had its first meeting on March 19, 1958, in the Maison de l'Europe, which was built in Strasbourg in 1949 as the "temporary" centre for the Council of Europe.

This is the "other" organization of Europe, its 17 member countries including Austria, Cyprus, Malta, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey as well as the nine members of the EEC. It is not boycotted by the Labour Party, and often members of its delegation can be seen mingling with the Conservative MPs who are attending European Parliament meetings in the Maison de l'Europe at the same time.

MPs are nominated by the national parliaments on the basis of party strengths, and entitlement to seats is broadly related to the populations of the member states (but never less than six MPs). The method of choosing is left to the national parliaments. The system used in Italy resulted for many years in the exclusion of Communists, a powerful political group, but now there are nine Italians in the 15-strong Communist group in the Parliament. A deputy speaker is M Gerard Bordu, a French Communist.

The United Kingdom's entitlement, like that for Germany, France and Italy, is 36 MPs, but only 21 seats are taken up owing to Labour's boycott.

The strengths of the political groups are: Christian Democrats, 51; Socialists, 50; Liberals, 24; European Conservatives, including two Danes, 20; European Progessive Democrats (Gaullists), 17; Communists, 15; Independents, 6. With 15 seats not taken up, the total potential membership is 198. (Under the reform proposals for direct elections there would be 355 seats, with 67 allotted to the United Kingdom.)

The main work of the Parliament is conducted in private in 13 specialized committees where all the proposals coming from the EEC Commission for submission to the Council of Ministers are closely examined and changes proposed. If these are not accepted by the Commission then, in a report to Parliament, the proposed amendments are put to the vote and, if approved, sent to the Council of Ministers who are under an obligation to take Parliament's views into account. If they chose not to adopt amendments, Parliament has no power of insisting, except on the "non-obligatory" Budget items. Parliament's ultimate sanction is to dismiss the entire Commission, though not individual commissioners, but it would have no say in the appointment of successors. This would be reserved to the Council of Ministers.

There are about 300 committee meetings every year, and 12 plenary sessions of Parliament, held mostly in Strasbourg, the others taking place in the purpose-built parliamentary headquarters at the Centre Européen, Luxembourg.

On the pattern of European parliaments, the work for the plenary sessions originates in the committees which are authorized to hold inquisitorial sessions with Community officials and outside experts, and to make on-the-spot inquiries into local problems.

Debates are usually based on reports from committees which are introduced by a "rapporteur", then commented on by spokesmen for the political groups, followed by general discussion (speeches of MPs being limited to five minutes, spokesmen to 10).

There are debates on amendments tabled by political groups or groups of MPs. Votes are taken on these, and on the amended report at the end. The Commission is obliged to give careful consideration to Parliament's opinion in redrafting submissions to the Council and makes frequent statements to the House on action taken.

Members of the Commission and of the Council attend Parliament for question time and contribute to general debates. All documents are produced in the six official languages: French, German, English, Italian, Dutch and Danish. Simultaneous translation is provided at all proceedings.

The annual cost of running the European Parliament is about £18m compared with (last year) £8.3m for the House of Commons and £1.1m for the House of Lords. Of the 1,100 staff, 250 are translators or interpreters. The number of orders and regulations flowing from the Commission is about 3,000 a year, but most of these are technical trading adjustments under the Common Agricultural Policy not requiring close scrutiny.

According to Mr Cornelis Berkhouwer, the former Dutch President of the Parliament, there are about 400 proposals from the Commission waiting for decision by the Council of Ministers.

Defence

The closest that the European Community has come to formulating its own foreign policy (and it is not very close) has been by way of the Political Consultation Machinery (PCM) originally known as the Davignon Committee when it was set up in late 1970.

The machinery might be described as three-tier. On top sit the foreign ministers of the Nine who meet every quarter. But the day-to-day running of it is controlled more directly at monthly meetings of a Political Committee, comprising senior foreign ministry officials. (Britain is represented by the Deputy Under-Secretary for European Affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.)

Beneath this are strung out a network of sub-committees, each dealing on an ad hoc basis with some geographical or functional area of interest. There is for instance a Latin-America committee, an Eastern Europe committee, another on South-East Asia. Yet another is the Group of Correspondents, foreign ministry officials like the others, who act almost as "adjutants" for the Political Committee, supervising the workings of the machinery, and linked by a special PCM telegraph service dubbed Coreu—an acronym for Correspondants Européens. Meetings are held in the capital of the Community president, which means they are currently held in Dublin.

The idea behind the PCM is that each member of the Nine should consult with the others before finalizing its approach to any foreign development, ideally with a view to ensuring a common approach. At the very least, it should inform them.

There is no obligation to do so. But there has been a growing awareness of the PCM within the Community and a greater tendency over the years to take advantage of it. An average of two committees a week are meeting for some reason or another in Dublin—and if there is no time to convene a special committee meeting, the local ambassadors of the Nine might meet to try to thrash out something.

Activity was intense during the Cyprus crisis last year, and more recently a common front was arrived at over aid to Vietnam. A more celebrated success story has been the unity achieved at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The failure during the October war was equally spectacular, but then Rome, or even the Treaty of Rome was not built in a day. (In fact, the PCM is outside the terms of the treaty and is officially linked to it only through its choice of the presidential capital for meetings.)

European romantics dream of the day when foreign policy and its Siamese twin defence policy, are both decided on by the Nine. That day is still distant. One might argue that the Community has been deciding foreign policy since the ink dried on the Treaty of Rome, in that economic policy, its original raison d'être, cannot but impinge upon foreign relations.

But in the day to day business of reacting to political events abroad, the PCM remains only an instrument for Consultation.

The admittance of defence to community business looks even more remote. Defence is very much a Nato prerogative. Britain has been among the most active in trying to build up a strong European identity within the North Atlantic alliance, but the foundations have been dug in Nato's own Eurogroup, not the EEC.

If the Nine made a quantum jump from the present PCM to a more decisive foreign policy-making body, defence might have to follow. The West Germans are among those who would probably welcome this way of involving France.

If the United States, given a different administration after 1976, were to withdraw troops in large numbers from the Continent, the French might be only too anxious themselves to become once more involved in defending Europe. A French president might find it easier to discuss defence through the Community than to rejoin the Nato military organization.

But these are hypothetical questions. The Community as an instrument of defence policy, is still some way from reality.

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Aims and antecedents

The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, by the representatives of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. It came into effect on January 1, 1958.

The creation of the EEC was not an isolated event, but rather the culmination of the efforts of statesmen to ensure that Western Europe would never be torn apart by war again. The first basically European economic body to be set up after the war was the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). It was established in 1948, mainly to distribute Marshall Aid funds and help the European economies back onto their feet.

It was superseded in September, 1961 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which aimed to promote economic growth, full employment and rising standards of living. Meanwhile, in 1948, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg had grouped together to boost their economies by forming the customs union known as Benelux.

The Council of Europe became, in 1949, the first European political body, with a committee of ministers and a consultative assembly. In the same year the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato) was established, embracing most of western Europe—except the neutrals and, initially, West Germany—and including the United States and Canada. Nato had been preceded by the signing of the Brussels treaty on March 17, 1948 by France, Britain and the Benelux countries. This was an agreement for mutual self-defence and also for economic, social and cultural cooperation, and, with the entry of Italy and West Germany, became West European Union (WEU) in 1954.

The danger of tensions between France and Germany had, however, still not been removed. It was the political as well as economic advantages of welding together the "commanding heights" of the economies of the two old rivals which led to adoption of Robert Schuman's plan for a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The Treaty of Paris setting it up was signed by the governments of France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries in April 1951.

The preamble states their resolve to "substitute for historic rivalries a fusion of their essential interests, and to establish, by creating an economic community, the foundation of a broader and deeper community among peoples long divided by bloody conflicts, and to lay the bases of institutions capable of giving direction to their future common destiny . . . ." Britain had declined to join: its government was not prepared to hand over the control of steelworks and coal mines to a supranational high authority. But in December 1954 Britain signed an association agreement providing for full consultation between the two parties.

Anxieties about West German rearmament remained acute in the early 1950s. Plans for a European Defence Community were finally rejected by the French parliament in August 1954. Undeterred in their bid for greater unity, the foreign ministers of the Six met in Messina and decided to relaunch the European idea in the economic field. The treaties establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Community (Euratom) were the result.

Treaty of Rome (EEC)

The essence of the Treaty of Rome is summed up in Articles 2 and 3 (below). The means of achieving these aims are spelt out, often in broad terms, in the remaining 245 articles. The decisions subsequently taken on how to implement them form the EEC's secondary legislation.

Article 1
By this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties establish among themselves a EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.

Article 2
The Community shall have as its task, by establishing a common market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increase in stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between the States belonging to it.

Article 3
For the purposes set out in Article 2, the activities of the Community shall include, as provided in this Treaty and in accordance with the timetable set out therein:
(a) the elimination, as between Member States, of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions on the import and export of goods, and of all other measures having equivalent effect;
(b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and of a common commercial policy towards third countries;
(c) the abolition, as between Member States, of obstacles to freedom of movement for persons, services and capital;
(d) the adoption of a common policy in the sphere of agriculture;
(e) the adoption of a common policy in the sphere of transport;
(f) the institution of a system ensuring that competition in the common market is not distorted;
(g) the application of procedures by which the economic policies of Member States can be coordinated and disequilibria in their balances of payments remedied;
(h) the approximation of the laws of Member States to the extent required for the proper functioning of the common market;
(i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve employment opportunities for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
(j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community by opening up fresh resources;
(k) the association of the overseas countries and territories in order to increase trade and to promote jointly economic and social development.

The cornerstone of the EEC was the establishment of the "common market" or customs union, in which there were to be no tariffs or quantitative restrictions on trade between members, and a common tariff on imports from outside. Articles 3-37 set out the targets, the means and the timetable for achieving this. The aim was substantially accomplished by the Six in 1968.

The Common Agricultural Policy (Articles 38-47) rests on three principles: free trade in farm products, with common prices; joint financing of market support costs, the subsidizing of exports and the cost of modernization; and a common policy for trade with third countries. Among its listed aims are greater productivity, a fair living for farmers, stable markets and reasonable prices for consumers.

More progress has been made over the freedom of movement for workers than for professional people and services (Articles 48-73). Much remains to be done in implementing the recommendations of Articles 74-84 for a common transport policy.

By contrast, Articles 84 to 94, dealing with distortions of competition, monopolies, dumping, and the effect of aids granted by governments to industry (state aids) have proved both effective and, consequently, controversial. This is the area where the European Commission has most "teeth".

The ensuing 42 Articles cover the harmonization of taxation (still embryonic); the approximation of legislation, largely to promote the free flow of goods by removing non-tariff barriers; economic policy, including measures to be taken in balance of payments crises; the European Investment Bank; and the association of overseas countries with the EEC.

Articles 137 to 144 cover the EEC's institutions: principally the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the European Commission, and the Court of Justice. The remaining Articles (199 to 248) cover the budget and miscellaneous "general and final provisions".

The Treaty of Paris (ECSC)

The aims, set out in the first part of the treaty, are: economic expansion, growth of employment, rising living standards, and the rational distribution of production. The treaty provides for the abolition of duties and quotas on trade in coal and steel between member states; of discrimination by producers in prices, delivery terms or transport rates; and of restrictive practices leading to the sharing or exploitation of markets.

It provides for Community action in such fields as investment, production, wages, movement of labour, transport charges and commercial relations with non-member states.

The Treaty of Paris set up four institutions: the High Authority (as the executive body), a Common Assembly exercising supervisory powers, a Council of Ministers to link the Authority and the governments of member states, and a Court of Justice to ensure observance of the rules. The ECSC was thus very much a forerunner of the EEC, and its institutions were merged with those of the EEC and Euratom in the Fusion Treaty of 1967. The functions of the High Authority are now exercised by the European Commission.

The ECSC is financed by a levy consisting of an agreed percentage (well below 1 per cent) of production value, depending on the product. With these funds and others raised on the market, the Commission makes loans for investment programmes, grants for research projects, retraining or resettlement of redundant workers, and loans for housing and to encourage new industries to set up in declining coal and steel areas.

The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

The treaty setting up Euratom was signed on the same day as the Treaty of Rome. The Six thereby accepted as a primary objective the creation of conditions for the swift establishment of a powerful nuclear industry. Among its aims were: to promote and coordinate nuclear research, and to promote the Community's own programme of research and training; to ensure the dissemination of technical information; to facilitate capital investment; to establish uniform safety standards; to ensure that all Community users receive regular supplies of ores and nuclear fuels and that these are not diverted to other uses.

Euratom remains the Cinderella of the three communities, but the aftermath of the energy crisis could give a much needed boost to its activities, including the work of its own research centres administered by the Commission.

The Treaty of Accession

The accession treaty was signed on January 22, 1972, in Brussels, and brought the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland into the EEC on January 1, 1973. With its additional protocols, declarations and exchanges of letters, it lays down the terms for membership for the new entrants, and the schedule for full observance of EEC rules after a transitional period. Perhaps the most important Article is the second, which states: "From the date of accession, the provisions of the original Treaties and the Acts adopted by the institutions of the Communities shall be binding on the new member states and shall apply in those states under the conditions laid down in those treaties and in this act."

The unique institutions

The EEC's institutions are unique imperfect, but they are unique and they have survived. Within them, the founding fathers attempted, with mixed success, to balance the national interests of member states, the interests of the European Community as a whole and the demands of justice and democracy.

In general terms, the European Commission represents the broader viewpoint. It formulates policy proposals, executes decisions and ensures the Community's rules are obeyed. The Council of Ministers is the forum for national interests, and is responsible for taking the major decisions. As the saying goes, the Commission proposes, the Council disposes. The European Parliament supplies a modest element of democratic control, and must be consulted before most decisions are taken. The European Court of Justice deals with infringements of the treaties on which the EEC is based, and acts as the court of appeal for internal disputes.

The Commission, with its staff of about 7,300 housed mainly in the 13-storey cruciform steel and glass building in Brussels known as the Berlaymont, is the largest and most controversial of the institutions. With its triple role as policy initiator, EEC executive and treaty guardian, it is a curious hybrid—but by no means the clumsy, steam-rollering bureaucratic leviathan of some imaginations.

In structure it is something of a mini-Whitehall, with 20 directorates-general, each with its own director-general, and 10 specialized services. One staff member in 10 is a translator or interpreter. The directorates-general vary enormously in size and responsibility, and answer to one of the 13 commissioners, or members of the European Commission, as they are more correctly called. With backgrounds to prove it, the commissioners' role is a blend of Cabinet minister, permanent under-secretary and ambassador. There are two commissioners from the larger countries, one from the smaller ones. Britain's representatives are Sir Christopher Soames (external relations) and Mr George Thomson (regional policy). The president is M François-Xavier Ortoli, a former French minister.

The commissioners act on a "collegiate" basis, and must as a body adopt the various regulations, decisions, proposals to the council and so on which come up from the directorates-general. The Treaty of Rome enjoins them to perform their functions "in the general interest of the community with complete independence". In practice, the more aware they are of opinion in the national capitals, the more likely their proposals are to be accepted by the council of ministers.

As a body, the Commission has been evolving away from its early tendency to produce ambitious but unrealistic blueprints and towards a more consistent search for the middle ground—usually slightly higher than the lowest common denominator of national interests.

In its individual parts, the Commission's performance remains patchy, being in general much more effective in areas where it has powers to coerce or act for the nine member states. Thus the strong directorates-general are generally held to include external relations, where the Commission negotiates trade agreements with non-member states and represents the EEC as such on some international bodies; agriculture, the most developed field of integration; competition policy, where the Commission has powers to combat cartels and abuse of a dominant position, and to impose ceilings on state aids to industry; the internal market, where it guards over and promotes the free flow of goods; and aid to developing countries, where it administers the European Development Fund and has effectively bullied the Nine into greater generosity.

The existence of a real job to be done has undoubtedly attracted the better men, powers and men thus mutually reinforcing each other. Performance remains poor in the economic and monetary field; industrial policy, where there has been scant progress; energy, where the EEC is still floundering in a sea of overlapping Commission proposals; social policy; and information. In the new fields of regional policy, education, research, and the environment, the Commission has not yet proved itself.

One welcome recent development has been the formation of mixed working groups culled from several directorates-general and from the cabinets, or private offices, of the commissioners.

The council of Ministers has a secretariat of more than 1,000 officials, one in five being linguistic staff. It is less an institution than the commission, more a forum in which representatives of the member states ensure that Commission proposals are not at variance with national interests.

This happens first at the level of a working group, then in the committee of permanent representatives (Coreper), and finally at the hands of the ministers of the Nine at a full council meeting. The foreign ministers bear the brunt of the work, followed by their colleagues from agriculture, finance, development aid, and —less often—energy, transport social affairs and so on. Parliament is consulted on all important matters before a decision is taken, and now has an increased say in decisions affecting certain parts of the EEC's annual budget (which is planned to total £2,320m this year).

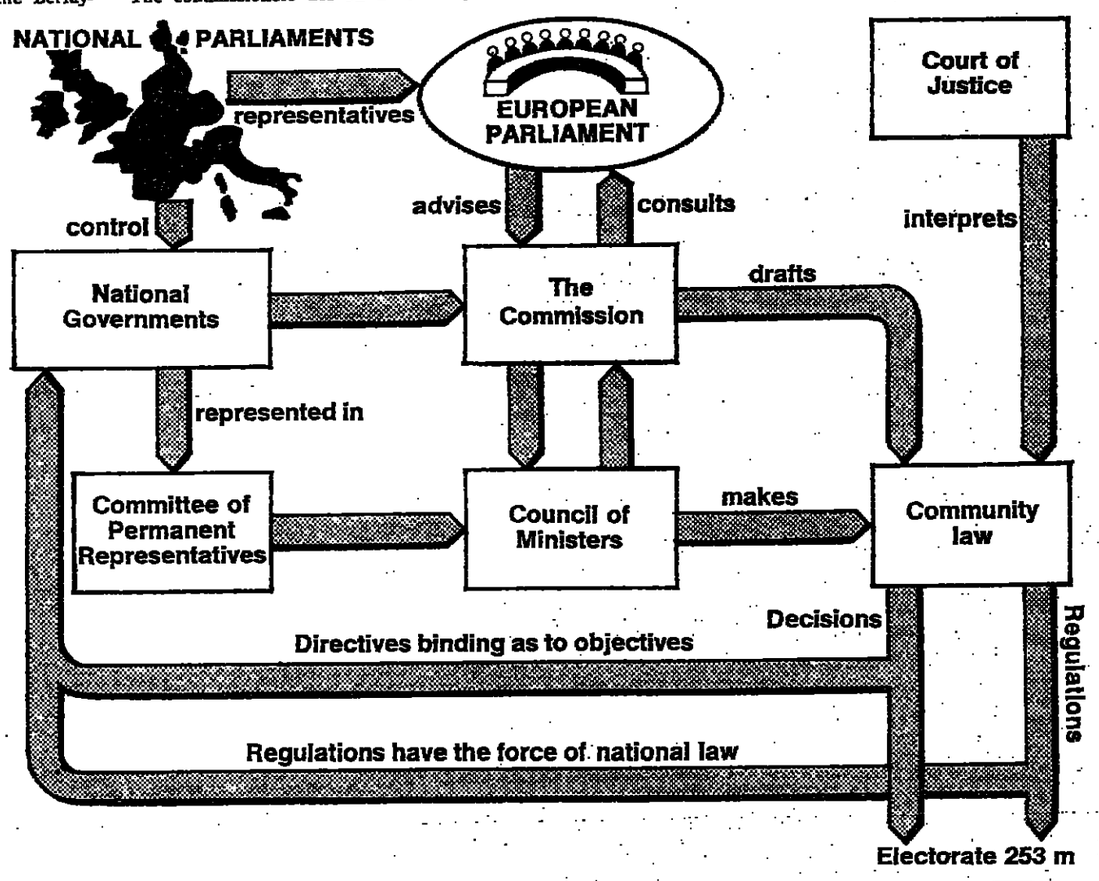
There is little doubt that the wholly unelected permanent representatives or ambass of the Nine, meeting in Co exercise a good deal mo fluence on the Council's public acts of legislation the European Parliament. in command of their do than ministers can hope they clear away much o technical undergrowth reach informal agreement less politically loaded d When the ministers meet to clinch the rest, the perm representatives are at thei ready with advice and rise.

The effectiveness of the cil as a working body de heavily on the quality presidency, which rotates six months. The present bents, the Irish, have be cellent. Meetings of the cil, which in April, Jun October take place in L bourg rather than Br simply reflect the curren of thinking in the nationa tals.

The European Parli consists of 198 members inated by the national ments of the Nine, and in plenary session roug times a year, with fr meetings of its commit between, making the mandate extremely hard fil for conscientious MP quality of members is u The Dutch tend to be goo Italians—except for thei munist delegates—poor.

The division of the ment's plenary sessions be Strasbourg and the seat grossly overstaffed 1,166-secretariat in Luxembour striking example of EEC fulness (all too frequent wet political compromis abandonment of the Party's boycott of the ment's proceedings— would presumably follow tive referendum—may e proceedings, though that sedative of international simultaneous interpre will doubtless prove eq the challenge. Direct ele for which the target d 1978, are widely but not sarily wisely regarded Parliament's great cure-al

As for the European of Justice in Luxembou keeps a low profile but re the final arbiter on all questions arising from the munity treaties. It deals disputes between m states; between member and Community institu and between Community i tions and firms, individu Community officials. It ca appeals from any of thes its rules are binding on its quiet way, and within tricted field, it is the supranational body of the and all with nine judges advocates-general, and a s 254 officials, includin linguists.



World reaction

Soviet Union

If the Soviet leaders were not atheists they would be offering prayers for a majority in favour of Britain's withdrawal from EEC in the coming referendum. On every apt occasion Soviet media applaud the anti-market ministers.

Pravda especially liked Peter Shore's speech at the recent Labour Party Congress. Its London correspondent constantly stresses market membership is harmful to British national interests and has brought the workers "nothing but disappointment".

In reality Soviet hostility to the EEC is due not to solicitude for British national interest but to conviction that the Common Market is the European economic and industrial infrastructure of Nato, much as Comecon is that of the Warsaw Pact. But Nato by Soviet definition is an aggressive military alliance and menace to world peace whereas the Warsaw Pact is the main bastion of peace.

United States

Successive United States administrations and Congresses have championed European unity and, when it sagged, revived it. Whatever the sharpening and complexity of trade relationships and genuine impatience with the inability of EEC countries to develop joint foreign policies, there is no question that both this administration and the current Congress would be appalled by a British vote to withdraw.

President Ford has been careful to say nothing in public so far—but may be advised to speak when the time is judged right. It is known that he, Dr Kissinger, and Vice-President Rockefeller have all told Mr Wilson and other British ministers of their trust that the answer will be "Yes".

A "No" at this juncture in the shaky international situation would be seen as a disastrous unravelling of the West's position.

This is the official viewpoint, and it is strengthened generally by a warm regard for Britain. The inability of Britain to make a go of it economically in the postwar world has puzzled many Americans, and distressed some of them, but there is no question of reviving the Anglo-American special relationship.

Commonwealth

Sentiment still helps to hold the Commonwealth together, but it has not worked against Britain's continued membership of the EEC. A special communiqué issued at the end of the Commonwealth conference in Kingston, Jamaica, said:

While recognizing that the issue of Britain's continued membership of the European Economic Community is a matter for the British people, all Commonwealth heads of government placed on record their firm opinion that Commonwealth interests were in no way prejudiced by such membership.

Many heads of government emphasized that it was of positive advantage to their countries that Britain should remain a member of the EEC.

The strong view was also expressed that British membership was of value in encouraging the Community to be more outward-looking towards the rest of the world.

Mr Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica and chairman of the summit, said the testimonial was not solicited by Britain. The idea arose during discussion of the effects on Commonwealth trade of the Lome Convention between the EEC and 46 developing nations from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific areas.

New Zealand is the obvious example. Not only was its economy geared largely for the British market, but it was long content to leave much to the mother country. New Zealand was the special case whose interests had to be protected as a precondition to entering the EEC.

Since then other markets have been found, and New Zealanders can now resent being regarded as a source of cheap food. They have cut the apron strings to London, and perhaps for the first time in their national are feeling completely independent. Many find it exhilarating.

South Africa

Official thinking in South Africa has accepted British membership of the European Economic Community, notwithstanding the short-term damage to South African interests caused by the loss of the old Commonwealth preferences. South African trade has geared itself to the new conditions.

British departure from the EEC at this stage would be seen as a startling development. Although there might be some short-term benefits for South Africa if Britain now decided to opt out, such a decision is regarded as virtually inconceivable—and its consequences as incalculable.

Israel

The Labour Party's friends in Israel are even more fearful of the possible consequences of a withdrawal from Israel. From Jerusalem Eric Marsden reported:

Israel wants Britain to stay in the EEC for political as well as economic reasons. If the British pull our of Europe, Israel's leaders fear it w completely dominated France, which follow marked pro-Arab policy.

Britain, especially unde Harold Wilson who is reg as a friend of Israel, is se a moderating factor, with West Germany.

China

The decision by China to an ambassador to the Eurc Community in Brussels is clearest possible indicatio China's attitude towards future of the EEC while ing as no surprise to t who had followed China's sistently favourable comm on the Community over past few years, it was gr ing for pro-Marketeers time when the Mos dominated Comecon block given a cold shoulder to idea of collective trade a ments,

China's interest in the is political more than e omic, and the feeling in lea ship circles in Peking is th British withdrawal will ber nobody more than the So Union.

Consulting the people

Although Northern Ireland has had experience of a referendum, it is the first time the United Kingdom has used such a device of popular consultation that has a place in the constitutions of several democratic countries, large and small. Until 1971 Mr Wilson and Mr Heath, as party leaders, rejected resort to a referendum, and there is still disagreement about how binding the people's verdict should be. For his part, Mr Wilson now commits the Government to accepting the result, "Yes" or "No", and argues that he cannot imagine either House of Parliament running counter to it. Mrs Thatcher, like Mr Heath before her, replies that Mr Wilson may bind his Government but he cannot bind rank and file MPs or peers to go against their judgment and conscience about what they believe to be the national interest.

One of the arguments used by those who are sceptical about the referendum is that once the precedent has been created there will be pressure for further resorts to a referendum on cardinal constitutional issues and on questions of special importance that tend to divide each party. In that sense, it has been suggested, the referendum device itself undermines the sovereignty of Parliament and may lead to the voices and votes of MPs being mandated. Could the United Kingdom go to war without a direct decision of the people through the ballot box? Should there be a referendum to determine such questions as whether Parliament was right to abolish capital punishment, or to amend the abortion laws? Would a degree of self-government for Scotland and Wales be a suitable question for a referendum?

There are certainly marks of expediency about the referendum on June 5 to allow the electors to declare "Yes" or "No" to the question whether the United Kingdom should continue in membership of the EEC. So far as possible, Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, has kept to normal election routine.

But provision has had to be made for important differences. First, the ballot on June 5 is not about the choice of a candidate but about the choice of a course of action: to stay in the EEC or come out. Secondly, the ballot is not to be counted by the 635 parliamentary constituencies but by administrative counties or regions. Thirdly, because the parties are divided, an important factor in the referendum campaign is the so-called umbrella organizations, "Britain in Europe" (in favour of membership) and "the National Referendum Campaign" (in favour of withdrawal from the EEC). Each umbrella organization has access to £125,000 of taxpayers' money to finance its campaign. Fourthly, the outcome will be determined not by local or regional counts but by the national result.

Consequently, the Home Secretary's Order governing the conduct of the referendum amends the Representation of People Acts, 1949 and 1969, in many respects, although the Acts continue to apply wherever they remain relevant.

In England, the electors will vote in seven metropolitan counties and 40 counties in their normal polling booths; in Wales in eight counties; in Scotland in nine regions and three island counties; and in Ulster as a whole, with the count in Belfast. In the United Kingdom as a whole there will be about 50,000 polling booths, open on June 5 from 7 am to 10 pm. It is worth noting that on this occasion peers, who do not vote in parliamentary general elections or by-elections, will be able to vote because they are on the local government register.

About 400,000 servicemen and their wives, with dependants of voting age where appropriate, will vote where they are stationed, and their ballot papers from stations at home and abroad will be aggregated at Earls Court, where Sir Philip Allen will be responsible for the national count, and where the votes from the 33 London boroughs will be counted. Sir Philip, the national counting officer, will be personally responsible for declaring the result, or for ordering a recount if the result seems to him to be precariously close.

Although servicemen and women abroad have the right to vote through special arrangements made by the Ministry of Defence, there are several millions of British citizens abroad who have been denied entitlement because they do not appear on United Kingdom electoral registers. Other than servicemen and women, most of the entitled voters overseas will be in Government employ.

But, subject to application not later than May 19, provision has been made for three categories of electors to vote in the referendum by post. First, those who have moved to another constituency since October 10, 1974, or in Northern Ireland since September 15, 1974. Secondly, those eligible electors who are ill, disabled or blind. Thirdly, those who will be away from home on June 5 because of the general nature of their job, other than those who are away from home on holiday.

In the normal general election or by-election under the Representation of the People Acts, representatives of the political parties keep surveillance over the count and appeal to the returning officer for a recount where it may be argued that the result is close. For the referendum, there are changes. MPs whose constituencies fall in whole or in part within an administrative county or region will have the right to attend the count, and the "umbrella" organizations, for and against membership of the EEC, have been told that they may nominate observers.

The county results will be made known as the counts are completed in the counties and regions from about noon on Friday. When the polling booths close at 10 pm on June 5 ballot boxes will be taken to district council offices (in most instances) for verification by the verifying officers: that is, the checking of the presiding officers' returns with the contents of the ballot boxes.

The actual count of ballot papers will not begin until the deadline of 9 am on Friday, June 6. Then each county or region will announce its result as the figures for "Yes" and "No" are arrived at, and the results will be passed to Philip Allen at Earls Court

That means by Friday ev ing, unless the county region results are very clo it will be clear whether national verdict is to be "Ye or "No"; and the fi national result, including overseas service returns (s vices will vote in advanc should be known before no on Saturday.

It is assumed that Sir Phil Allen will certify the result Saturday to enable the Prin Minister to make his form announcement of the people decision in the House of Co mons on Monday, June 9.

For an ordinary general ele tion there is a statutory oblig tion on the Home Office and th Scottish Office to publish return of the candidate expenses. That will not appl for the referendum, althoug the two rival umbrella organiz tions, which are bein financed by £125,000 of tax payers' money, are being required to show how the sub vention has been spent. Con trary to election practice, there are no limits on how much organizations or individuals may spend in the referendum campaign, although the normal rules about corruption, personation, and secrecy of the ballot will apply.

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STAL BALLOTS ARE FAIRER

cision of the Amalgamated f Engineering Workers to postal voting for their ctions has been described tory for the left-wing. So be. It has been bitterly i by Mr John Boyd, a e whose election as secretary of the union is d to be declared later eek. The change was wred by the left-wing and y thought to be likely to them in practice. But ot the main objection to principal criticism is hat it is less democratic. embers customarily take a postal ballot than ranch meetings, where ficials will be elected in f the change is allowed

se the militants are more prepared to the time to long and ie meetings this form of usually benefits the left- t that is not invariably would it be right to that throughout British ions today there is a moderates desperately to hold back wildly ible leaders. The reality more confused. But truly democratic elec- ld produce more or less leaders, there is a here that needs to be or its own sake. Union leaders have no right to be a self-perpetuating oligarchy. Their legitimacy depends on the support of the people they represent.

No system of election could guarantee to provide leaders who have the active support of even a majority of members. Every union has too many passive members for that, people who have joined simply because they are expected to or have to in order to hold their job. There will be even more of those as the closed shop spreads. But as the closed shop extends it grip so too will the power of the union over its own members as well as over the economy at large. That makes it all the more necessary to guard against tyranny and injustice in its own internal procedures. So far as the election of officials is concerned, that means that the method should be such as to encourage the largest possible number of members to take part and to be most easily verified. This second point is not negligible. British unions have been more free from scandal than many others, but there are disturbing reports from time to time of faked elections. It is essential for the good name of British trade unionism that there should be a lively awareness of this danger.

On both these scores there is normally an advantage in postal voting. That should count more than the considerations of cost and speed which are usually advanced against the system. There is a third objection: that a postal vote does not accurately reflect the views of those members who are interested enough to turn up at meetings, who are the ones with sufficient enthusiasm to keep the union going. But so long as union leaders claim to speak in the name of all their members they should seek to be truly representative of as broad a cross section of them as possible.

If the unions will not ensure this for themselves then sooner or later a time will come when the law will have to do so, despite the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act. The present Government would have no stomach for this task. Their immediate successors might well decide that they had more urgent priorities on coming to office. They might be more concerned with securing the cooperation of the unions on measures to control inflation, and feel that it would be unwise to tackle both objectives at the same time. But the question of union democracy will have to be tackled sometime. It is ultimately in the best interest of the unions themselves that the way they conduct their own affairs, whatever they may do to anybody else's, should be beyond reproach.

LING TEMPERS IN THE AEGEAN

rent meeting in Rome the Greek and Turkish inisters is the first con- at level between the two since the disastrous the Geneva conference ust. Since that time rkish relations have ig through one of their ases in recent history, possibility of war has nes been mentioned by le leaders on both sides. t that it has proved o arrange such a meet- that it is expected to neeting of prime minis- g the Nato summit in t the end of this month fore encouraging so far . Both in her conduct prus dispute and in elations with Greece it t Turkey is prepared to slightly more relaxed iliatory attitude now again has a political it with a parliamentary of sorts behind it. On ir Karamanlis can now Greco-Turkish summit er serenity than when s proposed it last lis own regime is now re firmly ensconced; er at the invasion of hough certainly not has cooled a little with ge of time; and Mr hough he supported on, was at least not responsible for order-

ns to be seen, however no doubt is what both and Mr Karamanlis doing their best to explore—whether there is any change of substance in the Turkish position on any of the issues, or whether Turkey is merely clothing her mailed fist in a slightly softer glove. Too often in the past year Turkey has negotiated, or offered to negotiate, while simultaneously taking unilateral action that prejudges the issue. This has been true in Cyprus on a number of occasions. It has also been true in the dispute over continental shelf rights in the Aegean: in January, the Turkish Government agreed in principle to take this dispute to the International Court, but since then it has repeatedly stated its intention of continuing to prospect for oil in the disputed zones. Greece will hardly allow negotiation to lead to a simple ratification of a Turkish *fait accompli*, on this or any other issue. Nor will she easily be induced to make concessions of substance on one issue in return for nominal Turkish concessions on an artificial side issue introduced solely for bargaining purposes. Nor for that matter does either side show any sign of being intimidated by threats or hints of war.

The artificial side issue—for it is hard to see that it is anything else—relates to the border between the Greek and Turkish Flight Information Regions as delineated by the International Civil Aviation Organization. This runs close to the eastern shore of the Aegean, which is reasonable enough in that the Aegean is dotted with Greek islands, on many of which there are Greek airports. There is no real benefit to be derived from controlling air traffic over someone else's territory; so it is difficult to interpret Turkey's action in announcing a unilateral extension of her Flight Information Region to cover the eastern half of the Aegean as other than a negotiating ploy.

The threats of war were started by Greece last July, when the military regime tried to mobilize its forces in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Happily the only result of this was the collapse of the military regime itself, but when Turkey took further military action in Cyprus the following month, the Greek civilian government had to consider the possibility of intervening in Cyprus with its own troops, and the possibility that one side or other would open a second front in Thrace or the Aegean. Again more realistic counsels prevailed, but inevitably Greece became nervous about the exposed situation of the Aegean islands demilitarized under the Treaties of Lausanne and Paris, while Turkey interpreted attempts to strengthen their defences as evidence of aggressive intentions against the Turkish mainland. The Turkish Defence Ministry has made it clear that it has contingency plans for invading the islands and ample landing craft to carry them out, while one leading Turkish newspaper has referred to the Aegean as "a vital space for Turkey". Perhaps the first thing for Mr Karamanlis and Mr Demirel to agree on should be an unequivocal mutual disclaimer of all aggressive intentions and irredentist ambitions.

Wood

'eart's ersion to EC

on and Carlisle over the r Fred Peart, the Mini- iculture, Fisheries and d his evangelical cam- rsonal witness that his the anti-Marketeers are rant or misguided non- t seems to me to be an stifies some account of on, not exactly on the if it could happen to d happen to any other er, but rather because is anti-Market convic- year in the Council of d found he had been ne might say, where he ght, the EEC itself was d to his way of thinking. is worth remembering rt was never ideologi- l to the EEC, nor was he opeanist. He is not only oderate, but also fairly ne generation that left urham) to fight a Euro- e came back from Italy unior Gunner officer to Labour nomination in and to marry Beth, the y teacher he had met on practice ranges in e still says that marry- s the more important agenda during that

believed in some form political togetherness, t of rigidly formalized y, for the sake of of days he points, rather to the remarkable eath made in the Com- il 9, at the end of the ate on the renegotia- per, as the best expres- political Europeanism. was his good fortune to enter the House than to be chosen tary private secretary Bums, the Don Valley miner who became Minister of Agriculture in August, 1945, and went on to shape postwar British farming. Mr Peart did not know Tom Williams, and assumes he had been suggested by Will Lawther, the Durham miners' leader. But that appointment governed his whole political career. With scant intervals, in and out of office, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has been his home; and the intervals mainly had to do with membership of the Council of Europe and Western Economic Union, with some emphasis on the defence of Western Europe.

Mr Peart has never been alone in his worship of Tom Williams as a man and as a minister, though with him there was a difference. He became, in the 1950s and 1960s, peculiarly the guardian of the Williams system of agricultural support, from which both farmers and consumers benefited. He was a traditional Labour cheap food man, and a sturdy defender of the principle that the United Kingdom must be as self-sufficient as possible in food. He was also, like Williams, a Commonwealth man; into the United Kingdom must flow the cheapest grain, meat, dairy produce and sugar in the world.

When he became Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the first time in October, 1964, Mr Peart took over the Williams system, as amended by Conservative ministers, and was determined to work it in the interests of both the British farmer and the British consumer. He had no doubt then that the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy would be damaging to the interests of both, removing security from the farmer, raising food prices against the consumer by slamming the door on cheap Commonwealth sources.

When the Labour Government, 1966-70, threatened by the devaluation of the pound, desperately changed course and applied for membership of the EEC, Mr Peart was one of four ministers in Cabinet who stubbornly opposed the step. The others were Mrs Castle, Mr Willie Ross (both of whom are still hostile), and Mr Richard Marsh, now chairman of British Rail. He still thought that the Williams balance between producer and consumer, with access to cheap world food, was preferable to the producers' charter that the French insisted on in the Common Agricultural Policy. He had strong support from an anti-Market permanent secretary, Sir John Winnifrith.

Then in April, 1974, Mr Callaghan, a deeply committed Atlanticist, and Mr Peart, a deeply committed opponent of the Common Agricultural Policy, began Labour's renegotiation of the terms of United Kingdom membership negotiated by Mr Heath and Mr Rippon. Mr Peart, determined to go to the table in good faith and with an open mind, and found that not only the EEC had changed, but also the Commonwealth and the rest of the commodity producers of the world.

A close friend of Pierre Lardinois, the agricultural commissioner in Brussels, who had formerly been an attaché at the Dutch Embassy in London, Mr Peart discovered that the theology of CAP was very different from the practice. What he had thought to be rigid was flexible; indeed, more flexible than Whitehall policies. Before long, as he travelled the Commonwealth in search of beef and sugar supplies, he discovered that the beef and sugar producers wanted to exploit to the full rising world prices, and the old Commonwealth connexion had turned into a snare and delusion. He did not blame them, or fail to understand them, but he took the message.

Where the Commonwealth governments offered no more than grudging concessions to help the United Kingdom to get supplies at cut rates, the EEC offered immediate practical help. It could be said—it has been said—that the Commonwealth "screwed the United Kingdom for every penny they could get while we were over a barrel on supplies", and Mr Peart and his department knew they would do it again whenever they got the chance.

Mr Peart faced the changed realities. He had learnt where the United Kingdom's future interests lay: political and commercial togetherness form part of the same pattern. The stubborn anti-Marketeer's conversion was complete. And over the weekend he was scornfully challenging as nonsense the latest Transport House speakers' notes, which still stand on cheap food and efficient farming where Tom Williams stood 30 years ago.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Immigration and urban crime

From Mr David J. Mason

Sir, The irresponsibility of the comments of Judge Gwyn Morris about the effects of immigration on areas of South London is surpassed only by the woeful ignorance he displays of the real problems of the declining areas of our cities.

Two fundamental misconceptions are apparent in his remarks. Firstly, a large proportion of the black populations of areas like Brixton are not immigrants at all. They were born and brought up in Britain. They form an integral and important part of our society and have a right to be treated as such and not as an external, and parasitic, imposition. Until we stop talking about "immigrants" we are unlikely to begin adequately to deal with the urgent problems of our major cities.

Secondly, it is quite erroneous to ascribe the problems of the inner city areas to black immigration. As Professor John Rex and his colleagues pointed out, as long ago as 1967, in their admirable study of Sparkbrook, Birmingham, the attraction of the poor, underprivileged and black sections of the community to particular areas of our cities is an aspect of a process of decline already in motion and reflects their deprived and restricted positions in the housing market.

The very urgent problems of our cities, and of their poorer areas, including high rates of recorded crime, will not be solved by diverting attention away from the need to provide adequate housing, employment and educational facilities and on to the red herring of race. The inhabitants of Brixton and Clapham are understandably concerned about the environments in which they live, but they will not be assisted by remarks from eminent sources which seem to lend support to those who would seek to exploit race for political advantage. Judge Gwyn Morris has rendered a grave disservice to those whom he seeks to protect.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. MASON,
Lecturer in Sociology,
The University, Leicester.
May 16.

Lessons of Flixborough

From Dr John Cox

Sir, As one who has been concerned with the Flixborough investigation since July and knows the people involved, I am most disturbed at suggestions that prosecutions may be contemplated.

Those who may have been at fault have suffered more than can be imagined. Friends, and in some cases relatives, perished in the disaster. What possible good can come from prosecutions of people who have suffered not only bereavement but the feelings of guilt (in some cases imaginary) arising from the tragedy?

There are instances when punishment can serve a purpose. Huge fines for the discharge of toxic wastes might provide a commercial incentive, at present largely absent, to take more effective steps to prevent such action. But I cannot imagine any company being more or less likely to pay attention to safety in this type of industry—the loss of a £40m plant is incentive enough.

Apart from the inhuman emotions revealed by the cries for "retribution", the search for a scapegoat can only hinder efforts to learn from the disaster. If the report is to be criticized, let it be on the grounds of the technical recommendations not made and which are relevent to safety on future plants. What happened at Flixborough was not primarily due to the mistakes of individuals: the lessons are to be found in the attention given to education and training, codes of practice and the many many technical details relevant to plant safety.

Sincerely,
JOHN COX.
Dr J. I. Cox & Partners, Consulting Engineers,
Cedar House, Cobbett Close,
Pound Hill,
Crawley, Sussex.
May 13.

For human needs

From Mr Keith Graham

Sir, Professor Mills (May 13) informs us that "when the crash comes the normal social structure becomes disrupted". Perhaps he could tell us what is normal about a social structure where hundreds of thousands of people are unemployed and old people die of hypothermia. The wonder is not that there is a "scream for more and more money and goods" but that it has been so muted for so long.

However, unlike the animals to which Professor Mills compares him, man has developed the technology which would enable us to escape the present mess. It is within our power to build a world in which goods are produced for meeting human needs, instead of subordinating everything to the profit motive, with consequent conflicts over wages and salaries.

If we are confident enough to take the opportunity to build such a world, dubious analogies with the animal kingdom will seem even less apposite.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRAHAM,
Department of Philosophy,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road, Bristol.
May 13.

Ultimate industrial action?

From Mr Arthur J. Keefe

Sir, You report (May 16) that our registrars in furtherance of a wage claim are to disrupt funerals. May we hope that now the effects of industrial action threaten to pursue us into the hereafter the nadir of our discontent has been reached?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. KEEFE,
88 Wyndcliff Road, SE7,
May 16.

Referendum issues: food prices

From Lord Sainsbury

Sir, Mr Douglas Jay's lecture (Letters, May 15) is really in two parts. In the first he argues about the price of butter in 1978; in the second he says how impossible it is to predict future food prices.

His butter argument is not helped by his bad arithmetic. The current intervention price for butter is £695 per ton. With a subsidy of just over 10p per lb, most of which comes from the EEC, that gives a cheapest retail price, which anyone can check, of around 27p per lb. On that ratio, even if the intervention price of butter were to increase to £1,085 by April, 1977, the price of butter in the shops, which is where it counts, would be (without subsidy) nearer 55p-60p per lb than the 70p Mr Jay proposes.

But what really matter are not the intricacies of the world butter market—understood by few and certainly not by Mr Jay. The crucial point is whether Britain will be able to find and pay for that half of its food needs which it imports. If, as Mr Jay suggests, Britain relies on the uncertainties of the world market, we are likely to be in dire straits, for we would no longer be shopping in a tied market with a fat bank account. The Government's recent White Paper on Agriculture (Cmnd 6020) estimates that each time the £ falls one percentage point, some £35m is added to our food import bill. At the same time, the demands on the world food supplies are increasingly enormous and the world needs record harvests each year simply to keep pace.

The European Community offers a secure and stable source of supply from which we already obtain nearly half our food imports. It is precisely because of this that Britain should retain its membership.

Yours faithfully,
SAINSBURY,
House of Lords.
May 16.

Laws under the EEC

From Mr Michael Hutchison, Conservative MP for Edinburgh South

Sir, My friend and colleague Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP (May 12) is a little unjust to our mutual colleague Sir Arthur Irvine, QC, MP. Sir Arthur was not in fact Solicitor-General when the White Paper, Command 3301, was published in 1967.

Sir Arthur was indeed correct in warning his constituents that important and immense changes in the law are involved if the United Kingdom remains within the EEC. This contention is strongly supported in an address given by Lord Justice Scarman and published in the Law Society's *Gazette* of November 7, 1973.

Speaking of the European Communities Act 1972, Section 2 Sub-Section 1 and Section 3 Sub-Section 1, the learned Lord Justice said: "As a lawyer I say to other lawyers the two sub-sections are themselves a legal revolution. They establish a new sort of law and a new Supreme Court."

After enumerating some of the activities of the EEC as laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty of Rome, Lord Justice Scarman mentioned that the point in that part of his address was simply "to expose to you, I hope once and for all, the nonsense of the proposition, that because Common Market law is limited in scope, therefore its impact on English law will be limited. I suggest to you quite the contrary."

Sir Arthur Irvine has served his constituents, and a wider public, well in drawing attention to the profound changes required in our law, English and Scottish, if we remain in the EEC—changes more far-reaching than some are willing to mention or explain.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CLARK HUTCHISON,
House of Commons.
May 14.

Steel crisis

From the Director and Editor in Chief of Agence Europe

Sir, *Agence Europe* is not "the Community bulletin" as Mr Heffer seems to imply (see Mr Hatfield's account in *The Times* of May 15). It is a private and absolutely independent publication, as all our readers in Great Britain and elsewhere know very well.

I confirm, on the other hand, all our reports on the substance of the "steel crisis". Also, I feel that the fact that the Commission has examined all arguments in favour or against the declaration of a state of crisis and listened to all those concerned, in order to identify the so-called "common interest", shows that she behaves correctly and that she is not the dictatorial and blind bureaucrat which Mr Heffer's friends often describe.

Yours truly,
EMANUELE GAZZO, Director and Editor in Chief,
Agence Europe,
10 Boulevard St Lazare,
1030 Brussels, Belgium.
May 16.

Pay packet information

From Mr George Bull

Sir, For the sake of accuracy, may I point out that the editorial that you quoted today (May 12) did not, in fact, urge employers to recommend to their employees that they should vote "yes" in the forthcoming Referendum. The opinion expressed by *The Director* was that employers should put "a brief, but straightforward and honest assessment . . . in the next pay packet of what the Board believes will be the impact of the June decision on the company's future prospects".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BULL,
Editor-in-Chief, *The Director*,
10 Belgrave Square, SW1.
May 12.

Mr Wilson's rejection of a coalition

From Mr Tom Boardman

Sir, Mr Wilson has rejected any form of coalition government. Yet he has been unable to put forward any policies to resolve the nation's problems. He knows that those policies that are necessary would not get the support of the majority of his parliamentary party. What are they?

First, our domestic consumption must be cut by about one tenth and this must be fairly achieved. It will not be done by allowing the public sector and those in key industries with industrial power continually to increase their real spending money whilst the weaker sections of our society and our overseas creditors pick up the bill. If, as now seems inevitable, it should mean some form of statutory incomes policy, it must take account of the lessons of past failures: it must avoid freezing wages and salaries into patterns which ignore, on the one hand, the market rate and, on the other, the ability of the employer to pay. Arbitration, with enforceable awards may provide the best mechanism.

Second, public expenditure must bear its full share of such cuts. Government must set the example.

Third, all such extravagances as the National Enterprise Board and further nationalization must be stopped. Aid must be limited to temporary support to enable vital industries to be restructured so that they can again become profitable and competitive. Blanket aid will only jeopardize the employment of those in competing firms. Better by far to retrain and redeploy those whose work would otherwise be largely wasted.

Fourth, there must be changes to remove the nonsenses that have arisen in the systems of unemployment pay and benefits to strikers' families.

Fifth, the trade union law must be reformed to give properly elected union leaders the authority over their members that they need to discharge their duties responsibly. Both the major parties have tried to do this and failed, so that power has now passed from Parliament to those minorities on the shop floor who seek to destroy our democracy.

Sixth, we must remove the prejudice against profits, as without these there will be no jobs and no national wealth to meet the growing demands of those who cannot provide for themselves.

And, of course, we must remain within the European Community.

The Labour Government are incapable of carrying out such policies. Nor could a Conservative government alone if opposed, as it was before, by those prepared to use their industrial strength to override the authority of Parliament. Yet this need not deter Mrs Thatcher from now expressing her willingness to join with those from other parties in achieving such defined aims for our survival and thus securing the essential support for these from the great moderate majority. It may postpone the day upon which she will become Prime Minister but, when she does, she will head a government that will have regained the ability to govern.

Yours faithfully,
TOM BOARDMAN,
The Manor House,
Welford, Northampton.

From Mr Sam Wapshare

Sir, Would your readers like to know why Labour people reject the whole idea of a coalition? Conservatives and Liberals assume that if a coalition were formed which included our leaders the parties would all put their policies into cold storage and follow their leaders into unity. This is because they think in terms of politics rather than policies. They see parties as a luxury which is great stuff in normal times but in a crisis we should stop having parties ("doctrinaire") and unite behind the "ablest" politicians.

But we in the Labour Party have the deepest suspicion of politicians, especially the ablest, unless they are on our side. We elect people not because we can trust them but because they will represent our policy. I'll tell you a secret: Harold Wilson gets far more supervision from us than from you. If he (or Tony Benn even) led a coalition to implement any policy other than ours which we hammered out when we saw this crisis looming, we'd do to them what we did to Ramsay MacDonald.

The Conservatives wouldn't get rid of socialists by offering our leaders posts in a coalition. If they think our policy is wrong they'll have to convince *us*, in which case we'll join the Conservative Party and there will be no need of a coalition. But all we seem to get from them is moralistic generalizations and exhortations to put our faith in their discredited leaders.

It isn't as though there were a fascist enemy at the gates. Our only enemy is those who oppose the advance to a planned economy in which democracy is extended to cover the means of production. It doesn't matter a scrap who the leaders are, we shall struggle on towards that goal in fair capitalist weather and in foul especially. If Labour leaders compromise about that we shall sack them without a qualm, and if Conservative or Liberal leaders want to join us we shall welcome them, but only if they come round to our point of view.

As capitalism produces the seeds of its own destruction Conservatives may get more "moderate", which means that they come in our direction because they begin to see the faults of the system they exist as a party to conserve, but socialists don't correspondingly become more like Conservatives. On the contrary we see our predictions being fulfilled and this makes us less willing, not more, to cooperate with partisans of capitalism.

We have long expected the collapse which you seem to think will convert us to your point of view, and cure us of socialism. On the contrary its approach makes us all the more determined to make the transition to socialism as swift and painless as possible.

Yours faithfully,
SAM WAPSHARE,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Communist aims in South East Asia

From Mr N. M. Forster

Sir, The tone of your second leader of today (May 13)—and indeed other recent editorial comment since the fall of South Vietnam—is astonishing in its naivety and alarming in its complacency.

The snide references to the "hoary old domino theory", the astonishing implication that had not America tried to resist communism in South East Asia the "nationalist communist movement" would not have been mobilized, the bland assumption that now they are victorious they will be content, are matched in naivety only by the conclusion which seems to be that the West must avoid "making prophecies" in case they come about. How does a prudent man arrange his defence unless he at least contemplates the possibility of attack?

The leader congratulates the Vietcong on "allowing life to continue with relatively little change". Who—but *The Times*—really thinks that this situation is going to continue? But then *The Times* evidently believed that the Paris Agreements would be lasting; and no doubt that the "coalition" Government in Laos would continue in sweetness and light.

My own politics might be described as social democrat and if anything I am left of centre. But it is horrifying to find that a newspaper like *The Times* cannot apparently learn the lessons of recent history or even accept the long term objectives which the Communist countries themselves have so often spelt out.

For the fact is that these objectives are clear and unambiguous and they have been repeated *ad nauseam* from Lenin to Khrushchev. They are to bring down the capitalist system and the Western democratic system by war and insurrection if necessary and by subversion if it is not. The long term objective is sometimes concealed by short term expediency, but remains constant and unswerving.

The formation of coalition government with Communists has always resulted ultimately in communist takeovers: the temporary division of countries is always accepted only to allow consolidation of one half while the other is undermined; the consolidation of revolution and suppression of opposition in one country is always completed before attention is turned to the next "domino". The philosophy is always "what's mine is my own, now we'll begin to negotiate about your half".

Of course, some of the client or puppet states supported by the West are none too pretty, but at least by constant pressure and education we may hope to succeed in reforming the leaders and improving the people's lot: but on the other side there is no hope, no reform, no elections, no choice ever again for the peoples so overrun. The alternatives allow of *no* compromise, because one is based ultimately on evolution, freedom and choice and the other on a dogma and self-righteousness more fervent than any religion.

The few Western successes in combating the spread of totalitarian communism have been achieved only by negotiation backed by sufficient deterrent force—Greece, Berlin, Nato itself, Korea and Cuba are all examples—and above all by intelligent assessment of the long term objectives of both sides. But *The Times* evidently now advocates that the West mustn't be provocative by "making prophecies" or attempting to support or organize friendly states but rather that we must "take a back seat" and hope it all goes away: but then *The Times* took that view in the 1930s I recollect, in the face of an equally dark menace to our individual and collective freedom and it was a view which very nearly brought us to our knees.

Yours faithfully,
N. M. FORSTER,
18 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
May 13.

Christians and exorcism

From the Reverend John Tracy SJ

Sir, Your report on the letter of the 65 leading academics on exorcism (May 13) raises much wider and more important issues than how to treat alleged possession by evil spirits. According to your report the signatories expressed the opinion that "the church had never expected that members must necessarily share all the beliefs of Jesus".

This lets a very large and active cat out of a theological bag already giving at the seams. All Christian churches today are seriously disturbed at the gap between the academics and the ordinary preacher. Those who read the one and listen to the other, find themselves asking in bewilderment: What *are* we to believe?

If professed Christians need not accept all the beliefs of Jesus, which must they accept? Which reject? What are the criteria for acceptance or rejection? And what do we do when we find the academics in disagreement among themselves?

By the time subjective eclecticism has done its work, Christian's name will be legion.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TRACY SJ,
Farm Street Church, W1.

Foxes in Streatham

From Mrs Alma H. Macpherson

Sir, Mr Leigh in today's *Times* (May 16) says that he has never seen foxes in London. Up to a fortnight ago I had lived in Streatham for 38 years. Of recent years, I and my neighbours have had foxes in our gardens several times, and I knew of a nest in the garden of a school near by. They have also been seen frequently in Dulwich.

Yours truly,
ALMA H. MACPHERSON,
52 Gretton Court,
Girton,
Cambridge,
May 16.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 17: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Colonel, Grenadier Guards, was present this evening at the Annual Dinner Dance of the London Branch of the Grenadier Guards Association at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lovell-Davis (Lord in Waiting) today called upon The President of Botswana at the Residence of the High Commissioner for Botswana, and on behalf of Her Majesty welcomed His Excellency upon arrival in this Country.

May 18: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Colonel, Grenadier Guards, this afternoon attended the Regimental Service of Remembrance of the Grenadier Guards at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

May 17: The Duke and Duchess of Kent today opened the Royal British Legion Flats, Freestone Court, in King's Lynn.

Captain Peter Le Marchand and Miss Jane Pugh were in attendance.

Memorial service

Sir Robert Robinson

A memorial service for Sir Robert Robinson was held in the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev R. H. Lloyd officiated. Professor David Whitteridge read the lesson and Dr L. E. Sutton gave an address. Oxford University was represented by the pro-vice chancellor, Lord Blake, Provost of The Queen's College, and the Proctors and Magdalen College by the president and fellows. Among others present were:

Lady Robinson (widow), Mrs Dorothy Bell (sister), Miss R. Eastwood, Professor Sir Ewart Jones, Dr B. E. Brown (representing Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851), Dr Geoffrey Jones, Dr N. L. Tomlinson, Dr D. J. Chadwick, Dr M. J. R. Robinson, Dr G. Puchtinger, Dr R. M. Acheson, Dr S. Polgar, Dr F. B. Struthers, Dr G. D. Meakins, Dr A. S. Bailey, Dr T. Stephen, Dr S. G. Waley, and Mr and Mrs Robert Maxwell.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, May 18, 1950

Cabinet powers

Westminster, Wednesday.—Not for the first time, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood uttered solemn warnings to the House of Lords today about encroachments on individual and civil liberties. His immediate text was the danger which "the growing power of the Cabinet" offered to the democratic constitution of the country, and there emerged from his historical instances the stark declaration that the Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister now had dictatorial powers over the whole administrative function of government.

The Prime Minister, he said, was answerable only to the majority of the House of Commons. . . . The peril he saw in the situation was that if extremists gained office they could carry out almost any policy they desired.

Agreement needed on criteria for church investment

The following university sermon, preached recently at Oxford by the Dean of Norwich, The Very Rev Alan Webster, was intended to examine the ethics of investment. The Dean said in part:

In 1972 *The Sunday Times* conducted a campaign to focus attention on the inadequacy of the Distillers' proposed settlement with the parents of children, David Mason, the parent of a thalidomide child, appealed to the shareholders. Not long afterwards a large institution with a 1 per cent holding in Distillers, worth about £6m, Legal and General, supported a higher offer for the children. Mr Ron Peat, the Chief Executive described his action in these words:

"The moral claim of the thalidomide parents makes such a strong appeal to our sympathies that we, as shareholders, will support a more generous settlement. Apart from that we feel that the continued failure to reach a settlement must be prejudicial to the interests of the company and its shareholders".

That decision of one institutional shareholder was significant: even the public unease, as expressed in the newspapers, would not have been effective without a shift in attitude of the institutions.

Mr Peat's statement suggests that social responsibility equates with the long-term interest of institutional investors. However, that must be questioned, especially when the investment is overseas. It is here that the recent discussions, highlighted by the World Council of Churches' decision to withdraw investments from southern Africa, have been crucial.

Most British investors are aware of the problems and wish to be dissociated from the policy of apartheid, but none the less keep investment in southern Africa. But do they bring pressure on the firms operating in southern Africa to be cells of health and liberation in the way in which pressure was brought in the thalidomide case? The danger of investment without moral questioning is that apartheid is not undermined but has its life prolonged.

The 1973 report of the House of Commons Select Committee on wages and conditions of African workers employed by British firms in Southern Africa revealed how much room there is for improvement, and some British firms are beginning to change their policies.

What is needed is much more day-to-day information. Fortunately, companies who are criticized are beginning to give a social audit on welfare and trade union affairs.

Sitting at meetings of the Assets Committee of the Church Commissioners, I have often felt frustrated that churches and other institutional investors have no advisory centre for ethical and social investment problems. It was a mistake of the Church of England and its Central Board of Finance at the General Synod in November, 1974, to reject a link with the Interchurch body, Christian Concern for Southern Africa.

That is an investors' information body, and it sponsors meetings for investing bodies and directors actually working in South Africa. At the Church Commissioners we have inherited the practice of "banned categories", such as drink, tobacco, gambling, armaments and southern Africa as a whole. But these categories are arbitrarily chosen: Is a good pub never a social asset? The time has come for the church to have a much more open and intelligent approach to its ethics of investment. The concept of "social injury" as a moral minimum for discrimination may well prove useful.

At a Christian Concern for Southern Africa conference at the London Graduate School of Business Studies, five social criteria were worked out to cover investment in southern Africa, and to distinguish companies which should be supported from those which should not. The criteria were:

The family life of the worker, especially the detailed working of the migratory labour system.

Living standards: are wages adequate for black workers?

Training and education.

Industrial communications within the firm.

Participation in decision-making.

These questions ought to be pressed, not only in southern Africa, and investment should be guided in accordance with the answers that are received.

It is hard to discover the facts; that is why it is all the more important that careful discussions of the ethics of investment should become more normal than they are. Universities and churches ought to support bodies which endeavour to carry out objective investigations of the actual behaviour of companies both in this country and abroad. We are on weak ground if we attack the media for being sensationalist if old established bodies are not doing their best to get at the facts.

Very often a single voice, especially if it comes from someone sitting near the chairman on an investment committee, can correct an imbalance and prevent real injustices being done to unseen men and women in this country or abroad. No black South Africans sit on the boards of goldmining companies. You may have to represent them. Few squatters or single parent families sit on the boards of property developers. You may have to speak for them.

It is our task to organize this world, and especially its means of production by which we all live, in such a way that every man, whether clever or stupid, black or white, with a high income or a low, is treated justly. That is the true liturgy of all Christian people which proclaims extraordinary faith that in Jesus Christ God died and rose for us and for everyone.

"Be on your guard", Christ said, "against greed of every kind for even when a man has more than enough his wealth does not give him life". Life comes to us as we embody, as we obey, those profound commands to love God and to love our neighbour.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr N. Fairhurst and Miss J. Stowell

The engagement is announced between Dr Nicholas Fairhurst, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. A. Fairhurst, of Thame, and Jane Stowell, eldest daughter of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs C. G. Stowell, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr J. D. Standeven and Miss S. J. S. Cobb

The engagement is announced between John Denis, son of Mr and Mrs D. W. Standeven, of Scale House, Skipton, Yorkshire, and Sarah Joanna Scott, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Cobb, of The Priory, Follifoot, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Mr W. Williams Wynne and Miss V. Buxton

The engagement is announced between William, only son of Colonel John Williams Wynne, CBE, DSO, and Mrs Williams Wynne, of Penlarth, Tywyn, Gwynedd, and Veronica, daughter of Mr and Mrs Aubrey Buxton, of Norman House, Stansted, Essex.

Today's engagements

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family attend the Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Show, 5.30.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend gala performance of the Wushu Delegation of China at the London Coliseum, 7.55.

Exhibition: Alfred Stevens—designer and sculptor of the nineteenth century; exhibition to mark centenary of his death, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, 10-6.

Lunchtime music: Piano recital by Judith Burton, St Lawrence Jewry, EC1.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 6 JW 335334. The winner lives in Cornwall. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

6 AB 941642	6 LN 708055	10 VW 421867
5 BF 346787	3 ML 572908	3 WL 948731
1 CB 849291	4 ML 506578	7 WT 211274
DF 963512	NB 967931	1 ZF 057773
4 DN 951612	3 NW 104388	9 ZL 111468
6 FB 888526	6 PF 733827	11 ZF 541496
5 HZ 677250	7 PL 934693	15 ZT 291315
4 LL 556479	QF 867206	
5 LW 824829	8 QZ 552675	

Dinner

Society of Civil Service Authors

The Society of Civil Service Authors held their anniversary dinner at the Eccleston Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr Charles Neilson Gattey, chairman, presided in the absence of the president, Mr James Lavcr. The guests included: Sir John and Lady Hunt, Miss Charmian Innes, Miss Penelope Wallace, Mr Matthew Finch and Mr Martyn Goff.

Service luncheon

Machine Gun Corps

The Machine Gun Corps Old Comrades' Association held a luncheon on Saturday at the Duke of York's Headquarters Central Mess, SW. Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr W. R. Eccott, Brigadier E. W. C. Flavel, Major K. Vink, Colonel Sir George Wade, Mr C. J. Giggins and Mr R. D. Lippiatt.

Service dinners

Royal Military Police Association

The Royal Military Police Association held their annual reunion dinner on Saturday at Roussillon Barracks, Chichester. The Colonel Commandant, General Sir Cecil Blacker, presided.

16 Squadron Association RAF

The annual dinner of No. 16 Squadron Association RAF was held at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, on Saturday. Group Captain R. U. P. de Burgh presided and Air Commodore J. R. Forsythe, president of the association, and Wing Commander R. E. Edwards, officer commanding the squadron, also attended.

Marriages

Mr T. G. T. Rose Price and Miss L. A. K. Rasch

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 17, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Danbury, of Mr Timothy Rose Price, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs Rose Price, of Tetworth Hall, Ascot, Berkshire, and Miss Leila Rasch, daughter of Major Sir Richard Rasch, of Woodhill House, Danbury, Essex, and La Marchesa Sersale, of Rome, Italy. The Rev Basil Cornish officiated, assisted by Father Joseph Coombe-Tennant.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Giulietta and Marina Sersale, Mollie Brocklehurst, Amanda Burrell and Luciana Chiamese. Mr Harry St John was best man.

A reception was held at Woodhill House and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J. R. H. Loudon and Miss J. G. Fryett

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr James Rushworth Hope Loudon, son of Mr F. W. H. and Lady Prudence Loudon, of Olantigh, Wye, Ashford, Kent, and Miss Jane Gavina Fryett, daughter of Mr T. La F. Fryett and Mrs Geoffrey Venables and stepdaughter of Mr Geoffrey Venables, of Clock House, Crowborough, Sussex. The Bishop of Maidstone officiated, assisted by the Rev Robert LLoyd.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by Matthew and Sophia Wilkinson and Justin and Julia Scott. Mr John Lumley was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords, by courtesy of Earl Jellicoe, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. M. T. Jones and Miss S. E. Hunt

The marriage took place at St Paul's Church, Brixton, on May 17 between Mr Philip Jones, only son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Jones, of North Pickenham, Norfolk, and Miss Sally Hunt, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. G. Hunt, of Belmont, Surrey.

Food industries unanimous for EEC

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

When Mr George Thomson spoke at the conference of the Dairy Trade Federation this month, he suggested that British voters were weary of watching opponents in the referendum campaign "beating each other over the head" with statistics about food.

Mr Thomson, EEC Commissioner for Regional Affairs, omitted to mention that most of the beating has been done by those who want the country to remain in the Community, since their and his opponents have failed to find much support in the food industries.

Now that leaders of farmers, landowners, seed merchants, agricultural engineers, poultry producers, food processors, shopkeepers, consumer groups and ministries have all declared in favour of membership, there are few prominent figures left for the other side.

Moreover, those influential figures in the food industries who favour membership often speak through such carefully managed channels of publicity that their message has not ceased to reverberate round the land.

Since their message is uniform, irrespective of trade or political persuasion, the entire food industry and its sponsoring ministers appear to have been delivering the same speech repeatedly for the past month. It can be divided into several propositions:

There will be no cheap food ever again—Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It is quite clear that the United Kingdom consumer has a far better chance of obtaining essential food supplies within the EEC during a period of world shortage than if Britain withdrew—Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union and of the Community federation of farming unions. Sir Henry is also a vice-president of Britain in Europe.

Consumers have been shielded from rapid increases in world prices and the effects of the declining value of the pound by EEC export subsidies and monetary compensatory amounts — NFU speakers' briefing.

Don't let us be too quick to forget the sugar shortage. It was, after all, an example of our traditional Commonwealth suppliers not being able to afford to honour their contractual obligations—Mr John Salmsbury, chairman of the Salmsbury stores group.

Take dairy produce. New Zealand has not been able to send us all the butter and cheese allowed under the terms of membership—Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The bargaining power of the Common Market is huge. If we come out, the food exporting countries will still deal with the EEC. We are a debtor nation and we can no longer expect people to sell to us because we are British—Mr Ronald Halstead, president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation.

The recent renegotiations between the United Kingdom and her partners have demonstrated the degree of flexibility which exists within the common agricultural policy—Statement from the Food and Drink Industries Council.

No organization in the food industries has exceeded the zeal with which the National Farmers' Union has thrown itself into the campaign to ensure that the United Kingdom remains in the EEC.

Mr Richard Butler, deputy president of the NFU, is to speak for the Britain in Europe movement twice before the referendum. But the union is not contributing money either to Britain in Europe or to the campaign orchestrated by the Confederation of British Industry. That is not surprising, since after a council meeting of the union last week Colonel H. J. Wilson, the treasurer, announced a deficit this year of about £650,000.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: M. T. Prest, Sheffield in Cmd, Nov 21; H. E. Morgan, Thunderer, on loan to Gallegos Aug 25; H. J. Abraham, Baron in Cmd and as Flag Capt to FONAC, Nov 21; W. T. F. Bakenham, MOD, Oct 1; S. Leonard, Seahawk in Cmd, Oct 10; R. G. Baylis, Thunderer in Cmd, Oct 30; R. W. G. Few, Retd List, July 7.

COMMANDERS: M. Shrives, Centurion as FAA Drafting Cdr and Drafting Adviser to FONAC, Sept 5; N. B. M. Clack, Nelson with Gen Supr (Navy) Okyd Portsmouth as Project Mngr (Ships) Group 11, Nov 14; A. M. B. Taylor, Naval Asst to the Port Admiral Devonport, May 16; G. G. Meekums, MOD with DE Advis Director RNE Malvern as Naval Adviser, Oct; K. M. Steven, Rooke as Sy Offr, Base Sy Offr Gibraltar and Staff Sy Offr to C-in-C Gibraltar, Nov 8; C. J. Ward, MOD with ACDS (D), September 8; M. B. Casemeat, Yarmouth in Cmd, Nov 5; D. J. S. Wright, MOD with DSS, July 28; C. D. Selley, Naval Liaison Offr and Asst Naval Ship Production Overseer West Midlands, Sept 29; D. B. Johnson, NDC Latimer, Sept 16; R. W. Colclough, Retd List, July 12; G. A. G. Fellowes, Retd List, June 30.

SURGEON COMMANDER: J. W. Alderson, MOD with MDG(N) as NHI, Aug 25.

CHAPLAIN: Rev J. I. Sheehy, Retd List, July 15.

The Army

HONORARY COLONELS: Major-General J. D. S. Majury as Hon Col 2nd Batt, Mercian Volunteers (TAVR), April 1.

BRIGADIERS: J. B. B. Acland as Head of DRT, MOD, April 1.

COLONELS: D. P. C. Reaks as Regtl Col RHQ RTR, April 1; G. L. W. Burton as Dep Dir (MT), RNWC, May 16; W. B. Cockburn as CO 1 Dept (RADC), RMCS, May 14; J. D. Dixon as DD Sy, May 16; B. M. Lane as Comdt Offs Wing, Sch of Inf, May 9; R. E. Pasty as Cn of Sys Analysis SHAPE, May 12; G. L. Weston as Col Legal Staff, HQ UKLF, April 1; W. L. Whalley to be ADOS (Plans and Admin), HQ RAOR, May 28; T. J. L. White as ADEME EME 2(A), HQ DEME, May 16.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: S. F. Cave, MGJ, as GSO1, The Light Div, May 13; P. J. Hartshorn, R. Signals, as Dep OIC and OIC Div 1, R Signals Mess and Rec Office, May 16; I. A. Watson, RAMC, as CO 11 Fd Amb, May 13; C. T. F. West, Queen's, as AAG Dep OIC Inf Mab and Rec Office, York, May 12.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: F. B. Yeuman as Air Attaché Paris, April 26.

WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of Group Captain): P. V. Mayall as OC RAF Northolt, May 23.

WING COMMANDERS: A. G. G. Farley to MOD (AFN) as AD STAN, May 23; J. V. Ryder to COMAIREASTLANT, PLANS, May 23.

University news

Oxford

Elections:

ST EDMUND HALL: Official tutorial fellowship in law, R. Venables, MA (LLM (London)); junior research fellowship in theoretical physics, in association with a university IBM research fellowship, D. R. T. Jones, MA, DPhil (Sussex); lecturership in English language, Mrs Sarah J. Oglivie-Thompson, MA (Oxon); Bosen French scholarship, S. J. C-P. Phippenneau, commoner.

LINACRE COLLEGE: Research studentships, S. C. Ballin, BA (Columbia); Wolfson College: G. P. Gaskell, BA; Merton College: W. F. Kendall, Queen's College: Eric research studentships, J. B. Thompson (Keele); E. P. Cephalosporin research studentship, A. E. McGrath, Wadham College.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE: R. A. Buckley, MA, DPhil (Merton College), to a tutorial fellowship in law.

Cambridge

Dr C. C. Smith, lecturer in Spanish and fellow of St Catharine's College, has been elected into the professorship of Spanish.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE: H. H. McCleery, MA, has been elected to an honorary fellow commonership.

Aberdeen

Appointments:

Dr G. P. M. Crawford, MB, ChB, to be lecturer in medicine.

Research fellows: Dr M. A. L. Melvin, BSc, PhD, and A. A. Rooke, BA (biochemistry); J. P. Forsyth (education); R. W. J. Dingwall, BA, PhD (medical sociology unit); G. G. Ramsey, BSc, ICI research fellow in chemistry.

London

The chair in paediatric cardiology at the Institute of Child Health has been endowed with £250,000 from the British Heart Foundation and the Vandervell Foundation, and is to be named the Vandervell Chair in Paediatric Cardiology. The first holder is F. J. Macartney, BA, BCh, MB, clinical lecturer in paediatrics at Leeds University Medical School and consultant at Killingbeck.

Grants:

Guy's Hospital Medical School grants: £38,775 from the Medical Research Council to F. M. Sullivan, department of pharmacology, over three years, to investigate the effect on the offspring of maternal stress during pregnancy and its treatment with tranquillizers; £19,465 from the MRC to Dr Laurella Hanes, department of oral immunology and microbiology, over three years, for the study of cell-mediated and humoral immunity in periodontal disease in man; £12,500 from the Warner Lambert Research Institute to Professor R. D. Lindle, department of periodontology and preventive dentistry, for clinical studies on the effects of fluoride mouthwash and fluoride toothpaste.

Science report

Medicine: German measles and the brain

While it is common knowledge that an attack of German measles (rubella) during pregnancy can cause abnormalities in the developing foetus, the longer term effects of the infection are not so clear cut.

Babies affected by prenatal rubella may be born with defective sight or hearing or with damage to the brain or heart; and in some cases the virus may be found in the blood cells, lungs and other parts of the body for months and years after birth. In most cases infants with the chronic rubella syndrome show steady improvement in their physical and mental condition within a few months of birth, but recently four cases have been described of progressive brain disease beginning in the teens after years of apparently reasonable health.

All four children had been born with handicaps because of rubella infection during pregnancy and all were mentally retarded. However, they made reasonable progress with their schooling until the age of 12 to 14 when brain function began to deteriorate. Tests done at that time showed that rubella virus was present in the brain. Two of the children eventually died and the condition of the other two is steadily getting worse.

Those four cases show many similarities with another rare chronic brain disease, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, which is thought to be due to a slow infection with measles virus. Another parallel is with congenital syphilis, which, if left untreated, may lie dormant for ten years or more only for progressive brain disease to set in during the second decade of life. It must be stressed that in all three diseases the late occurrence of progressive brain damage is extremely rare: the late rubella syndrome has not been reported before despite the large numbers of children with rubella defects who have been kept under life-long medical observation.

The interest and potential importance of the latest reports lies in the similarity of those slow virus illnesses to chronic diseases such as multiple sclerosis. Serious illness of that kind because of rubella should not occur in the future. Vaccination against rubella is now offered to all girls at the age of 11 to 14 and will protect them against an attack of the disease during pregnancy. Should any pregnant woman come into contact with German measles she can have a simple blood test to find out whether or not she has become infected and if she does develop rubella there are clear grounds for termination of pregnancy under the Abortion Act.

By Our Medical Correspondent.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine* (May 8, p 960).

Nature, the international science journal, is published weekly in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

Latest wills

Residues for charity

Lord Oakshott, of Broxton, Cheshire, Conservative MP for Bebington from 1950 to 1964, left £97,222 net (duty not disclosed).

Miss Marie Crawford Wright, of Colwyn Bay, Wales, left £176,728 (duty paid, £19,032). After personal bequests of £1,800 and effects she left the residue to the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Mr Herbert Randall Davis, of Preston, Merseyside, consulting engineer, left £127,400 net (duty paid, £585). After bequests totalling £600 he left the residue equally between the RNLI, the RNIB, the RSPCA, the Institute for Cancer Research, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, and the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged.

Birthdays today

Sir Michael Balcon, 79; Brigadier Sir Frederick Coates, 59; Sir Graham Cunningham, 83; Mr J. P. Eddy, QC, 94; Sir Harold Himsworth, 70; Sir Maurice Parsons, 65; Professor Max Perutz, 61; Sir Kenneth Preston, 74; Sir Arthur Weatherhead, 70.

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

Monday, May 12: Westminster Abbey Bill, Litigants in Person (Costs and Fees) (Scotland and Dependants) Bill passed report stage. Motions on Legal Advice and Assistance (Financial Conditions) (No 2) Regulations, Legal Aid (Financial Conditions) Regulations, Legal Advice and Assistance (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) Regulations, and Legal Aid (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) Regulations agreed to. Debatable questions on short selling and on cigarette advertising. House adjourned 6.18 pm.

Tuesday, May 13: Corn Exchange Bill and London Transport (Additional Powers) Bill read third time. International Road Haulage Permits Bill and Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill passed committee stage. Motions on Salmon and Migratory Trout (Prohibition of Fishing) Amendment Order, Civil Defence (Planning) (Scotland) Regulations, Civil Defence (General) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, Administration of Justice (Northern Ireland) Order and Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974 (Continuance) Order agreed to. Debatable question on opponents of EEC membership. House adjourned 7.54 pm.

Wednesday, May 14: Short debates on credit to animals and on problems facing the theatre and the cinema. House adjourned 8.19 pm.

Thursday, May 15: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill read second time. Limitation Bill and Carriers (Registration) Bill passed committee stage. Family Income Supplements (Computation) Regulations agreed to. House adjourned 8.27 pm.

Friday, May 16: Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Bill and Carriers (Registration) Bill read third time. Lotteries Bill, Solicitors (Amendment) Bill, and Hearing Aid Council (Extension) Bill read second time. House adjourned 1.50 pm.

House of Commons

Monday, May 12: Statement on Fire Brigades Dispute. New Towns Bill read second time. Motion on allocation of time to Industry Bill agreed to by 240 votes to 200. Motions on Northern Ireland (Laws, Orders and Northern Ireland (Administration of Justice) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about hospital facilities in the North-West. House adjourned 11.56 pm.

Tuesday, May 13: Statement on Chrysler dispute. British Leyland Bill read first time. Debate on motion for the Spring adjournment agreed to. Nationalization of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall Bill read first time. Child Benefit Bill read second time. Motion on Referendum Order agreed to. Adjournment debate on laboratory of Government Chemist. House adjourned 12.14 am (Wednesday).

Wednesday, May 14: Statements on Ferranti Limited and Sri Lanka Imports. Residential Roads (Security of Tenure) Bill read first time. Banking (Finance (Special Provisions) Bill passed report stage and read third time by 331 votes to 235. Adjournment debate about steel industry in Wales. House adjourned 12.41 pm.

Thursday, May 15: Finance (No 2) Bill, committee stage: debate adjourned. Motions on Family Income Supplements (Computation) Regulations, Legal Aid (Financial Conditions) Regulations, Legal Advice and Assistance (Financial Conditions) (No 2) Regulations, Legal Aid (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) Regulations, and Legal Advice and Assistance (Scotland) (Financial Conditions) (No 2) Regulations agreed to. Adjournment debate about bus fares in West Derbyshire. House adjourned 1.59 am (Friday).

Friday, May 16: Guard Dogs Bill passed report stage and read third time. Debate on second reading of Balance of Sears Bill adjourned. Adjournment debate about Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. House adjourned 4.31 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill, report stage and third reading. Law Commissions Bill, Northern Ireland Bill, Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill, and Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Protection Bill, second reading. Coal Industry Bill, committee stage. Debatable question on Law Commissions.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Education Bill, report stage and third reading. Policyholders Protection Bill, committee stage. Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on Defence White Paper.

Thursday at 3.00: Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill, consideration of Commons message. Public Services Vehicles (Arrest of Illegally Used Vehicles) (Amendment) Bill, Housing Subsidies, International Road Haulage Permits Bill, report stage and third reading. Policyholders Protection Bill, committee stage. Mobile Homes Bill, second reading.

Select Committee

Today: EEC subcommittee C (Social, Health and Employment, Education and Research): Dept of Education and Science, Witnesses: Royal Institute of British Architects; Architects Registration Council; Dept of the Environment (Room 18, 5.00).

Thursday: LCC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy): ELC company law—European company statute, Room 3 (L. Witnesses: CBI (10.45); Assoc of British Chambers of Commerce (11.15); at 12.45: Fourth Directive on Accounts, Witnesses: Institute of Chartered Accountants; Dept of Trade, EEC subcommittee B (Internal Trade and Prices): Detergents and OCT: Raw Materials (Room 4B, 11.00).

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Private members' motions on grammar and direct grant schools, mobile homes and grant aided schools. Motion on Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974 (Continuance) Order, Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill, consideration of Lords amendments.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Finance (No 2) Bill, committee stage.

Tuesday at 2.30: British Leyland Bill, second reading. Motion on financial assistance for Rolls-Royce.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on economic affairs. New Towns Bill, remaining stages.

Friday at 11.00: Adjournment for the Whitsun recess until Monday, June 9.

Select Committees

Today: Expenditure: general subcommittee: Subject: Implications of Budget. Witness: Sir Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Room B, 4.15); Scottish Witness: Dept of Health and Social Security (Room C, 4.00).

Tomorrow: Nationalized Industries subcommittee A: Subject: British Airways. Witnesses: British Airways Board (Room 15, 4.00); Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments: Witnesses: Dept of Health and Social Security (Room 4, 4.30).

Wednesday: Nationalized Industries subcommittee F: Subject: Post Office's new postal service. Witnesses: The Post Office (Room 15, 4.00); Wealth Tax: Witnesses: ICC (Room 16, 4.00); Wealth Tax subcommittee A. Witnesses: Smaller Businesses Association; National Federation of Building Trade Employers (Room 15, 6.00); Wealth Tax subcommittee B. Witnesses: British Tourist Authority (Room 16, 6.30).

Expenditure: Environment subcommittee: Subject: New towns. Witnesses: Northampton District Council; Northampton City Council; Northampton Development Corporation (Room 5, 4.00).

Thursday: Race Relations and Immigration: Subject: Administration. Witnesses: Education of Bangladesh Association (Room 15, 4.00).

OBITUARY

MR THOMAS KERNAN

Journalist and diplomat

H.W.Y. writes:

His many friends in the United Kingdom will be grieved to learn of the sudden death, last week in Paris, of Thomas Kernan, former editor of *Maison & Jardin*.

Appointed managing director of the French Condé Nast Publications company shortly before the outbreak of the Second War, he was, as an American, able to save much of the property of French friends who had fled before the German occupation of Paris.

When he had, "for the duration", wound up this office he joined the United States diplomatic service in the then unoccupied zone; when this was occupied he was seized by the Nazis and interned in Germany, employing part of the time in writing a charming novel, *Now with the Morning Star*, which was translated several languages. After the exchanged he entered American Intelligence and served with distinction England and Germany.

At the end of the war inaugurated the highly successful French edition of *Harper's Garden*, and from 1946 composed several best-selling books on horticulture, interior decoration, gardening.

He dispensed generous hospitality to many friends several countries in his two attractive flats, first in the Vendôme and later in the de Martignac, and at both successful house and garden he created, under the walls of Senlis, out of old *moulins* and *potager* gardens that romantic town's *grandes maisons*.

JAMES TURNER

P. F. writes:

The sudden death of James Turner, the poet and writer, at the age of 66 last Sunday night, will have left all his friends with a sense of loss and bewilderment. The constant element of youthfulness in his personality makes such an event seem unthinkable.

He was born on January 16, 1909 at Foots Cray, Kent. He received his education at Lancing College and Queen's College, Oxford, though he failed to take his degree. A series of minor jobs, unsatisfactory to his temperament, ended with one in his father's London office, where he almost succeeded in burning the place down. This eventually lead him into market gardening, his discovery of his affinity with the realities of the soil and nature, and his individual development as a poet.

During the Second World War, he and his wife Catherine, moved to Essex and East Anglia, where he worked a series of nursery gardens, and in 1947 they bought the site of the notorious Borley Rectory.

As he recorded in one of the volumes of his auto the strangest man they experienced th the persistent hordes hunters. His wide friends in East Angli include the painters and Alfred Munnings Edmund Blunden a Rogers, and the writ Blythe.

But the East Angli became a threat to as he had tended to s recurrent pneumon childhood. In 1959 he Cornwall, where he with his own hands two gardens in houses, including a one at St Breock.

Beside several v poetry, he published fiction books, incl *Rivers of East Angl* series of rather id detective stories, of earliest are probably interesting. His n *Crimson Moth* (196 most visionary evoc child growing toward was certainly amon books.

JULIUS HAY

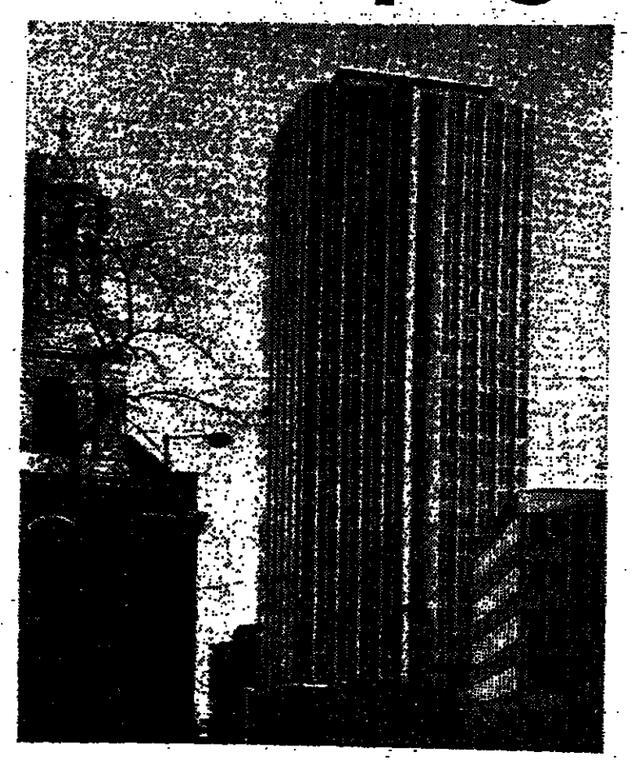
O.T. writes:

The play referred to as *Tisza Nook* in your obituary of Julius Hay yesterday was written between the years 1934 and 1936. It may indeed be interpreted as a criticism of the Horthy regime, but in its pre-war period. In point of fact, it deals with events in the 1920s at the time of great land hunger and is based on a true story when the wives of the village of Tisza murdered their husbands in a wave of mass hysteria.

First staged in Budapest in 1946, it has since, under the title of *Haben*, been performed in numerous Germa and elsewhere. It has done in England, o *Midwife*, translated Lloyd, in 1955, when wood both directed the role of Mrs I peasant wives' ringl again by the BBC, *To Have and to Hol* and directed by Davi

The Bridge of Life, Hay the Kossuth pri and commemorates *struction of the Koss* across the Danube aft was translated by Hei and staged by Int Theatre in January 1

99 Bishopsgate



LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE BIG ORGANISATION, FLEXIBLE ENOUGH FOR THE SMALL.

Some companies will always need to be at the heart of things. For those organisations an office in the City of London is essential.

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Developed by Bishopsgate Developments Ltd. an associate company of Berkeley Hambro Property Co. Ltd., 99 Bishopsgate is the newest and one of the most imposing tower blocks in the City, rising some 300 ft. above ground level. It is already part of the City's distinctive skyline and will surely become one of its finest addresses.

The 16th-26th floors, providing a total of 118,400 sq.ft., are immediately available for letting in units from 1,500 sq.ft. upwards and a show suite will be available on the 17th floor to illustrate this flexible approach. The accommodation below 16th level will be occupied by the Hong Kong Banking Group as their European Headquarters.

99 Bishopsgate has all the quality features expected from London's most important new office building: air-conditioning, a separate bank of 5 high-rise passenger lifts serving the 16th-26th floors, anti-sun glazing, ample parking and finishes to an extremely high standard.

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Chartered Surveyors
4 Frederick's Place, London EC2R 8DA.
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Berkeley Hambro
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01-638 8431

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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State plans with something and nothing for all, page 17

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"The recent history of the growth in world steel making capacity illustrates that Britain has fallen behind considerably, owing to its inability to provide adequate investment.

"If Japanese steelmakers had used the same demand forecasts they would still be producing about 10 million tonnes of steel a year instead of over 110 million tonnes. There is considerable scope available for a much more ambitious plan for expanding capacity above any yet proposed."

Attacking the missed opportunities in oil and gas drilling and the penetration of imported steel, Mr Sirs went on: "We have lost important overseas markets in recent years and failed to penetrate new markets for our steel.

"But these short-term opportunities to increase domestic steel demand are marginal compared with the longer-term possibilities if the United Kingdom remains in the Common Market.

"Over the next decade, much of Europe's inland steel-making capacity will be obsolete. Steel companies are already seeking coastal sites for increased and replacement capacity. The scarcity of ideal locations and the huge amounts of investment required indicate that joint ventures between companies and nations are a necessary requirement.

"The United Kingdom is ideally placed; it has deep-water facilities, ample coal and oil reserves, a skilled labour force and the industrial and commercial infrastructure required. We could become the major supplier of steel to the EEC and Europe in the next 10 years or so."

Peter Hill writes: Thousands of steelworkers from all areas of the country are expected to lobby the talks and Parliament.

The BSC wants to initiate the drastic pruning of its labour force as part of an overall programme to reduce costs at a time when demand for steel internationally has sunk to a low level, with little prospect of any upturn before late spring next year.

The 20,000 or so redundancies would be in addition to the 40,000 jobs which the corporation wants to shed in its 10-year development strategy now under government review.

Since the redundancy objectives were first revealed the issue has developed into a major conflict between the Government and nationalized industries.

After a meeting last week attended by the heads of most of Britain's nationalized industries, a delegation has requested a meeting with either the Prime Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer to thrash out a new relationship between the state industries and Whitehall. This meeting is likely to take place in the next few days.

A steelman for all seasons, page 17



Sir Henry Benson: skilled investigative accountant.

TUC chief to meet new City adviser

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, is expected to meet the City's newly appointed industrial adviser, Sir Henry Benson, shortly for free-ranging talks on the role of the financial community.

Sir Henry is believed to have requested an exchange of views as part of a fact-finding exercise following his recent appointment to the Bank of England to improve liaison between industry and City interests.

Last year Mr Murray delivered a stinging attack on the financial institutions and the Stock Exchange, alleging that it had let industry down.

Sir Henry, a much respected figure in industry, noted for his independence of views and skills as an investigative accountant, has been involved in more than a few rescue situations. The Bank and its Governor, Mr Gordon Richardson, are looking to him for frank advice on how to improve the City's capability alongside that of Whitehall for understanding and dealing with industrial problems.

Problems of providing finance for industry were discussed at the last meeting of the National Economic Development Council. It was then agreed that terms of reference be drawn up for a high-level working party, bringing together City, trades union and industrial interests to monitor various problems in providing funds for industry.

The Neddy office is due to publish a detailed report on the City's role in promoting investment and greater productivity, suggesting ways in which it might be enhanced and better understood.

Clearly Sir Henry's separate efforts to find out what industrialists and trade unions think of the City will bring the Bank into the forefront of the debate about the boundaries of state intervention.

This debate concerns the ability of financial institutions to spot and deal with special situations, accepting new responsibilities so the City can be seen clearly to be acting in the national interest.

Another week of crisis for motor industry despite Dunlop settlement

By R. W. Shakespeare

As car plants start to recall about half of the 40,000 workers who were idle before the weekend because of labour disputes, the motor industry faces another week of crisis.

Chrysler car production is totally at a standstill from this morning. With 4,000 workers at the company's engines plant at Stoke, Coventry, continuing their strike over pay demands and more than 7,000 others in the Midlands and Scotland laid off in consequence, Chrysler will be losing output of more than £1m worth of vehicles a day.

Ford production at Dagenham is still halted and 5,000 workers laid off because of a strike by 100 door-hangers which has cost about £15m worth of lost output over the past three weeks.

British Leyland begins a phased recall of some 16,500 workers made idle over the past three weeks. The company hopes to have them all back at work by Wednesday.

The Leyland recall was made possible because 700 clerical workers on strike from Dunlop component factories in Coventry will return this morning, having accepted new company pay proposals. Their stoppage made more than 2,000 other Dunlop workers idle and cut off vital supplies of suspension units and wheels to Leyland plants and other sectors of the motor industry.

Production is also paralysed for the second week running at the Banner Lane (Coventry) factory of Massey Ferguson, because of a pay strike by 4,000 workers.

The Chrysler strikers at Stoke are due to hold another mass meeting on Thursday, after a meeting of shop stewards on Wednesday. Strike leaders say, however, that any initiative to settle the dispute must now come from the company. They want an immediate interim pay settlement of £8 a week pending a new company-wide pay agreement which is due at the end of next month. They want the total increase then stepped up to £15 a week.

Chrysler management has offered to table new pay proposals by the end of this week if there is a full return to work. Its problem is that if it is seen to make any concessions to the Stoke workers to secure a return to work, this would be bound to trigger similar claims right across its operations, since pay agreements in all of its plants are due for renewal at the same time.

Despite the need to try to keep its wage structures and established bargaining machinery intact, the company has to weigh the cost of further disruption on such a large scale after having suffered an £18m trading loss on its British operations last year.

British Leyland, which has lost more than £30m worth of car production because of the Dunlop dispute, could still be facing production problems arising from disputes over short-time working arrangements at its Cowley plant in Oxford which have sparked strikes by "indirect" workers in recent weeks.

It also is faced with the problems of carrying through rationalization of its labour force in order to comply with the Ryder reorganization plans and there are already rumblings of shopfloor opposition to some of these moves.

UK senior management at foot of salary league

By Malcolm Brown

Senior management pay in Britain is placed at the bottom of a 16-nation league in an independent report drawn up for the Confederation of British Industry. The report is submitted as part of the CBI's evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth for its higher incomes reference.

The confederation, which is to give oral evidence to the commission today, concludes in a written memorandum that management is being penalized for working in the United Kingdom. Higher income earners could get much more by taking their talents abroad.

Swiss senior managers are paid two and a quarter times as much as their British equivalents. The survey, which covers seven other European countries as well as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, America, South Africa, Brazil and Singapore, shows that the average difference in remuneration levels is about 80 per cent.

Comparison of net after-tax pay shows that all 15 countries are ahead of the United Kingdom and that at a United Kingdom level of £20,000 a year gross, Swiss and German executives are left with nearly three times and 2½ times as much as the British.

With a warning that the commission's credibility is threatened unless it resists government pressures to speed up its work, the CBI says:

"We believe that the discussion about the distribution of income (and wealth) reflects a neurosis in our society which inhibits the solving of our real problem—the creation of wealth.

"The high degree to which we are obsessed by income distribution may be the key to the low degree of growth of our national income compared to most industrial countries, not least behind the iron curtain."

The confederation says that the commission must guard against confusing fairness with equality and urges the commission to recognize that higher pay levels are in part compensation for the higher risk of failure and greater commitment to work required.

Rates of remuneration, the CBI suggests, should be taken, in the case of directors, as reflecting the unusual talents and abilities which they may bring to an enterprise and which would otherwise have to be dispensed with or purchased more expensively.

Chrysler plans British version of Simca

By Clifford Webb

Chrysler's much-talked-about new car, which it plans to produce in Britain, is almost certainly a version of the 1.5 to 1.8-litre Simca, due to be launched in France in October.

Motor industry sources report a "frenzy of activity" on the project—code-named C6—taking place in recent weeks at Chrysler's Whitley research and development headquarters.

The French version of the C6 will have a new overhead camshaft engine and, in line with present French and European practice, this will drive the front wheels. The body will be a five-door saloon cum estate car—the most popular European configuration.

It is understood the British version will also use the French-made engine, but will drive the rear wheels through a prop shaft. This will permit the use of drive-line components made in Chrysler's British factories. But it is doubtful whether, in its present parlous financial situation, American Chrysler will wish to duplicate engine manufacturing in both countries—at least not in the early stages.

The new model will almost certainly use the same floor pan as the Simca but will be given a different appearance, using the more traditional four-door layout. Body panels will be pressed at the Linwood, Renfrewshire factory where the car will also be assembled.

A British-made C6 will have obvious potential in the United States. The rearwheel drive four-door layout is still preferred by American motorists. Mr Lynn Townsend, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, said recently: "Chrysler France just does not have enough production capacity to make cars for both Europe and America".

On the other hand, Linwood would have a great deal of capacity to spare when the 11-year-old Hunter is phased out.

Chrysler is the only American major without a sub-compact car in its range and this omission is costing it dearly in the present recession. Its rivals, General Motors and Ford, have had the Viga and the Pinto respectively since 1970.

Chrysler urgently needs a four-cylinder car of between 1.5 and 2 litres to fill this gap. A solution would be to import a British-made car in this class as quickly as possible.

But this must be regarded as a temporary measure while British tooling is copied for eventual production in Chrysler's United States factories.

Chrysler has cut its American labour force to the bone and will not wish to recruit again until there is concrete evidence of returning demand. On the other hand its British factories have plenty of spare capacity.

By developing a British C6 which has United State potential, Chrysler also hopes the British Government will put up some of the development money to protect the jobs of its 27,000 employees here.

In an interview published in the current issue of *Autocar*, Mr Townsend discussed the present negotiations between Chrysler and Mr Wilson. He is reported as saying: "We have suggested a reflation of the automobile market which could give the Government time to decide what steps must be taken to correct the situation in the industry."

Resignation of ENI head discussed

From John Earle
Rome, May 18

Confidential discussions are reported to be under way about whether the Italian government will accept the proferred resignation of Signor Raffaele Girotti as head of the ENI, the State-owned energy corporation.

The impression in political circles is that the ruling Christian Democrats wish to defer any decision till the outcome of the regional elections on June 15.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies is due to discuss a series of motions by opposition parties alleging corruption throughout the state industry sector, but the Christian Democrats are said to be seeking postponement of the debate.

Besides the crisis at ENI, two other issues are in the forefront of criticisms by the socialists, republicans and communists. They are pressing for the dismissal of Signor Mario Einaudi as chairman of the state-owned minerals corporation EGAM, for allegedly exceeding his brief and paying too much for buying control of a private Genoa shipping company, together with two local newspapers and insurance interests.

At a time when a national chemical policy is urgently needed they accuse the government of passivity towards the personal rule at Montedison of its chairman, Signor Eugenio Cefis, despite the fact that the public sector has a majority of the shares.

At ENI, Signor Girotti submitted his resignation two weeks ago to Signor Antonio Bisaglia, the Minister for State-Owned Industry. He was seeking a decision from the government on his reconfirmation at ENI, where his three-year term expired last October.

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ing disappointment"—because it was not a disaster.

The other outstanding feature this year was the large proportion of business done with purchasers from the Third World.

Indian traders from West Africa and a robed shaikh were seen among the usual contingents of Britons, overseas Chinese, West Germans, Japanese and Australians.

The Americans felt that they did surprisingly well considering the world economic climate and one United States businessman was reported to have sold the Chinese a record $10m worth of chemicals almost at dumping prices.

There was no hiding the fact that the grandiose new exhibition hall and hotel wing are unnecessary in present conditions.

On some days the hall seemed almost empty of buyers and appointments for discussions with export corporations were unusually easy to obtain.

The overall impression is that the Chinese have tried to adjust their offerings to the recession but that they are not going to give their goods away and will simply divert excess supplies to the home market.

W German builders face cartel fines

From Peter Norman
Bonn, May 18

Fines totalling between DM30m and DM40m (£5.45m and £7.27m) on more than 300 building concerns and about 1,200 executives are expected to be imposed by the West German cartel office, before closing its biggest investigation into illegal price agreements.

Economics Ministry sources here said the announcement was expected within weeks and would mark the end of an investigation which began nearly two years ago when cartel office officials backed by 500 policemen staged a dawn raid on the offices of 168 building companies in north Germany.

The evidence was shipped back to Berlin and has since been processed with the aid of a computer. It is understood to prove that a large segment of the north German building industry practised illegal price agreements when tendering for public contracts.

Continued restraint in money supply growth

By Christopher Wilkins
Banking Correspondent

A further significant increase in bank current account balances has led to another sharp rise in the narrowly defined money supply (M1) in the month to mid-April, but the more broadly defined version (M3) showed a much smaller increase.

The latest Bank of England figures again demonstrate considerable constraint in the growth of the money supply. M1 was up by £527m in the four-week period, which is equivalent to a seasonally adjusted £320m or 2½ per cent.

However, the rapid increase in M1 was again largely explained by a relative build-up in current accounts at the expense of deposit accounts. Private sector current account balances were up by £432m, while deposit accounts increased by only £31m.

The M3 figure, which includes both current and deposit accounts, showed only a modest increase of £162m, equivalent to £60m or a mere 1 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis. On an annualized basis, M3 is growing at some 8 per cent, broadly in line with the growth rate seen for several months now.

The expansion in M1, now running at an annualized rate of 17 per cent, is thus as misleading as it was in the previous month as a guide to fundamental growth in the money supply. Several factors explain the upsurge.

One is the need to maintain larger working balances to meet the needs of an inflationary climate and another is the relatively lower attraction of the rates available to investors on their deposit accounts after the falls in rates offered by banks.

The Bank of England also points out that United Kingdom residents' foreign currency deposits fell back substantially during the month, more than offsetting the exceptional rise in the previous month, which had been due to a temporary shift in the pattern of oil companies' overseas payments.

The banking figures again demonstrate the flat level of loan demand from the private sector, with lending to the public sector rising more sharply, including a significant rise in the banks' holdings of local authority debt.

The central Government again ran a substantial deficit, which was partially balanced by inflows from abroad. But whereas in previous weeks the Government had benefited from substantial buying of gilts, the latest month has seen some small net selling.

While the banks' sterling assets and liabilities remained flat, however, there was an increase in foreign currency assets and liabilities.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted, at the mid-month make-up date:

	M1 £000m	M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at an annual rate M1	M3
1974				
April	12.6	33.5	7.6	6.5
May	12.5	33.6	9.4	2.2
June	12.4	33.5	6.3	0.6
July	12.6	34.6	0.0	13.8
Aug	12.7	34.8	6.6	16.5
Sept	12.7	35.0	11.1	18.6
Oct	12.9	35.2	11.7	6.9
Nov	13.0	35.6	10.0	7.7
Dec	13.2	35.8	17.0	10.0
1975				
Jan	13.7	36.0	28.3	9.7
Feb	13.7	36.3	19.1	8.1
March	13.9	36.6	20.5	9.1
April	14.3	36.7	17.0	8.1

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£10m computer centre

Work is expected to start next month on a £10m computer centre for the Inland Revenue at Shipley, Yorkshire. About 850 staff will be accommodated. The contract has been awarded to John Laing Construction.

. P. Harris
(Holdings) Limited

A SATISFACTORY YEAR

spite adverse trading conditions in the
lding industry generally group profits,
ore tax, were well maintained at
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nal dividend of 1·3p per share makes
otal of 1·5p (1973 1·35p) and is the
kimum permitted.

units of the group are in good shape
ready to take full advantage of im-
ved prospects in the industry.

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and ancillary services and the group compan-
te in the following areas:

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BURY, CHICHESTER, DEAL, DOVER,
URNE, FAVERSHAM, FOLKESTONE,
AM, HASTINGS, HAYWARDS HEATH,
M, HOVE, LEATHERHEAD, NORTHIAM,
K WOOD, SEAFORD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS,
WORTHING.

Saudis to spend $13,000m on major projects

Beirut, May 18.—Saudi Arabia will spend between $13,000m (£5,650m) and $14,000m over the next five years to build new refineries, petrochemical plants, fertilizer plants, oil pipelines and a huge steel mill, it was reported here at the weekend.

Mr Abdul Hady Taher, governor of Petromin, Saudi Arabia's state oil, gas and minerals concern, told the *Middle East Economic Survey* that the projects would be part of a $150,000m five-year development plan to be announced shortly.

The projects are mostly to be centred in the new industrial area at the Persian Gulf coastal town of Jubeil, in the eastern province. They will be mainly joint ventures with foreign companies, mostly American, and partnerships will be either on a fifty-fifty basis or with a Petromin majority holding.—AP-Dow Jones.

Minimum food price lists considered by minister

By Hugh Clayton

Food retailers may be obliged by law later this year to display details of minimum prices for subsidized foods. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is to seek traders' views about invoking a clause of the Prices Act 1974 which she has not yet used.

This allows her to order shopkeepers to display the range of prices "within which it appears to the Secretary of State that such goods are being commonly sold by retail in the United Kingdom".

Her official stressed that contrary to reports last week she had no intention of extending the range Order to prices of goods that were not subsidized. So far she has issued Orders demanding display only of maximum prices.

Traders do not object to this, as maxima are fixed by the Government. But small shopkeepers are reluctant to display minimum prices as well on the grounds that this merely emphasizes the gap between their prices and those in supermarkets.

The proposal, not yet put formally to the trade, is part of a radical plan by the minister to make price comparisons easier for shoppers. She intends to introduce unit pricing Orders on some fresh foods during the summer. These foods are likely to be meat and poultry rather than fruit and vegetables, and her department has now ruled out unit pricing of citrus fruit and avocado pears.

A third stage of her campaign is now being evaluated after a first experiment in Glasgow, where members of the National Association of Consumer Groups examined a shopping centre and compared food prices.

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Lending rate 10 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is held this week at 10 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applicatns £514m — Allotted £150m
Bids at £97.65½% — Received 32%
Prv wk £97.65½% — Received 64%
Prev week £9.4773%
Avg rate £9.4747% — Replace £60m
Next Fri £240m





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Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

The pressures of participation and alienation

By Innis Macbeath

A German acquaintance told *recently of a surprising con*junction of notices in the main post office at Windsor. One *offered a £25,000 reward for a* ruffian who had been raiding post offices, the other invited potential employees to join the Post Office for "*security*".

As we move into ever more venturesome discussions of par*ticipation and workers represen*tation, something of the same dilemma is straining many managers, and perhaps even more *supervisors.*

The security of staff status—or any kind of status, fringe *benefit or pension right*—seems steadily less convincing, or of less real value compared with the new statuses and new methods of communication that are developing between representatives of non-managers and *higher direction at all levels.*

True, as some of us have emphasized often enough, it is *easy to overestimate the real* catching up, particularly over a working lifetime. But no one can deny the pressures on managers' morale. Most subordinate managers cannot reasonably be expected *simply to adjust to* "participation" without careful planning.

If participation means anything, and it usually means a good deal, it requires a loosen*ing not only of the practices* but the concepts of subordination. It also produces *uncertainty in the role of the* supervisor. Yet by and large, subordinate managers and supervisors are not trained to *deal with uncertainty. They are* often harnessed to their employment by structures of dependence which make the risk of moving out into the world seem very great, especially as a man grows older.

As *organizations become* bigger, the title of "manager" tends to be reserved for jobs carrying an ever-higher degree of authority, responsibility and pay. Below them may be a great many people lumped to*gether as "members of man*agement" and therefore expected to behave in certain distinctive ways. They are also in danger of being taken for granted. The chargehand who hears the latest news from the *shop steward is the commonest* example of undesirable effects.

Since organizations are be*coming bigger much more* rapidly than economic activity is increasing, Britain has more people boxed in at lower levels of management than ever before. While the great debates on where "power" lies and who should express it, roll on, subordinate managers take the daily pressures of ensuring that the production of goods and services continues.

Take the power engineers, for example, who are at odds about a pay claim at the *moment. When the power* supply manual workers ran their work-to-rule in 1970, it *was on the engineers imme*diately above them that the immediate pressure fell—just as it fell on the fire officers at *London Airport when* the firemen were on strike, and on mining engineers when the *miners were on strike.*

It is works managers who have to maintain production without fresh investment—and *who often have to* "sell" the investment to the workers if they get it. Once upon a time, all works managers were important people in the world that they related to, reasonably autonomous, and perhaps with a *foreman as right-hand man.*

Some studies of the nineteenth century (whose mores are *still well established*, especially ar the level of junior management), suggest that it was the early managers, rather than proprietors, who put the harshest edge on the industrial system. The proprietor dele*gated everything except* the prerogative of mercy.

Just as the weakest member of the pecking order *finishes* up by kicking the cat, it is likely that someone in a position of *authority subject to tight* constraints himself will find it difficult suddenly to change his style *towards his own* subordinates. To be ordered to be more "participative", either by *a board decision or* by legislation, is paradoxical and confusing.

Very often, by the time that a serious problem reaches a board of directors, there is little that *they can* do about it except make the best of a bad job. Purely external constraints and the organization structure and function will dictate, or appear to dictate, the only possible line of action for subordinates.

If it should involve, say, redundancies, subordinate managers may feel that it is un*necessary or even morally* wrong, but there is not much that they are able to do otherwise.

Sir Geoffrey Vickers has defined "alienation" and dependence on a person or *organization to whom one feels* no commitment. How many managers, by processes of merger, rationalization, or *simply having to implement* unpleasant policies over which they have no control, are being *pushed into this frame of mind?*

If they are going to be managers, and not simply link men, they need room to move as their *own men with enough time* and confidence to act as managers in the light of all the responsi*bilities their role requires.* At present, this is largely a matter of style, and the most lively "*participative*" *enterprises* are of modest size with boards directly involved in the respon*sive process.*

Employees of large organizations with just as many people *to manage as their autonomous* neighbour down the road, simply do not have the authority to take risks with people that their neighbours do—that is, take the risk that people whom they take into their confidence will let them down.

Apart from the pressure on *subordinate managers, it is also* easy to overlook the fact that they also have interdictive power. Everyone knows the *nature of the power involved* when organized manual workers say "No".

In trying to reinvigorate our *unsatisfactory productive* standards in Britain by setting out an acceptable basis for cooperation between organized labour and "management" in general, we have to remember the people in the middle.

Participative supervision involves a total change in habits and behaviour from authoritarian supervision. Some experi*enced supervisors found the* change too much for them. Some are better performers in the "serving" role of guiding and *advising an autonomous work* group than they are in giving orders. But we cannot simply *wave a wand or pass an act, and* expect universal and positive change.

As a wise old hand who survived many perturbations in his time put it: "Some supervisors have the same problem as the *little boy who said to his class*mate: 'Teacher says two and two are four, and Daddy says three and one are four. I wish they'd made their minds up and tell me which is right'."

Innis Macbeath

Innis Macbeath is Plowden Professor of Industrial Relations at London Business School.

What price an effective executive?

The effective manager—what is he worth? That was the question posed at a conference in *London organized last week by* the British Institute of Management. No very specific reply to *the question emerged, though* there was a clear feeling that he was worth more than he was *getting.*

More even than craft trade unions, remuneration of man*agement is discussed in terms* of differentials rather than of absolute amounts, and many *speakers complained of the* erosion of differentials between management and the shopfloor.

Mr Hugh Parker of McKinsey and Company, management consultants, put forward the view *that to provide adequate* incentives the differential between job levels ought to be of the *order of 15-20 per cent.* There is ample evidence that margins are very much less.

Mr Jack Lofthouse, personnel director of ICI, noted that if there was a margin of only 10 per cent between each of the salary grades at ICI this would mean that the chairman would *be earning 25 times as much* as the lowest paid, whereas in fact the net rewards of the *chairman were about 10.5 times* those of a process worker.

Mr Parker claimed that the *gross pre-tax margin between* the pay of the chairman of a nationalized industry and of *shop-floor operatives was in the* order of 10 to 1, and that after tax it was less than half that.

Though the *margin between* shop-floor workers and top executives has been compressed, *it seems likely that within the* ranks of management, at least in the larger companies, there has been some success in maintaining the kind of differentials advocated by Mr Parker.

A recent survey* of executive salaries identified nine levels of management, ranging from chief executive down to what might be called junior middle management (roughly the level *immediately above foreman).*

With nine levels, and a 20 per cent salary margin between each, the pay of a chief executive would be 4.3 times as great as that of the lowest level. The *survey shows that for companies* with a turnover of over £5m the average gross pay of chief executives is in fact 4.3 times or more above that of the lowest level. After tax, however, the margin varies between 2 and 3 times.

In the smallest companies, with a turnover of under £5m the average chief executive's salary is 3.2 times as large as that of his junior managers, and 2.6 times after tax.

It would appear generally that in terms of gross salaries, it is in the middle ranks of management that differentials have been most heavily squeezed. At boardroom level there has been more success in keeping open the kind of differential, as against lower levels of management, which Mr Parker advocated. After tax however, margins are less than he recommends at virtually every level within management.

**National Management Salary Survey, 1975. Available from Remuneration Economics Ltd, 1 St James's Cottages, Richmond, Surrey.*

How the EEC's social policy has developed

A new survey of work and in*dustrial relations in the Euro*pean Community by Michael P. Fogarty* and published by *PEP** is factual rather than* polemical. In the run-up to the British referendum, it is a use*ful reminder of how far EEC* social policy has developed.

Mr Fogarty says: "Looking *back from the beginning of* 1975 for even two or three years, it is clear that the period *will go down in the record of* the EEC as the time when the Community not only acquired *a wide-ranging social policy but* made it visible and felt.

"The EEC's social programmes have now reached a stage where they constitute a major focus for both thinking and practical action in the unfolding of social policy in Europe."

But Mr Fogarty sensibly adds this perspective: "The scale of the EEC's work is more like that of a large grant-giving foundation: though large compared to a foundation it is very small compared to that of governments—social policy remains primarily a national responsibility." The European *community, for instance, is* spending less than £1,000m on social budget in 1975-76 compared with, *in the United* Kingdom alone, a 1974-75 figure of more than £20,000m.

Mr Fogarty points out that the Community's social action programme, approved in 1974, forms a package of measures now at various stages of development and due for completion *next year.*

On jobs and working conditions there is a cocktail of measures from vocational training and *safety* and *health* to job enrichment, protection of workers rights in redundancy *and merger situations* and flexible working hours.

As well, there is anti-discrimination, equal pay for women, inflation-proofing of pay, raising social security standards, company law reform, *closer control of the multi*nationals and worker participation.

In cash terms Britain had from various funds in 1974 around £130m, and another £40m is due from the regional fund this year.

*Senior Fellow at the Centre for Studies in Social Policy in London and Professor Associate, Brunel University and the Administrative Staff College, Henley.

***Work and Industrial Relations in the European Community"* by Michael P. Fogarty (PEP, £1.30: orders to Research Publications Services, Victoria Hall, Fingal Street, East Greenwich, London, SE10).

Derek Harris

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Confusion on cavity wall insulation ru

From Mr D. J. Bennett

Sir, I would like to add to the letter of Eric Ambrose (Letters, May 13). I am sure that the Department of Environment *cannot fully realize what their* action concerning the regulations have caused to the cavity *wall insulation industry.*

Building control officers cannot be expected suddenly to become experts on this subject. *The Department of Environ*ment obviously produced one or more circulars, which judging from the *reaction of the* various authorities, cannot have been very specific. These reactions seem to vary from a *complete disregard*, to the effective ban on the process.

Public confidence is also being disturbed by *confused statements*, in local papers. In the areas of some authorities, therefore, this form of insulation has been effectively stopped and, at the best, delayed for some weeks while decisions are taken, with the result that the industry will be ab*vive a prolonged p* inactivity, is questiona

The motives of the Department of Environment, which is to regulate the in the long run ficial, in their acti been too precipitate thrown the burden of to authorities, who are bewildered.

As a result of this, gel firms performing a service national importance, have been brought to *a standstill* and some have actually closed down. Expensive plant in the chemical industry has also been halted for lack of demand.

Working on a supposition that cavity wall insulation will effect a saving of £25 in an ordinary house for each winter, I estimate that for every week that the industry *is in its pre*sent *state of hiatus*, a potential saving of £3m for next winter is wasted. Assuming that the present *state of affairs endures* for as much as 10 weeks, a potential reduction of some £30m in the national fuel bill will be thrown away. Whether the result in some has been that the loca ties have been scared decisions and are imp tually impossible Unless the country is away this very simpl of saving energy, so should be taken q regularize the positio restore confidence.

D. J. BENNETT, Tanfield Lane, Wickha Fareham, Hampshire.

Family allowance payments abroad

From Mrs Margaret Parker

Sir, The Department of Health and Social Security has, for "administrative reasons", changed its method of paying *family allowances to British* citizens employed abroad but still compulsorily insured in the United Kingdom.

The previous scheme, whereby it was left to the recipient *to inform the department of* any changes which might affect the payment of the fam*ily allowance, is to be aban*doned. Instead, each month, the husband (note that *Women's Lib!) has to apply* for the payment of the allowance, certifying in the pre*sence of a witness, other than* his wife, that the family circumstances have not changed. *An international postage* coupon was enclosed with our first form and I expect that we *will receive one each month.*

This new method must require extra administrative *time and postal expense. So* far as the recipient is *con*cerned it is a distasteful and inconvenient scheme.

On a certain date each month one has to *find someone* capable of understanding English civil service jargon to witness the signature. *Is our honesty* no longer credible unless someone else has avowed that we are telling the truth?

If the changes were made in order to stop fraudulent collection of family allowances the introducers must realize that anyone could easily forge a signature or *persuade an un*suspecting foreigner to sign the form. Who in Newcastle is going to verify a *French signa*ture?

Why, then, was this costly and objectionable *method in*troduced? Are we to assume that this is yet another sample of Common Market bureaucracy?

MARGARET PARKER, 1, Rue D'Aix, 31400 Toulouse.

Official blundering over HAC

From Mr D. B. Stuart

Sir, It is regrettable that Mr Kaufman, Under-Secretary for the Environment, *in calling for* a rational approach to HAC problems, should resort to blaming the private owners of HAC properties for their distressing position with his assertion that "no one had been required to use high alumina cement".

These properties could not have existed but for the blun*der of the Department of the* Environment in continuing to authorize the structural use of *this material long after its de*fects had caused it to be banned throughout western Europe.

The problems created by this blunder are of such magnitude that only a Government-backed *compensation scheme* can possibly resolve the matter.

D. B. STUART, *Copers Cope Road*, Beckenham, Kent.

Losing out o a round-up metric price

From Mrs A. Morley

Sir, I am afraid to say correspondent Mr A Griffith's reasonable (May 7) is totally at the policy now pr some London stores. purchased material in & Navy Stores, Brom "a reputable retaile *standards.*

I was compelled metric measurement order in feet and i converted by the sa means of a chart v she had been issued. charged the price which was comparat than the price per two prices being the price ticket.

I questioned the s the time, pointing o I been allowed to p feet and inches and price per yard I w been charged consid This she admitted *still*—she admitted had rounded up the metre. I quote, "to we do not lose out tion".

Well Mr Griffith! Yours faithfully, ALISON MORLEY, 17 Benwick Court, Croydon Road, Penge, London, SE2 May 7.

Brighton Sponsored Film Festival

Biology entry wins Times awar

At the British Sponsored Film Festival at Brighton on Friday the winner of *The Times newcomers' award was J. L.* MacEwen, with *Knockdown and Kill. The Times* award is for the best film from a sponsor who has not previously used the film medium, and this *year's winning film—one of 13* entries—was a study of pesticide biology, designed for students from A level upwards, and environmental groups.

A joint production from the British Tourist Authority and the British Railways Board took the *Financial Times* Export Award. *Age of Invention*, aimed primarily at overseas audiences, pictures the many surviving relics of the *industrial revolution* as an unfamiliar tourist attraction.

The Clifford Wheeler Award, presented by the Industrial Film Correspondents' Group to the sponsor of a last year's winning film who has shown most enterprise in effective distribution of his product, was won by British Petroleum for *History of the Motor Car, Part II.*

Rank Aldis Industrial Services took three of the 19 category gold awards with *The Goya Effect, The Challenge of Objections* and *Selling on the Telephone* (videotape).

Two golds went to *The Fire Raisers* and *Preventive Dentistry*, from the Ministry of Defence (Navy)

Other gold award winners were: *Super Natural Gas* (British Gas Council), *Introduction to Ecostyles* (The Open University), *Gibson's Game* (Lloyds Bank), *In Safe Hands* (Millbank Films), *They Can* (National Children *Look Again at Gr* Society for the Pr Birds, which also wo for *Flight for Survi Horse* (Midland Ba *of Glass* (Pilkington which received a ce merit for *Versatility Location North Se* Petroleum), *The Escort* (Ford Mo *Strongest Link* (Bui ties Association), *Accounting* (Institut tered Accountants: *Burke on Paint* (I videotape) and *Pa & Clinical Aspects Auscultation* (Medi ICI Pharmaceutica tape).

Eyn

Sedgwick Forbes

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Spillers



Results for the Year

The pre-tax profits for the year to 1st February, 1975, amounting to £7.35 million, fell short of the profits of £10.71 million in the previous year; the reduction was, however, greater *than we expected because of the effects of the national* bakery strike in December and the position of our interests in Zambia.

External sales rose 24.6 per cent from £361 million to £450 *million. The greater part of this increase reflects higher price* levels but sales volumes generally across the Group were well maintained and, even in the case of bread, which suffered a material shortfall in the last quarter due to the strike, total deliveries for the year were in excess of those in the previous year. The unprecedented inflation that prevailed in Britain throughout the year led to continually escalating costs, and the onerous *provisions of the Prices Code, coupled with the delays in obtain*ing authority to raise prices, had a serious effect on our margins.

In spite of sustained and effective action to improve efficiency throughout the bakeries, Spillers-French Baking, *which is in a most difficult position because of the impact of* price control, made a trading loss of £6.9 million in 1974/75, which includes a loss of over £700,000 directly attributable to the national strike.

The Group profit after taxation amounted to £3.59 million, compared with £5.57 million in the previous year. Profit attributable to minority shareholders in subsidiaries fell to £330,000 reflecting in the main the reduced profitability of Spillers-French because of the baking losses.

Dividend

After providing for taxation and minority interests, the net *profit attributable to Spillers' shareholders was £3.265 million* compared with £4.862 million in the previous year. The Directors hold the view that the final dividend should be maintained in spite of the reduction in attributable profits and *accordingly they recommend payment of a final dividend of* 1.625p per Ordinary Share, which with the interim dividend paid on 3rd February, 1975, amounts to a "gross" distribution for the year of 3.5p per share or 14 per cent—the same as the total distribution for 1973/74.

	1974/75	197
External Sales:	£450,000,000	£361,00
Profit before tax:	£7,354,000	£10,71
Profit after tax:	£3,595,000	£5,57
Ordinary dividends for the year:	14.0%	1

Finance

Despite the substantial rise in interest charges, the borrowing position of the Group in 1974/75 showed a much better trend th *in 1973/74. In that year total loans and overdrafts, less cash* balances, increased by £17.50 million; *the corresponding figure* the year under review amounted to £4.90 million.

Outlook

The disappointing overall results for the past year conceal the excellent performances of *many of our operating companies in a* period of unprecedented difficulty for the food manufacturing *industry. In spite of the heavy loss of Spillers-French Baking, the* Group trading profit after depreciation in fact increased by 1½ per cent compared with the previous year; Spillers-French Milling, Spillers Foods, Meade-Lonsdale, Lucas and several other compa all achieved record profits.

Enthusiastic and optimistic as I am for the future, it is of course impossible to disregard the *burdens and frustrations that stem fro* the political and economic environment in which we exist. Last y roaring inflation, coupled with rigorous and often discriminating unfair price controls, severely crippled a large section of our busir *and handicapped the expansion of many others. Since the* beginning of our present financial year, *there has been no sign of* abatement in the rate of inflation of wages and salaries, the cost o services and so forth; there has, however, been a welcome reduct *in the world price of certain commodities and, in particular, grain* and proteins, which constitute an important part of our raw materi

The factors to which I have referred and the uncertainties that v exist until a clear decision is taken to remain in the E.E.C. make it impossible to predict the outcome of the year. Notwithstanding o *continuing problems and these uncertainties, the year has started* satisfactorily and your Board is reasonably confident that *the resul* at the half-year will show a significant improvement on the corresponding period in 1974.

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. W. M. Vernon.

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the full statement by the Chairman, may be obtained from the Secretary, *Spillers Limited*, Old Change House, 4-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6XB.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Painters' Hall, 9 Little Trinity Lane, London EC4, at 12 noon on Wednesday, 11th *June*, 1975.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Engineers: facing the order downturn

After *under-performing* the market regularly for about a decade, the engineering sector managed to do slightly better than the rest of the market during last year's decline. Nor has it performed any too badly in the recovery this year—albeit that the rally until recently has been fairly indiscriminate.

But, for all that, many institutional investors remained decidedly sceptical about engineering shares. In short, the core of their reasoning goes something like this: recession this time round *is international*, not merely domestic; the light to medium end of the sector is now faced by the prospect of much slower growth in consumer demand, and particularly motor vehicle demand, than seemed likely less than a couple of years back; and the heavier end of the sector remains more vulnerable than many industries to the ravages of a high rate of inflation.

Possibly the best that can be said at this stage is that the sector as a whole has, by and large, *been spared the worst* effect of the huge liquidity crisis that appeared to be looming six to nine months ago. On the one hand, liquidity pressures have been eased by slackening activity, and easing, in some cases at least, of raw material prices, and, of course, by the tax relief measures brought in last November—worth to GKN, for instance, just over £10m in a year one. On the other hand, there has been the substantial increase in the availability of funds from an underlent banking sector, not to mention the revival in the stock market as a source of longer-term capital.

Liquidity

That said, it is still too early to believe that all companies are safely over the immediate liquidity hurdle, particularly *where there are long-term* contracts involved, a large exposure to this year's steel price increases, or simply where measures to conserve cash were taken *far too late. Nor is the* case deep-rooted liquidity crisis over in the sense that capital investment needs to be maintained at reasonable levels.

As Lord Plowden stressed in the Tube Investments' annual report: "So long as present conditions obtain there is no possibility of manufacturing industry generating and retaining sufficient funds to be self-financing." That is not the only worry. Equally serious is the potential problem of financing a heavy workload and a fresh rise in raw material costs in, say, 12 to 18 months time, after what looks like being a period of stagnant or falling profitability.

In this context, the key question must centre on just how long such a period of severe pressure on profitability is likely to last. Still reflecting the impact of the three-day week in many cases, orders on hand in parts of the engineering industry were still at high levels at the *start of 1975*—or at least in terms of value, for government figures suggest that the volume of outstanding orders has been dropping steadily since mid-1974.

Tube's, for instance, reckons that allowing for swings and roundabouts it could see a reasonable level of working in most divisions until at least the half-way stage. And in motor components it is fairly clear that whatever may have happened to demand for original equipment, companies like Lucas were still working through a sizable backlog of replacement equipment orders well into the early months of this year.



Lord Plowden, chairman of Tube Investments: emphasising the financing problems.

But while the outstanding workload has remained high, the intake of new orders certainly has not. Here again volume and value tell different tales, with volume peaking as early as late 1973 in some cases. But next year's export orders help up into 1974, particularly in such capital goods sectors as process plant. Vickers reckoned it saw new ordering for printing machinery fall away relatively early on, but Babcock saw ordering for construction equipment hold up much better than expected and anything to do with diesels has held up well too. By and large the downturn in ordering really started to make itself felt only in the last quarter of 1974 as certain areas of consumer demand started to crumble and dealer de-stocking became vicious—a notable casualty being Tube's cycle division.

Indicator

A traditional general indicator, of course, is the machine tool industry, and it was the extent of the downturn in ordering here in the second half of last year that finally ended Alfred Herbert's hopes of surviving without government aid. But machine tool manufacturers also provide a good illustration of the kind of problem facing a wide cross-section of engineering exporters. Given the collapse of American machine tool orders—down 60 per cent in the last quarter of 1974—the international competition for orders inevitably became cut-throat. And in those kind of conditions one might well ask how a British manufacturer is to compete when he has to start by building 30 per cent inflation into his costs.

Clearly a great deal here now hinges on the movement in sterling, for in the past engineering exports have responded sharply to increased currency competitiveness. The crucial question is whether the Government will allow sterling to fall far enough —Phillips & Drew have suggested a 30 per cent wages *depreciation is necessary—and* soon enough to allow British engineering to pick up such orders as are about. That could still enable the industry to be in slightly better shape than it looks like being to take advantage of any demand boom in 1977.

Aside from the general export question, there is also the question of the EEC referendum. Although imports of engineering products from the Community, particularly from Germany, have been on a strong up-trend over recent years, most engineering companies still see the Community market as their best growth area and best prospect. GKN went so far as to say last week that it reckoned an exit from the Community could put at risk up to a fifth of its United Kingdom production, over £800m last year, inside a period of 18 months. Half that 20 per cent was represented by exports to the Community (direct and indirect) and the other half an *estimate of the* likely overall repercussion of the domestic economy after withdrawals.

Some, incidentally, have argued on this latter score that withdrawals might have some offsetting effect to the extent that it afforded the domestic motor industry greater protection. But that tends to look strange against Ryder's recovery projection for British Leyland based largely on the company's ability to increase its share of continental markets, particularly in the commercial vehicle field.

Uncertainty

Even discounting the additional, if temporary, uncertainty ahead of the referendum result, the common theme in nearly every chairman's report so far this year has been increasing concern about the ability to compete for export business. And what is just as clear is that export business, which last year was generally more profitable than ever before, is likely to be appreciably less profitable in 1975.

As for overall profitability, the key quite clearly lies with volume—the balance between the constraint of the United Kingdom Government to reflate against the reflation possibilities overseas and signs that the destocking process may have been carried too far in some areas. Costs, of course, continue to rise, albeit that higher basic wage rates are being partly offset by an almost total absence of overtime. But at least there have been *some* benefits from last year's easing of the prices code and this year's falling interest rates.

Additionally, some companies now look like being helped to a *greater extent* than *seemed* likely by their overseas operations. GKN, for example, reckons that both Unicardan in Germany and John Lysaght in Australia have already seen the bottom and the group *is looking* for a higher proportional contribution from the overseas side this year to keep overall profits within so close a distance of last year's.

Insulated

The companies at the heavier end, too, should be reasonably *well insulated this year providing* they can keep the production going and costs under some semblance of control.

But all is not necessarily roses as Whessoe showed *recently*. Certainly, there should be no shortage of work. Both Babcock and Clark Chapman, for instance, have pointed to full work loads for the present year at the heavy end, while the nationalized industries' ordering is, for the most part, still holding up fairly well —at least so far. The real problems here are not likely to appear until 1976 when it will be seen just how serious the threat to reduce capital spending has proved in practice.

Overall, then, the question marks over the investment status of the sector are likely to be with us for some months yet. In the meantime, one ought to be seeing plenty more rights issues from the sector. The immediate liquidity crisis may be over and working capital may be slightly easier to contain this year, given the relatively high levels of finished stocks held at the end of 1974. But to cope with the next upturn in the cycle most companies are going to need considerably longer capital bases. As the majors have shown, availability rather than immediate need is the prime rule in capital raising.

Hugh Stephenson

Something and nothing for everybody

Mr Campbell Adamson, the director-general of the CBI, made clear in these columns last Friday that, in the view of many industrialists, the Industry Bill now before Parliament diverges in important respects from last summer's White Paper, The Regeneration of British Industry, which was its sire. The Prime Minister has indicated that where the Industry Bill and the White Paper diverge, it is the latter that has precedence in the eyes of the Government.

The White Paper, however, was written in the spirit of giving some things to all men. Anyone can pluck from it a text to support his particular sermon. Far from being a clear statement of Labour's industrial policy, it papers over the wide disagreement on priorities.

There would probably be general, if not universal, agreement *covering both* sides of the Government and most of those involved in finance and industry, that the British condition exhibits the following inter-related symptoms: low wages, *low investment, low productivity*, low profitability, low (at least by European standards) levels in industrial democracy and worker consultation, bad management and widespread restrictive practices by organized labour. *Each interacts directly* or indirectly on the others.

From this starting point, the White Paper gave a first impression of firm resolve to break the depressing cycle by increasing the level of investment in *British industry through the direct* intervention of the National Enterprise Board and the operation of planning agreement. The introductory passages are full of confidence.

"Britain's prosperity and welfare depend on the wealth generated by its industry and all those who work in it. It matters vitally to all of us that British industry should be strong and successful. We need both efficient publicly-owned industries, and a vigorous, alert, responsible and profit*able private sector. . . . The Govern*ment believes that this new initiative will contribute to the achievement of greater industrial efficiency, more and better investment, and a higher return on that investment." And so on.

The tone of these passages suggests a distinctly *dynamic* concept of "regeneration". It was picked up and turned into a good debating point at least by Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, in his published letter of defiance to Mr Wedgwood Benn of May 5.

In that letter he said, "The corporation is engaged in one part of that regeneration of British industry to *which the Government* rightly attaches the highest importance . . . much of its equipment is obsolescent or obsolete and partly because of this, it takes many more people in Britain to make a ton of steel than in other advanced industrial countries and at higher cost. . . . In the regeneration that the corporation has begun, the industry will produce more and higher quality steel than ever before, with the most modern plant and machinery (£4,500m is being invested over a decade) but *employ fewer people.*"

The White Paper's sections on the role of the National Enterprise Board however, begin to blur the edges. Thus "it may on occasion be called on to take over an ailing company which is in danger of collapse but needs to be *maintained* . . . for reasons of regional employment or industrial policy" (which bids fair to be one of the understatements of the past 12 months).

And the White Paper is also concerned at most stages that the interests of employees and their representatives should be properly consulted. Priorities other than industrial efficiency are thus in the equation. Indeed the evidence of recent months, even before the Industry Bill gets to the statute book, is that these "other considerations" have become dominant.

The warmest supporter of increased industrial democracy should concede the danger that these "other considerations" can (and in some cases already have) degenerated into using investment for the preservation of existing jobs for their own sake.

Such a *static* interpretation of the function of planning agreements and *the NEB will ensure that the policy* as a whole makes no positive contribution to the general weal, but merely further increase the central government borrowing requirement.

A steelman for all seasons

The current public dispute between Sir Monty Finniston and Mr Wedgwood Benn has largely obscured a development in the steel industry that is likely to be of much greater consequence than a flurry of hostile letters between a state industry boss and his sponsoring minister. It is the forthcoming expiry of a decade of docility on the part of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the industry's biggest union, after changes in the union leadership.

The emergence of Mr Bill Sirs as the union's general secretary signals the end of the cosy relationship between Swinton *House, the ISTC's London head*quarters and 33 Grosvenor Place. Mr Sirs, by no *means* a Left-winger but by his own definition a "progressive", is determined to pursue an industrial *policy line independent of the* corporation. Almost equally important, he is ready to give the shop-floor a greater say in the union's affairs.

Next week the ISTC's 21-man executive, *composed* of lay steelworkers is being asked to support a branch request that the union should get into line with every other leading industrial union by holding an annual conference

Mr Sirs will argue in favour of this move, which is radical in the context of this union. On the last occasion the issue was discussed, the proposal fell on the casting vote of the chairman. This time, the vote could easily go the other way, thus unlocking the shop-floor potential of the ISTC at a critical period of the industry's fortunes.

Listen to the first public statement of union philosophy from Mr Sirs: "The age of the employer's prerogative is over. Investment decisions which result in large or even small scale redundancies can no longer be made unilaterally by industrial entrepreneurs. The rights of workers who have invested their lives in a commercial undertaking are now recognized as equally—if not more—important *as the rights of those who* invest their money, *whether the investors be individual citizens or the state* (my italics).

"This right of workers to be taken into consideration when *investment decisions which* profoundly affect them are being contemplated is a moral one. But where industrialists refuse to recognize it, a degree of trade union strength may be necessary to enforce it—without implying that might is right.

"Responsible workers will not abuse their power by halting technological progress so long as it can be demonstrated that technology will not destroy the industrial and social lives of the workers. The Luddites would have been unheard of if joint consultations had been established effectively much earlier in the history of industry relations."

This is not the talk of a man who will go along with the steel corporation's present long-term strategy, linked as it is to large-



Mr Bill Sirs: no union obstacles to modern steel industry.

scale redundancies. Mr Bill Sirs is not an aggressive man or a table thumper. He came relatively late to unionism; a man conditioned more by what he experienced in the industry than by political influences.

Born in 1920, one of a family of 10, in an isolated dockland area of Hartlepool, co Durham, where neighbourhood unemployment ran as high as 95 per cent in the depressions, Mr Sirs learned the hard way. His father was a shipyard riveter, largely unemployed.

Jobs at a timber yard carrying heavy deal around for 9s 10d a week ("I learned the meaning of exploitation there") and with the old LNER preceded his passage to South Durham Iron and Steel's North Hartlepool plant, which he joined as a 17-year-old gas door boy through his father's friendship with a foreman in the plant. Wages were 14s to 19s a week.

But it was 10 years before he became involved in unionism. Dissatisfied with the performance of his shop-floor negotiators, Mr Sirs got himself elected a negotiator at the plant and becoming known as "a bit of a rebel, pushy and progressive" and got on to the union's national negotiating committee in 1956.

In 1963 he was appointed divisional organizer in the North-East, his first full-time job, based in Middlesbrough, and seven years later broadened his horizons with a move to Manchester that became one of the union's seven divisional officers with the right to attend executive meetings

In September 1973 he joined the headquarters staff as an assistant general secretary, simultaneously with Mr Roy Evans, a South Wales official. His elevation to the general secretaryship this year now makes him a certain successor to Sir David Davies, the arch-moderate retiring from the top ISTC job, as chairman of the TUC steel committee.

It also puts him strongly in line for the TUC General Council, though there may be a conflict with Mr Hector Smith, the blast furnacemen's leader, for the steel union seat.

Mr Sirs argues that the obstacles preventing Britain from having a more modern steel industry have not been caused by the unions. "On the contrary, it can be claimed that *the industry* has managed to survive so long only because of the system of industrial relations operating in steel. There has never been a national stoppage since 1926.

"Until very recently, hours lost from unofficial strikes amounted to less than 0.5 per cent a year among a labour force of more than 250,000. The authority of the ISTC has always been exercised over recalcitrant members and employers alike, whenever necessary, to keep disputes within procedure. Agreements *are sacrosanct and it is not* unusual for members to be expelled for violating them."

Thus, he sees no trade union obstacles to the much larger and more modern steel industry by the 1980s. "The current problems are basically those of finance", he adds. "The simple solution of the corporation is to carry through their closure proposals quickly and sack some 40,000 employees, thus putting the whole burden of modernization on to those workers who have given their lives to the industry and are in no way to blame for the present state of the BSC.

Criticizing the corporation's reaction to the industry's recession as "akin to the mentality of a 19th century ironmaster", Mr Sirs says: "They have offered the unions a 'choice' either we tear up the guaranteed week agreement or the BSC will sack 22,000 workers.

"Anyone with the slightest knowledge of industrial relations will recognize that such an ultimatum is an attempt to force the unions to negotiate under duress. On top of this we are told, before any pay claim has been presented, that the crunch will come on wages and that the corporation is not considering incurring an extra labour cost.

"Temporary aberrations by the BSC or short-term demand fluctuations should not be used to destroy good industrial relations or to create mass unemployment. In a month or two there should be an upswing in demand, and by 1976 the corporation could be hard put once again in supply customers' requirements. The BSC will require the *full cooperation of its* labour force and their observance of collective agreements."

With some of the plant closures put in abeyance by the Government the TUC's steel *committee meets today* (Monday) to discuss its counter-proposals to the corporation strategy, and the new ISTC leader concedes that new plant needs to be brought into com*mission and older plant* phased out. Calling on his shop-floor negotiating experience, he says there are problems enough for the unions and the BSC to sort out "without projecting feelings *of mistrust and bitterness* into these negotiations."

Whatever other schemes the steel committee comes up with, it is certain to be pressed with a new sense of determination at the ISTC. At 55, Mr Sirs is still something of a long-distance runner, and having run a different kind of race to the top of the union on a ticket that the old guard did not like, his energy is not likely to give out in a hurry.

Paul Routledge

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The board of the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney today declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent, being 14 cents per share payable on 18 July.

Books will close for determination of dividend entitlements at 5 p.m. on 20 June. The president, Sir John Cadwallader reported that group consolidated profit after tax for the half year ended 31 March, 1975, based on unaudited figures, decreased by 19 per cent against profits for the corresponding first half for the previous year. Revenue rose by 17 per cent. Significant rises in costs were a major factor contributing to the current half year's results.

It is expected that profits for the full 1974/5 year will be closer to the results for the previous year than is indicated by the first half comparison.

Business Diary in Europe: Foundation cream

complexities of British trial relations are to be asted with those of The erlands, possibly to the ntage of the latter, with aid of money from The erlands government.

s much would seem to be esidue after boiling down announcement from the ation Européene de la re, which, despite its h name, has headquarters msterdam. This body is to put £30,000 into a along these lines by a from the Massachusetts ute of Technology, headed practitioner of systems nics called Wilbur Wils. ling down is a process ite to the foundation and orks. Consider, if you remarks *in the announce*from Wils and from Frans von Geusau, the chair- of the foundation's scien- commission.

von Geusau, a specialist lantic studies at *Tilburg* rsity, says "It is plain, in most general sense, that rial relations are becom- ery unstable through the it of conflicting objec-

similar vein, Wils says, basic problem today in ndustrial systems of most rialized countries is er they can adapt them- to their present instabili- uickly enough to prevent kdown."

's meaning would not to suffer unduly from rendered thus: "It is ain whether indus- ed countries can change quickly enough to avoid a breakdown." Could Dr von Geusau's remarks be translated "Managers and managed can never agree while they want different things"?

If the foundation's academics speak thus, how will they write? Will the report be read by anybody other than yet more academics?

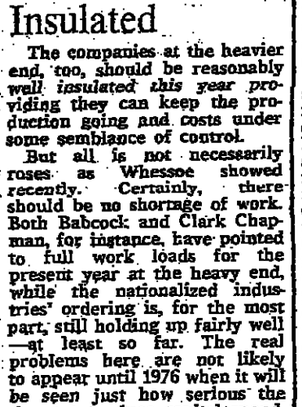
There is one hope. The head of the foundation's British committee is the crisp Lord Butler, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a man eminently capable of trimming the flab from the draft report.

Braun and brains

Shareholders attending this year's Daimler Benz annual meeting in Stuttgart on July 18 will be asked to vote the German-American rocket engineer Wernher von Braun on to the company's supervisory board.

Von Braun, who helped to *develop the wartime* German V-2 rocket and later crowned a successful aerospace career in the United States by becoming deputy associate administrator of NASA, is the surprise entry in the list of *nominations* for new posts on the supervisory board of the Mercedes car and truck company.

However, von Braun's links with Mercedes go back some time. Now 63-years-old, he is believed to have been a Mercedes owner for some years and joined the board of Mercedes-Benz of North America in 1972 —the same year that he left NASA and became corporate vice-president for engineering and development at Fairchild Industries.



Wernher von Braun: Daimler director?

He will continue to live in America, and is bound to become a powerful promotional force for the German car company in the United States. The Stuttgart headquarters of Daimler-Benz deny that his nomination implies that the car of the future will be rocket powered.

Bull's eye

The French stock exchange has reacted *anything but enthusias*tically over the Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), France's last remaining large computer concern, being merged into the American-backed *Honeywell Bull*.

Shares of Machines Bull, one of the parent companies in the deal, dropped heavily when selling, temporarily stopped as the French Government was about to announce the news, was resumed last week.

Jean-Pierre Brulé, president of Honeywell Bull, reveals moreover in this week's issue of *l'Express*, the French news magazine, that "months of negotiations" will be needed before *the final details of the* merger can be settled.

Chiefly at stake is evidently who will have the power to decide which computer models are to be built by CII-Honeywell Bull, *the new subsidiary* company which the French state and the Compagnie Générale d'Eléctricité (CGE) are to control through a 53 per cent holding.

Michel d'Ornano, France's Minister of Industry, has been much in the public light expressing his conviction that the merger will turn out to be, whatever the share proportions, in France's longer term interest.

But Ambroise Roux, president and director general of CGE, has also played a less noticed but important part in convincing the French authorities of the advantages for France of linking up with the Americans.

The 53-year-old Roux is one of the most fascinating figures on the "top league" of French *industry. He is an influential* vice-president of the Patronat, the French equivalent of the CBI.

He always betted, even while working with Michel Debre, the *Gaullist high priest and former* ministers, on "plan calcul" in 1966, intended to give France a "place in the sun" among the Western world's computer nations, that a subsequent stage would have to be a link-up either with the Americans or *the Europeans.*

End of the line

A damask red Mini with an 850cc engine rolled off the assembly line of British Leyland's Authi plant in Pamplona at 1.30 pm on Wednesday, the last Leyland car to be made in Spain.

Of the Pamplona factory's more than 2,000 employees, only about 300 have so far kept their jobs. The rest, by agreement between the management and the government, are collecting guaranteed unemployment compensation at the rate of full pay for up to six months. The 300 who remain at work are expected to lose their jobs by early next month.

The other main factory of the BLMC subsidiary, the engine plant near Santander, stopped regular production earlier this month, but about 600 of the 2,200 employees were kept on to ensure a supply of spare parts. They, too, will soon be out.

In Madrid, about 100 of the original 250 employees at the company's administrative offices and spare parts warehouse were still working last week, but that figure is likely to be cut within the next two weeks.

Authi's operations will cease altogether in June, except for the handful of people needed to store and ship parts. The company is trying to guarantee a five-year supply.

Clarke Chapman Limited

1974 Results

	1974	1973
Turnover	£134,000,000	£89,000,000
Profit before Tax	£6,742,000	£4,343,000
Profit after Tax (before extraordinary items)	£3,708,000	£2,538,000
Extraordinary items	—	£579,000
Dividend per ordinary share (Gross Equivalent)	6.2015p	5.5125p
Basic Earnings per ordinary share (before extraordinary items)	11.47p	11.34p

The 1974 figures include the full year results of the International Combustion business acquired during the year.

Points from the review of Chairman Mr. J. B. Woodeson, C.B.E.

- Profits satisfactory after absorbing considerable increased costs of three day week and continuing inflation.
- Sound liquidity improvement continues with close control of level of debtors, stocks and work in progress.
- National energy policy decision on SGHWR welcomed but fixed ordering programme for fossil fuelled plant essential.
- Good order book for most of Company's products.
- Prospect of improvement in 1975 given a reasonable economic climate.

The Eighty-second Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday 12th June 1975 at 3.00p.m. at the Group Headquarters at Victoria Works, Gateshead

Clarke Chapman



Revertex

specialist chemical manufacturers

Solid Progress Continues

Results for the 12 months to December 31

	1974 £000	1973 £000
Group turnover	32,784	20,557
Group profit: before tax:	3,258	1,476
attributable to shareholders:	1,245	552
Dividend gross equivalent	24.75%	22%
Earnings per share	14.41p	6.39p

Dr. Ernest Brookman, the Chairman, reports that all parts of the Group, at home and overseas, contributed to this continued progress. Revertex is technically and commercially strongly based to take full advantage of a return to normality in world trade.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Revertex Holdings Ltd., Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.

Marketing and business information: 1,000 sources at your fingertips.

The latest edition of Principal Sources of Marketing Information is now available. It has been produced annually by The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit for some years.

Of last years' guide, Mr Kenneth Vernon, Librarian of the London Business School, had this to say:

> 'Executives who need any kind of marketing information for conducting their business must have a copy of this guide. Its 24 pages are quite invaluable for telling you where to find facts and figures.'

The 1975 guide is extended to 31 pages and lists over 1,000 sources of information on the U.K. under headings such as population, personal income/consumer's expenditure and economic surveys and forecasts; it also has headings under specific industries and services based on the Standard Industrial Classifications.

The price of the guide is only £1.50.

To obtain your guide, fill in the coupon below and send it, with a cheque or postal order made out to Times Newspapers Ltd., to:

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Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

Business appointments

Boots makes Mr Spencer a managing director

Mr A. D. Spencer is to become a managing director of The Boots Company.

Mr G. W. Bew, Mr K. W. Woodward and Mr D. Cannons have joined the board of Richard Garrett Engineering.

Mr L. J. C. Evans has become a part-time director of the agricultural division of Booker McConnell.

Mr A. E. Foucar has been made a director of River and Mercantile Trust.

Mr N. G. Shove is to be managing director of Downs Surgical.

Mr P. Cross has become chairman of the Mutual Insurance Companies Association.

Mr P. Wortman has been elected vice-president and general manager of Confederation Life Insurance Co.

Mr I. W. Lieberman has joined International Chemical Corporation as vice-president.

Mr Dennis Kennedy has been made director and general manager of the ITT Business Systems group in the United Kingdom.

Mr James Matheson has been elected chairman of the Scottish Unit of The Stock Exchange. *Deputy chairman will be* Mr R. S. Waddell.

Mr Harold Royle, managing director of Yorkshire Imperial Metals, will retire at the end of this year and will be succeeded by Mr D. V. Ayres, managing director of the rolled metals division of Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch). Mr Ayres will become deputy managing director of YIM *from July 1. Mr M. A. Ricketts,* managing director of the rod and wire division of IMI (Kynoch) will be made managing director of the rolled metals division. He will also succeed Mr Ayres as chairman of John Wilkinson & Sons (Saltley). J. F. Ratcliff *(Metals) and Broderick Structures.*

Mr K. J. Jones, managing director of IMI Santon will become managing director of the rod and wire division. Mr H. Insley, assistant managing director of IMI Range, will become managing director of IMI Santon.

Mr John Newman has been made divisional technical director for Rubery Owen Conveyancer. Mr Peter Ward becomes chief engineer and deputy to Mr Newman

Mr Desmond Amos has been named assistant regional director, Midland Bank at the regional head office in Exeter *from June 1.*

Mr S. Procter was appointed a divisional director of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Mr George Lukan becomes *managing director,* RCA record division, United Kingdom, succeeding Mr Geoffrey Hannington, who becomes director, talent projects.

Mr H. J. Hiaves is to be non-executive vice-chairman of Selection Trust with effect from July 30.

Mr Gunnar Wessman has been named president of Sweden's Uddeholm Corporation. He succeeds Mr Wilhelm Ekman, who is retiring, but remains on the board.

Mr Stanley Rundle has been made managing director of Spear & Jackson *(Tools).*

Mr Alvin D. Barnett has been promoted to European marketing director at Telex International. Mr Trevor Sutton has joined Telex *as United Kingdom* sales manager. Mr Alan Davies becomes director of engineering at Telex *UK and Mr Graham Clarke has* been made financial director.

Mr J. Redford has become a director of Richards & Ross.

Mr W. H. Bishop has joined *the board of Edinburgh* Industrial Holdings.

Mr John Downer has been made managing director of Conder Southern.

Mr Jarvis Cotton has become manager, international marketing, for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's water reactor divisions. Mr M. W. Owen will succeed Mr Cotton as vice-president, Nuclear Marketing Europe.

Mr D. A. V. Swanwick, a director of *Affiliated Factors has been* elected vice-president of the Motor Factors Association.

Mr Mark Fitzalan Howard has joined the board of London Pru*dential Investment Trust.*

Mr Roy Blythen has been made deputy managing director of EMI Sound and Vision Equipment.

Mr P. C. Dodds, chief advances *manager* of the National Westminster Bank domestic banking division, has become deputy *general manager of the division* in place of Mr M. R. Denton, who has been seconded to the First National Finance Corporation for special duties and appointed a managing director of that company.

Mr Donald Wilson is the new *director of personnel, organization* and training for Rank Xerox (UK).

Lord Peddie has become chairman of Enalon Plastics.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bakery side will hold back Spillers in 1975

By Desmond Quigley

After notching up a £6.9m loss last year, the bakery side of Spillers is unlikely to return to profitable trading this year, Mr Michael Vernon, the group's chairman, says in his annual statement. The losses at Spillers-*French Baking were made in* spite of large scale rationaliza*tion and are put down to* the impact of price controls and the national bakery strike last December.

For the group as a whole, which last year saw pre-tax profits slip from £10.7m to £7.35m, the board is "reasonably confident" that the results at the half way stage this year will show a "significant improvement" on the same period last year.

Last year interest charges rose by 61 per cent to £6.6m. Nevertheless he notes that net rotal loans and overdrafts rose *by only £4.9m during the year* compared with £17.5m during 1973. However, gearing is high, having passed the 100 per cent mark with borrowings last year standing at £55.2m against net assets excluding goodwill of £53.3m, compared with borrowings of £50.3m and net assets of £52.9m the previous year.

Clarke Chapman optimism

Government studies are in hand to see what might be achieved to gain greater stability in the investment programmes of the six major nationalized industries. Mr J. B. Woodeson, *the chairman* of Clarke Chapman, stresses the need for a fixed ordering programme for fossil fuelled plant to cover a three-year period on a yearly roll-over basis, even if this had to be settled at a *limited level.*

The group currently has a satisfactory workload

Better cash flow at Glynwed

At the recent annual meeting of Glynwed Mr Leslie Fletcher, the chairman, said that the cash-flow position was currently better than planned. Turnover for the first three months was run*ning at about the same level as* the same period last year, but profits were "inevitably" showing some reduction.

The annual report, issued in April, stated that the board's policy in the following few *months would be to generate* more cash. It also warned that profits might diminish.

Bowring on growth tack in current year

C. T. Bowring, which last year reported a drop in profits from £14.4m to £9.2m, is expecting "material improvement" in 1975, in spite of very *considerable increases* in overheads.

Mr Edgar Bowring, the chairman, foreshadows further profit growth in the main United Kingdom insurance broking interests, and indicates that the profits of Singer & Friedlander, more than halved last year to £534,000, can be expected to improve this year. This is in *view of the satisfactory* trading performance in the adverse conditions of 1974 and the likelihood that provisions will not again have to be repeated on the same scale.

Hammerson's main objective

One of Hammerson's main objectives during 1975 will be to reduce substantially its short-term indebtedness, Mr Sydney Mason, the chairman, says in his annual statement. The decision to adopt this policy, which also affected the latter part of 1974, was taken because of the complete withdrawal of finance suitable for property development.

Mr Mason says he is not able to guess whether or when the company will be able to resume its role of property developer. The objective over the next few years will be to *consolidate* the properties it has into a first class portfolio, fully financed on long term funds and fixed at *reasonable interest* rates, and to secure growth from the "extremely valuable" reversions maturing over the next few years.

Strong overseas bias at Downs Surgical

Now consolidating after a period of expansion Downs Surgical, *report profits* up 6 per cent to £839,000 pre-tax for last year. The total dividend goes up from 2.79p to 3.04p. Earnings before exceptional item, but after a higher tax charge, are lower at 3.4p (3.81p).

Sales expanded from £5.9m to £7.6m with *51 per cent going* overseas.

Exxon expect $200m profits cut

Exxon Corp chairman, Mr J. K. Jamieson, told the annual meeting over the weekend that the loss of the oil depletion allowance will reduce the *group's 1975 profits* by about $200m (£87m). He criticized worldwide government intervention and involvement in the oil industry.

Wadham Stringer move

Wadham Stringer, *the Hamp*shire-based British Leyland distributor, with Barlow Rand a substantial shareholder, strongly advise shareholders to take no action on any offer document received from Provincial Laundries.

At the end of last month PL, whose shares were suspended last November pending reorganization details, said they were planning to make a 1-for1 share bid for Wadham.

Results this week

The main scheduled compar news event this week Imperial Chemical's openin *quarter* profit statement—d on Thursday.

As before, "finals" predei inate, taking in such leaders Beecham, Reed Internation Debenhams, Ever-Ready, Co ite, Int Combustion, and Bus Pulp. Among major half-ye reports are Ransome Hoffma Pollard, Redman-Heenan, Broc house, Harland & Wolff, a Stenhouse.

Details:

TODAY: Finals: Serry Wiggi Booth Int, Bunzl Pulp, Cl & Fenn, FC Finance, Fren Kier, H. Samuel and Tricentr *Interims:* Australian & NZ Ba and Burco Dean.

TOMORROW: Finals: Coalite Chemical, J. Crowther (Mil bridge), Hardy Furnishi *Ozalid, Seccombe* Marshall, a Runciman. Interims: R. & Cuthbert, Muirhead, and R some Hoffmann Pollard.

WEDNESDAY: Finals: Beech Brunning, Farm Feed, Int Co bustion, Plantation Holdir Selincourt, and Wedgwood. terims: J. A. Devenish, Redn Heenan Int and Redfearn Gl

THURSDAY: *Finals:* Debenha Odex Racasan, Pork Farms, Tanganyika Concessions. terims: Brockhouse, Harland Wolff, Imperial Chemical Inc tries *(first* quarter figures), I prietors of Hay's Wharf, S house, and Wolverhamp Breweries.

FRIDAY: Finals: Ever-Rea Leboff, Reed Int and Stafle

Sedgwick Forbes venture with Arabs

In what could well prove be a very profitable vent Sedgwick Forbes, the inter tional insurance broking gro are linking in a 50—50 with multi-national Arab p ners in a major new deve ment in the Middle East.

Influence of LME in establishing metal prices throughout world

Commodities

By a Special Correspondent

The London Metal Exchange has been called many things by many people, but few deny its influence in helping to establish world metal prices. One might call it a disproportionate influence, since the United Kingdom is by no means the world's dominent consumer of non-ferrous metals.

A trade journal the other day *quoted an American* dealer as dismissing this as an accident of geography, linked to the fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Many were the occasions, he said, *when he* awoke in the morning with only two questions in mind: "What were the opening prices of the LME?" and "How do I get this girl out of my hotel bedroom?"

It is an amusing but not a very convincing explanation. Why, for instance, does the rest of the world look to Chicago for grain prices? A better answer would be that, however these major markets became established in the past, they are now self-perpetuating. The fact that they attract a high volume of business means that, at least in theory, their prices reflect the widest spread of interests and also that they are less open to manipulation than smaller markets. This in turn attracts *additional* business.

Mr Philip Jevons, managing director of Rudolf Wolff and Company made the further point at a commodities conference in Fontainbleau, on Friday that the LME is a thoroughly *international market. His own* company "possibly the biggest brokers on the exchange"—is half-owned by Noranda Mines of Canada.

Producers and consuming organizations in Zambia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Australia, France, the United States, West Germany and elsewhere have substantial shareholders in the LME's other dealing members.

Moreover, said Mr Jevons, it is not the members who make the price, but the orders that come in from all over the world.

On one particular day last year, his own company handled orders from its international clientele amounting to over 100,000 tons of copper. What "constantly amazed" him was that copper producers, and *members of the producer* organization CIPEC in particular, did not play a greater role in helping to create the prices, by using the LME's futures facilities.

This might be interpreted as special pleading, from someone with a direct interest in seeing even activity on the exchange. A similar argument was heard at the major sugar conference *in London in March, when the* chairman of the New York sugar market said that long-term deals between nations, based on average prices in London or New York, were to be decried.

Such contracts made use of the markets' function of setting *prices, but because the sugar* was not traded in those centres, there was a danger (remote, one suspects) of the prices being established by an increasingly small and unrepresentative level of business. The fact that the speaker and his organization would benefit from the greater use of the markets did not make this argument untrue, it was said.

Mr Jevons's case was slightly different. He made it clear to his French audience that he had little faith in the efforts of commodity producers to establish cartels. "These programmes are basically effective in times of short supply", he said. "In times of over-supply, one finds that one of the weaker brethren in the cartel might be letting something out through the back door."

*The laws of supply and de*mand, he went on to claim, would always prevail. There were always two prices for a commodity: the minimum that the producer was prepared to sell for, and the maximum the *consumer was prepared* to pay. "All sorts of artificial means can be used to adjust prices, but they have never been really successful."

Stockpiling and production cutbacks were not guaranteed *to raise market prices,* but meanwhile deprived the producers of much-needed foreign currency.

"In very simple terms, a producing nation is giving its irreplacable natural resources away *at unnaturally low prices due* to the current economic depres*sion", he said. It can* replace its natural resources by buying futures on the London Metal Exchange. By purchasing forward . . . one is stockpiling without paying physically for the material. At the same time, *vital* foreign exchange is obtained from the physical sales.

"The mere fact that purchases of this nature were made on the exchange would, in our belief, undoubtedly increase *prices.* At least the producing nations would be having a major say in the construction of the price

One other comment by Mr Jevons that will attract interest was his view that price fluctuations are almost entirely the result of shortages and surpluses, and are not created in the copper market by huge speculation—although a certain amount of speculation was always healthy. When prices were moving strongly last year the Bank of England asked LME members to disclose at the end of one particular month the level of activity by producers, stockholders, scrap dealers, and speculators. Speculative volume at that time was only 8 per cent.

Jute and fibre talks have gloomy outlook

Delegates assembling in Rome this week for the FAO's Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenas, and Allied Fibres meeting can anticipate a gloomy session. Demand is at present very depressed world-wide, and is likely to remain so at least until the United States housebuilding programme becomes more buoyant, since this affects the demand for carpets, and in turn carpet backing.

In the last couple of weeks, India has cut its export duty on carpet backing in an attempt to improve its competitive position. And Bangladesh has cut the official export price for raw jute by some £20 a ton, to a United Kingdom landed price of about £210 to £230 per ton, according to grade.

Adding to the feeling of pessimism is a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization which suggests that the oil crisis has not resulted in jute becoming more competitive with polypropelene as many had forecast. On the contrary, synthetic fibres are still making inroads.

Mono Containers Limited

Extract from the Chairman's Statement to the Shareholders

I am happy to be able to tell you that the year 197 was a record year for Mono Containers. Both turnover an profits of our traditional business at home reached the *highest ever levels.*

Today is a challenging time for directors of companie It is full of interest and demands a great deal of flexibili of thought and action. Current rates of inflation, better usag of raw materials, environmental responsibilities, social obl gations to employees, are but a few of the matters, tha demand a constant reappraisal of a director's thinking an philosophy. All these changes have to be incorporated int our day-to-day activity, without losing sight of the basi *reason for our existence* as directors of this company, whic is, to expand the business and increase its profitabilit Shareholders, quite rightly, demand this of the directors a company, in which they invest their money, and employe at all levels are happier and better motivated, if this is t case, and they, in turn, naturally expect their share of t results of prosperity.

Your board of directors are currently planning in det the next five years of progress and expansion up to 198 We like to believe that our shareholders are long-term inve tors and, therefore, interested in the future planning of t company, and we wish to involve them as much as possib in our thinking and planning. In our future planning, v are embarrassed by the wide variety of opportunities th *exist for expansion in our line of business, both at home a* abroad. Every year sees an increase in the usage of dispo able items, as traditional articles made of glass or crocke are supplanted by disposables, for reasons of economic hygiene or safety.

These changes are not only taking place here at hom but also abroad, especially in the more highly develope countries. Behind these changes is a vast research and dev lopment programme of new materials, new shapes, new pr *cesses of manufacture and printing, being carried o* world-wide by a large number of companies. In order t rationalise and economise in effort and expense in combin out these opportunities, we have joined forces with sever other companies in Europe, in a like manner of busine as ourselves, to explore the opportunities that should b followed and pursued.

The last five years has shown a healthy broadening c the activities of the company, both at home and abroad. W fully realise that there is still a lot of work to be done t increase profitability in some areas, and this may involv certain changes, but these additional investments should b looked at from a medium to long term point of view, an have been planned by us on this basis.

1974 has been a challenging year, starting with the up heavals of the period of three-day working, caused by th miners' strike, and the shortages of polystyrene, our basi raw material. We survived this period better than we though we would do at the time, helped in no small manner b British ingenuity at all levels of staff and employees. Busi ness in Britain remained good throughout the year a reflected in the accounts before you.

The general outlook for our company is good. Ther may well be ups and downs depending on factors outside our control, but we are convinced that our type of business has excellent prospects for future growth and expansion and we shall do everything in our power to see that this happens.

Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited

Stewart Wrightson Limited
Incorporated Insurance Brokers—and at Lloyd's
Galbraith Wrightson Limited
Shipbrokers on the Baltic Exchange
Matthews Wrightson Pulbrook Limited
Underwriting Agents at Lloyd's
Matthews Wrightson Land Limited
Rural land use
Instone Air Transport Limited
Air Brokers on the Baltic Exchange

1974 pre-tax profits were £5m after charging the cost of holding rural land stocks (£1.7m). This compares with £5.8m in 1973.

Profits from insurance broking (£3.6m), shipbroking (£2.0m), management of Lloyd's underwriting agencies (£546,000) and airbroking (£161,000) all showed improvements over the previous year.

Rural land use operations, before charging the cost of holding land stocks, continued to be profitable overall (£364,000), although at a lower level than last year.

If you would like to receive a copy of the *Report & Accounts, please write to The Secretary,* Matthews Wrightson Holdings Limited, Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5DJ.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Notice to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

£11,160,242 10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 of Gestetner *Holdings Limited is being offered for subscription* at par by way of rights on the basis of £1 nominal *of the Stock for every* 5 Shares of 25p each. Entitlements are being calculated separately *in respect of each class of shares.* Fractions are being disregarded and aggregated and sold for the benefit of the Company.

Holders of share warrants to bearer may obtain Provisional Allotment Letters on presentation of Coupon No. 99 through an Authorised Depositary, to Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2P 2BU, with a completed Coupon Lodgment Form obtainable from the *same address.*

Stock not taken up by 3 p.m. on 6th June, 1975 and which can be sold at a premium (after deducting the amount payable on acceptance and expenses of sale) not later than the close of business on 11th June, 1975 will be sold. The net proceeds of sale will be held for payment against lodgment of Coupon No. 99 in the above manner on or after 25th June, 1975 or paid to the Authorised Depositary if the Coupon has then already been lodged.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. Barnett,
Secretary.

41 Fawley Road,
London N17 9LT.
19th May, 1975.

هكذا من الأصل

[Br]okers looking for [re]vival in the tanker [m]arkets by autumn

[Ther]e is some chance of im[proved] conditions in the world [tanker] trade by the autumn, [with th]e present slump appar[ently st]arting to bottom out. [For] the first time since the [Arab-Is]raeli war in 1973, [brokers] see traces of a recovery, [and in]dications that a big pro[portion] of the tanker surplus [will s]oon be soaked up and [rates l]ifted at least to tenable [levels o]nce again.

[The] main reason for this [d]egree of optimism is that [the] industry is now making [a] four-million-barrel-a-day [gap] between production and [consu]mption outside North [Americ]a from stockpiles.

[Acco]rding to Sir Frank [McFad]zean, Shell Transport [chairman, t]he industry will be able [to mai]ntain this position only [until] the autumn when its [storage] tanks will be in need [of con]stant replenishment.

[Ther]e have been many fore[casts of] an upturn in the biggest [industrial] economies towards the [end of] this year, and should [the t]wo coincide, the demand [for tan]kers to bring oil from [pr]oducing areas would be [sufficie]nt to put a large chunk [of the] world fleet back into [employ]ment.

The Persian Gulf oil trades saw what was probably the lowest freight ever accepted by a VLCC for a cargo to Europe when Exxon—in the market for the third week running—hired the 236,000-ton Victoria for a part cargo of 100,000 tons at just Worldscale 15 ($2.20 per ton).

Brokers acknowledged that the ship, a German oil company relet, would probably top up with her own cargo, but in freight market terms that rate equated to less than $1.00 per ton on a full cargo basis.

The market was also rocked by more time-charter "renegotiations" when New England Petroleum (NEPCO), a United States independent oil company, claimed that it considered its charters "frustrated" by the general oil situation and changes in American import laws.

It gave a warning that it "may be obliged to treat charters terminated, according to a communication received by London brokers.

NEPCO was known last summer to be in difficulties with its chartered fleet. At that time, it attempted to open renegotiations but failed to make any breakthrough.

In the latest moves, it is thought some five ships on hire at rates varying between $4.70 and $6.325 per ton per month are affected.

[C]argo rates [i]n doldrums

[The] dry cargo and tanker [markets] went through another [dull w]eek. Although there was [a little] more activity in tankers, [dry ca]rgo remained dull and [rates i]nched downwards.

Bringing platinum into fashion

Mining

Platinum demand is at a low level from the United States car industry, from the oil companies, from glass fibre producers and even from fertilizer manufacturers.

But despite these adverse factors Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, and of Rustenburg Platinum Mines remains confident of the long-term future of the metal.

At present the major end use is the Japanese jewelry market, —"our lifeblood at the moment"—and a campaign is taking place further to stimulate demand there.

Investigations are under way in the United States to promote platinum jewelry, as they will be in Western Europe, with the long-term objective of providing a base load to offset industrial cycles and establish the industry on a much more stable footing.

Demand from the United States car industry could revive within the next two or three months, Sir Albert told The Times last week. He is confident that the metal will continue to be used for catalytic control, despite the attempts by various lobbies to denigrate its advantages.

In normal times the United States car industry takes about a sixth of world production. He said that Rustenburg, the pioneer mining company in this field, had the Ford and Toyota contracts but did not wish to increase its market share. It was preferable that the whole platinum industry shared the risks and the rewards.

Asked about the dividend outlook—the interim was passed—Sir Albert said the decision would be taken in August. But the inference must be that some payment will be made, especially as the capital programme has essentially continued at a high level and production could increase rapidly to the forecast 1.65m ozs with a milling rate of 1m tonnes a month, when the need arises.

As for Potgietersrust Platinum's share price movements, all he would say was that JCI remained in control with its substantial stake—33 per cent is the figure stated in the latest JCI accounts.

But more topical are the events at Randfontein. The statement at Friday's annual meeting that the mine might begin to resume dividends this year is dominated by the prospect of a major expansion programme. Sir Albert said that overall reserves amounted to 76m tonnes with a grade of 7.5 grams gold and 0.43 kg (0.86lb) uranium per tonne.

It was a very difficult decision as Randfontein is a marginal mine, most susceptible to the gold and uranium prices and costs. A major feasibility study was under way for completion next year, although some indication would be made before the end of 1975.

The development cost would be in altogether a different league from the Shangani and Otjihase base metal projects which together incur expenditure of R68m. Sir Albert believed that the demand for uranium would far outstrip supply unless there were major discoveries.

He felt price could well exceed $20 a lb in the 1980s. As for gold, he was much more cautious. He looked to a price maintained at the current $160-$170 for the remainder of this year, moving up to $200 in 1976 as the dollar continued to lose its purchasing power. Thereafter, bullion would relate to inflationary trends.

He placed great stress upon the escalation in capital development costs for major mining projects, many of which would be placed in jeopardy if the present 20-30 per cent inflation in plant and equipment prices continued.

Inevitably the conversation turned to the North West Cape. Johnnies has discovered copper deposits, economic at a price of £900. These were limited at the moment but the geology of the area was not yet fully understood. The group held options over 4,000 sq km—as large as any held by any other finance house.

But it would be at least another two years before full details emerged after extensive diamond drilling and further exploration.

A pointer, perhaps, to the group share dealing profits potential lies in Sir Albert's prediction that the South African industrial share market should rise by a quarter by the end of this year, with the Rand Daily Mail index hitting the 250 level.

But thereafter government disinflationary pressures were likely to move to the fore.

Riot losses: Bougainville Copper estimated on Friday that it had lost 2,500 tonnes of copper in concentrates production since the outbreak of rioting at Panguna in Papua New Guinea. Daily production averaged about 500 tonnes before the onset of the troubles last Monday, which revolve around a disciplinary dispute.

Andrew Wilson

Lower interest rates boost bonds

Euromarkets

With the frantic pace of new issues subsiding over the past few weeks, the Eurobond market seems to be getting a second wind. Though activity slowed toward the end of last week as underwriters and dealers went to Berlin to attend the annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers, there were indications of a boost arising from the decline in short-term Eurodollar interest rates.

Three month Eurodollar rates eased to 6.0625 per cent offered Friday from 6.75 per cent the week before, while six month rates fell to 7.0625 per cent offered from 7.75 per cent.

An increasing number of analysts were predicting that short-term interest rates would stay down for some time because the United States economic recovery seems likely to be sluggish rather than vigorous.

Among issues due for offering is a $25m (about £10.5m) seven-year issue of Hammersley Iron Finance NV through a syndicate led by Morgan et Cie International, First Boston (Europe), N. M. Rothschild and Kleinwort, Benson. It is expected to bear 10 per cent.

Priced at par this week was a $40m 10-year offering of Norsk Hydro notes bearing 9.75 per cent. This was managed by Hambros Bank, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Banque de Bruxelles and Credit Suisse-White Weld.

In the Deutsche mark sector a syndicate led by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale prepared a DM50m eight-year issue of the Swedish paper company, Mo Och Domsjö. It will probably be made at 99.5, bearing 9 per cent to yield 9.09 per cent at maturity.

Deminex, the West German oil exploration group, is to raise $20m through a private placement outside Germany, Peter Norman writes from Bonn. The company said it would be the first time it had resorted to the capital market for finance. The notes will carry interest of 8.75 per cent.

These funds are being raised to finance Deminex's activities in the "Thistle" North Sea field. In February Deminex acquired a 17 per cent stake in the field when it bought the British subsidiary of United Canso Oil & Gas, of Canada.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Price	Yld
AIDC 10½ 1981	104½	9.25
Airlease 8¾ 1988	87	10.37
Ashland 8 1987	92½	9.04
BICC 7½ 1987	72	13.50
Bristol 8¼ 1979	94	10.10
Brit Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	88½	10.19
Burlington 7¾ 1987	90½	9.08
Carrier 8 1987	92	8.96
Chevron 7 1980	98	7.48
Conoco 7 1980	97½	7.61
Conoco 8 1986	93½	8.15
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	85	9.54
Coventry 8¾ 1981	95	10.01
Coventry 8¾ 1980	93	10.10
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	90½	9.90
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	104	9.35
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	92	9.11
Dane 8 1987	93½	9.04
Denmark Kingdom 7¼ 1990	85	9.40
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	82	9.77
Dundee 9¾ 1983	96½	10.02
Escom 9¾ 1989	92	10.54
Escom Floating Rate 1982	98½	15.55
First Chicago 7 1980	96½	7.88
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	84	10.31
GATX 8¾ 1987	89½	9.76
Guardian Royal 8 1987	79	11.24
Hambros 7¾ 1987	79	10.88
ICI 7¾ 1992	80	9.58
International Util 8¾ 1983	97½	8.74
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	76½	11.13
Manchester 8¼ 1981	91	10.54
Mexico 8¾ 1991	87	10.68
Michelin 7¾ 1988	83	9.88
Mitsubishi 8 1989	81	9.70
Motorola 8 1987	93½	8.90
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	79	10.86
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	89	10.13
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	104	9.10
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	96½	9.02
Occidental 7¾ 1984	84	10.??
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	91½	9.11
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	102½	8.69
Pennwalt 8 1987	91½	9.20
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	90	8.88
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	86½	9.17
Scanraff 8¼ 1988	88	9.26
Shell 7½ 1987	93½	8.50
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	104½	9.20
Slough 8 1988	67	13.53
South Africa 8 1987	83	10.??
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	102½	7.59
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	99	8.48
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	100	8.48
Sybron 8 1987	91½	9.19
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	83½	9.63
Textron 7¾ 1987	83½	9.13
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1987	82	8.59
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	98	7.32
Union Oil 7½ 1987	90½	6.77
Venezuela 6¼ 1987	95	6.11
Volvo 8 1987	90	9.58
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	84	10.06

DM BONDS

	Price	Redptn Yld
APEL (DM) 10 1981	103½	8.81
Chartr (DM) 6¼ 1968-83	82¾	9.75
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969-84	81½	10.17
Denmark (DM) 9½ 1989	101¾	9.01
Escom (DM) 7 1973-88	74¾	10.77
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972-87	89½	8.30
ICI (DM) 8 1971-86	95	9.00
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	106½	7.95
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	89	9.40
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	106½	8.50
Suedafrica (DM) 6¾ 1970-85	93½	9.71
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¼ 1988	89½	8.80

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Price	Conv Prem
AMF 5 1987	62	64.40
American Express 4¼ 1987	84	24.67
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	88	13.00
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	105	10.22
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1995	100	5.11
Borden 5 1992	82	14.77
Borden 6¾ 1991	105	17.29
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	71	37.11
Carnation 4 1987	97	21.42
Chevron 5 1988	99	3.97
Cummins 6¾ 1986	81	100.81
Dart 4¾ 1987	89	31.78
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	121½	10.07
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	82	16.51
Eaton 5 1987	70	48.71
Ford 5 1988	78	30.76
Ford 6 1986	81	56.57
Gillette 4¾ 1987	85	80.51
Gould 5 1987	84	21.70
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84½	44.70
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	122	0.10
Harris 5 1987	70	107.37
Honeywell 6 1986	70	138.77
ITT 4½ 1987	71	60.14
J. R. McDermott 4¾ 1987	131	0.30
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	127	0.20
Nabisco 5 1988	99	21.10
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	89	21.71
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	90	27.71
Revlon 4¾ 1987	105	6.00
Rank Org 4½ 1993	11	66.30
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	101	13.07
Squibb 4¼ 1987	89	20.59
Texaco 4¾ 1988	77	27.85
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	115	0.01
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	103	22.01
Xerox Corp 5 1988	79	38.71

DM=Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	56	56
All Ply Hldgs 3½ Ln '93-97	32	33½
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	46¼	47½
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	48¾	48¾
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	54¼	54¼
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	16½p	16½p
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	59¾	60¼
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	50¼	50
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	50¼	52
Do 9 Deb '92-97	59¼	59½
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	52¼*	55½*
Do Tonnage 9 '88	63*	63*
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	52	51½
Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93	56½*	55¼*
Barclays Int 7¼ Ln '86-91	52¾	51¾
Bass Char 3½ Ln '87-93	28½	29¼
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	49½	49½
Do 8¾ Deb '87-92	57¼	57¼
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	56½*	56½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	55	55
Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99	69¾	69¾
Birmid Qual 7¾ Ln '87-93	38¼	38
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	58¾	60¼
Do 7¾ Ln '88-93	50¼	50
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	58	58
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '83-87	65	65
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	54¼	53¼
Brit Leyland 5 '98-2003	27½	28½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	30	37½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	37	39
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '73-78	78	78¼
Do 6 Deb '76-80	73½	73½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	71¾	71¾
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	30	30
Burmah Oil 4½ Deb '68-81	63	58
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	37¼	37
Do 7¾ Ln '81-86	36¾*	37½
Burton Gp 6½ Deb '87-92	87	87
Do 9¼ Ln '98-2003	54½	55¼
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	49	50½*
Do 9 '88-93	56*	57¾
Coats Pats 4½ Ln 2002-07	29	27¼
Do 7¾ '90-95	47	48¼
Comm Union 7½ Ln '88-93	55¾	55
C'rage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	30¼	30½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	56	56½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	41	40¼*
Do 7 '82-87	57½	57
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	55¾	52¼
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	47	47
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	43¼	43¼
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-7	48½	48½
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	47¼	47
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90	48	49
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	46	54½*
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	54½*	54½*
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	68½	69*
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	48¼	50½
Gallaher 6 Ln '85-85	53*	53*
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	41*	41*
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93	52	52
Glaxo 7¼ Ln '85-95	24p	22p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	62	62
GUS 5¼ Ln	50	50
Do 7¾ Ln '83-88	55	57
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	53½	54¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	54½	54½
ICI 5¼ Ln '94-2004	36	35
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	51	50¼*
Do 8 '88-93	53¼	54¼
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	63¼*	62¼*
Do 7½ 2003-08	44¼	45
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	65½	65½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	56½	56½
Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08	47¼	47½
Land Secs 8½ '92-97	51	51¼
Laporte 10¼ Db '94-99	65	65
Lewis's Trust 6¼ 2nd '85-90	31½	32½
Lucas J 7¼ Ln '83-88	52¼	52¼
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	48¼	46¼
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	65¾	65¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-8	71½	71¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	61½	63½
Ranks Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	63½	63½
Do 6¾ Ln '83-88	48½	48¼
Do 8¼ Ln '91-93	56	55
Reckitt & Co 6¼ Deb '85-90	54	52½
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	50¼	52½
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	38	48½
Reyrolle Parsons 7¼ Ln '88-93	40	40½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	40½*	40½*
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	45*	45*
Sainsbury J 7¼ Deb '87-92	55	55
Scott Newcastle 5¼ Deb '71-76	91½	91½
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	31½	51
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96	85¼	54½
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	56½	58½
Smith W H 5¼ Ln	37	37½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	67½	66¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	58	58
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	54½	54½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-89	37½*	47½*
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	50¾	51¾*
Tilling T 8¼ Ln '89-94	57½	54½*
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	29½*	29½*
Do 6½ '85-90	55¼*	55¼*
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	51½	64½
Do 10¾ Deb '91-96	67½	67½
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	59	59
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	61½	55
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	55½	55½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	67½	66¼
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	31	31
Do 7¼ Deb '86-91	58½	58½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	57	57
Watney's 7¼ Ln '94-99	48¼	48¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	51½	55
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	33	33½
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	50¼	51¼
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	63¼	63¼
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	98	80
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	169½	171½
BPB 7¼ '87-94	76	76
Bowring C T 1981	73½	73½
BICC 6½ '88-93	68	68
Brittains 10¼ '91-96	83	83
Brooke Bond 7 2003-8	41¼	41¼
GEC 7¼ '87-92	110	106
Grand Met 10 '91-96	80½	82½
Guest Keen 6½ '88-93	65	75
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	96	98
Ind and Gen 4½ '91-99	80½	84
Lucas J 6½ 1980	71	71
MEPC 5 '86-91	130½	131
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	78½	75
Ready Mixed 8¼ 1978	81½	87½
Romney Tst 4½ '73-78	80½	81½
Stock Conv 5½ 1981	179	177
Temple Bar 5¼ '86-90	78	73
Trust Hse Forte 5¾ '82	100	91

*Ex dividend ‡ Suspended

[B]ank Base Rates

[Barc]lays Bank	9½%
[H]oare & Co	*9½%
[Lloy]ds Bank	9½%
[Midl]and Bank	9½%
[Nat] Westminster	9½%
[Shap]ley Trust	11½%
[20th] Century Bank	11½%
[Willi]ams & Glyn's	9½%

[* 7 da]y deposits on sums of [£10],000 and under, 6¼%, [up] to £25,000, 6¾%, over [£25],000 7¼%.

[M.] H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

[Capit]alisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
	Armitage & Rhodes	44	+1	3.0	6.8	4.9
	Henry Sykes	123	+1	4.9	4.0	8.2
	Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.8	2.6	7.7
	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1917: Registered No. 178970)

Issue of £11,160,242

10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock

1990/95 at par

The Stock has been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of the Extel Statistical Services Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies may be obtained during business hours up to and including 2nd June, 1975 from:—

Hoare & Co. Govett Limited,
Atlas House,
1 King Street,
London EC2V 8DU

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,
New Court,
St. Swithin's Lane,
London EC4P 4DU

INTERIM STATEMENT

ABERDEEN TRUST LIMITED

Unaudited Interim Report for Six Months ended 31st March, 1975

	31st March 1975	31st March 1974	Year ended 30th September 1974
Gross Revenue after deducting Interest and Expenses	£672,366	£657,326	£1,467,846
LESS: Taxation	248,483	225,860	532,039
	£423,883	£431,466	£935,807
Value of Net Assets	£28,300,601	£28,416,312	£19,129,569
including full Dollar Premium of	4,789,760 (72¼%)	2,278,564 (27%)	2,655,008 (47%)
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Stock 25p unit after deducting prior charges at redemption values	114½p	115p	73p

An Interim Dividend of 1.167p net per Ordinary Stock 25p unit (last year same) has been declared for the year ending 30th September, 1975, payable 27th June, 1975.

10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen AB9 1QJ.
May, 1975

EAST OF SCOTLAND INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
Managers and Secretaries

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorised Unit Trusts			
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775			
[illegible]	+0.3	Giants	31.6	33.4	4.20
[illegible]	+0.3	Do Accum	30.0	31.9	4.30
30.6	..	Growth	28.8	30.6	4.30
[illegible]	..	Do Accum	30.2	32.0	4.30
31.1	-0.1	Income	33.8	31.0	8.20
[illegible]	-0.1	Do Accum	31.8	34.0	9.20
20.8	..	East & Int Acc	19.8	20.6	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
21.7	+0.1	Abbey Capital	20.5	21.8	4.00
32.9	+0.1	Abbey General	32.0	34.0	3.76
23.0	..	Do Income	22.8	24.2	5.89
25.5	+1.0	Do Invest	25.0	26.5	2.76
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd. 31 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
59.4	+1.1	Alben Trust	56.3	60.5	3.72
46.6	+1.1	Do Income	44.4	47.7	5.85
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
51.3	+0.9	Allied Capital	49.3	52.7	5.46
50.2	+1.8	Do 1st	46.6	50.0	5.17
48.6	+0.8	Brit Ind 2nd	47.0	50.4	5.91
27.6	+0.5	Growth & Inc	25.3	27.1	5.61
23.3	+0.4	Elec & Ind Dev	21.1	22.7	6.00
35.5	+2.0	Met Min & Cmdty	35.1	37.6e	5.23
45.3	+0.7	High Income	43.0	46.0	6.53
[illegible]	+0.4	Equity Income	28.3	31.1	6.95
[illegible]	+0.2	International	21.4	23.0	2.17
38.6	+0.2	HighYield Fnd	36.3	38.8	10.30
[illegible]	+0.3	Hambro Fnd	[illegible]	39.9	5.46
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	-0.4	Do Recovery	[illegible]	20.1e	[illegible]
16.1	..	Do Smaller	15.3	16.4	7.04
20.7	-0.2	Do Accum	19.6	20.9	4.51
[illegible]	+0.2	2nd Smaller	18.4	20.5e	5.62
41.4	+0.3	Secs of America	41.3	41.7	3.02
130.5	..	Exempt Fnd	122.1	130.5	5.83
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd. 252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544			
31.5	+0.7	Unicorn Amer	29.0	31.0e	1.83
51.3	-0.8	Aust Income	47.0	50.6e	3.70
61.5	-0.7	Do Accum	56.3	60.6	3.70
55.8	+0.6	Unicorn Capital	52.7	56.1	4.15
61.6	+0.9	Exempt	60.0	62.6e	5.96
19.1	+0.1	Extra Income	18.3	19.5e	[illegible]
52.1	..	Financial	48.1	52.1e	4.00
[illegible]	+0.5	Unicorn '500'	43.8	47.0	6.58
[illegible]	+0.2	General	22.8	24.4e	5.81
30.8	+0.7	Growth Accum	29.1	30.1e	4.64
[illegible]	-0.8	Income	51.4	55.7	8.62
35.4	+0.2	Recovery	23.9	25.6	6.01
35.0	+0.8	Trustee	[illegible]	35.6	5.16
47.8	+0.8	Worldwide	45.4	46.6	3.02
137.5	+2.2	B'tst Inv Fnd	133.0	137.1e	5.50
127.7	+2.4	Do Accum	130.9	140.1e	5.50
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
106.0	+4.0	Brandts Cap (4)	106.0	112.0	2.05
112.0	+4.0	Do Accum (4)	115.0	122.0e	1.87
106.0	+3.0	Brandts Inc (4)	103.0	109.0	8.07
		Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd. 5-9 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
175.0	+6.0	B.T. Income (2)	169.0	180.0e	8.42
[illegible]	+0.2	Do Cap Inc (2)	28.7	29.3	2.30
[illegible]	+0.2	Do Cap Accm (2)	27.0	29.5	2.30
[illegible]	-1.0	Do Exempt (2)	81.0	87.0	6.17
12.9	+0.6	Do Int Inc (3)	12.8	13.6	4.86
15.1	+0.5	Do Int Acc	12.7	13.6	4.86
		The British Life. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
30.5	+0.3	British Life	28.2	30.8	5.46
[illegible]	+1.6	Balanced (2)	28.1	30.1e	4.97
30.6	+1.4	Cap Accum (2)	30.2	32.0	3.51
[illegible]	+0.6	Dividend (2)	27.2	28.5e	9.63
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers. Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
[illegible]	+7.1	Brn Shp Inc (1)	144.0	149.0	5.80
160.7	+6.0	Do Accum (1)	163.7	168.7	5.80
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6122			
27.7	+0.5	Canlife Gen	26.2	27.6	4.25
30.0	+0.5	Do Accum	29.0	30.5	4.25
[illegible]	+0.3	Income Dist	23.7	24.9e	7.83
[illegible]	+0.3	Do Accum	26.3	27.7	7.83
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
[illegible]	..	Carliol (3)	27.0	29.5e	3.47
[illegible]	..	Do Accum	62.6	65.1	3.47
		Charities Official Investment. 77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
[illegible]	+7.9	Inc* (24)	96.6	..	7.31
126.8	+13.2	Accum* (24)	112.0	..	5.10
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd. 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999			
19.6	+0.2	Int (3)	15.6	16.8e	2.56
21.6	+0.2	Accum (3)	20.1	21.9e	2.56
25.0	+0.5	Inc (3)	27.0	28.5	5.91
25.4	+0.4	Euro Fin (3)	27.0	28.6	[illegible]
31.6	+2.0	Fund Inv (3)	26.0	28.6	3.19
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
15.7	+0.1	Growth Fnd	17.7	18.8	5.16
[illegible]	-0.1	International	39.3	42.1	1.60
31.4	-0.5	Reserves Fnd	28.6	30.9	4.34
34.3	+0.3	High Dist	[illegible]	34.6e	7.42
		Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 43-45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711			
60.4	+1.2	Commodity	57.5	61.6e	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.8	Growth	33.5	35.5	2.59
[illegible]	+0.6	Drayton Capital	20.4	21.8	3.12
35.0	+0.8	Drayton Inc	33.5	35.6	8.65
15.9	+0.6	International	14.9	16.5	2.24
		Equitas Securities Ltd. 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851			
50.3	..	Progressive	48.1	50.3e	4.85
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32833			
[illegible]	+0.9	Equity & Law	41.5	47.1e	4.25
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd. Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
40.4	..	Capital	43.3	46.4	3.59
46.6	-0.4	Income	43.6	46.9e	6.78
		Friend's Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511			
27.2	+0.2	Friends Prov	25.6	27.2e	4.44
31.5	+0.4	Do Accum	29.9	31.9	4.44
		Funds in Court. Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
75.0	..	Capital*	75.0	78.0e	5.05
82.0	..	Gross Income*	60.0	62.0	8.06
66.0	..	High Yield*	64.0	66.0	8.56
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
22.7	+0.6	G & A	22.7	24.3e	5.58
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd. 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 9461 Ext 12			
83.0	+2.1	GT Cap	83.1	86.1	3.20
70.0	+3.4	Do Accum	69.5	74.3	3.20
105.3	+1.2	Do Income	100.2	106.5	6.60
111.5	+0.3	Do US Gen Fnd	136.2	144.8e	1.00
164.1	+6.1	Do Japan Gen	160.0	170.2e	1.00
100.0	..	Do Pension Ex	95.3	100.0	3.00
		Gartmore Fund Managers. 2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 2531			
34.7	+1.1	Gartmore Brit	33.7	35.8	3.95
29.9	+0.2	Do High Inc	28.0	30.1	12.00
27.1	..	Do Overseas	25.2	27.1	2.04
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Mng Ltd. Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-681 1031			
63.5	+1.0	Guardhill	62.3	64.5	5.06
		Henderson Administration. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300. 11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
35.1	+0.3	Aust Trst	33.2	35.4	5.02
84.0	..	Cabot	80.2	84.0e	3.20
[illegible]	+0.1	Cap Accum	25.9	27.6	4.56
[illegible]	-0.5	European	36.3	38.8e	3.15
46.0	+0.3	Far East Trst	43.3	46.2	1.99
[illegible]	+0.8	Financial	26.6	28.5e	6.15
100.0	..	Henderson Gr*	95.0	100.0	2.94
34.0	..	High Income	32.0	34.8e	10.67
[illegible]	+0.4	Inc & Assets	21.6	23.9e	6.23
[illegible]	+0.5	International	25.1	24.6e	3.71
[illegible]	-0.6	Nth American	35.7	38.2	3.35
[illegible]	+0.6	Oil & Nat Res	[illegible]	23.9	1.55
[illegible]	+1.2	Pens Portfolio	50.6	53.8	3.50
65.5	..	World Wide	61.5	65.5	6.00
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd 45 Beech St, EC2P 2DX. 01-628 8011			
[illegible]	+1.5	Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.72
[illegible]	-0.7	International	29.1	31.2	2.05
114.5	+0.2	Brit Trst	107.8	115.4e	3.04
114.5	+0.9	Prlt Guernsey	107.8	115.1	[illegible]
[illegible]	-0.1	Cap	20.4	21.9	[illegible]
[illegible]	+1.2	Fin Trst	[illegible]	82.9	[illegible]
19.5	+0.2	Inc Trst	18.4	19.7e	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.1	High Yield	15.6	16.8	[illegible]
39.6	+0.3	Secs Trst	37.2	39.9	[illegible]
		Jascot Securities Ltd. 20 Young St, Edinburgh. 031-226 6762			
21.5	..	Compound (1)	19.9	21.6	11.00
23.8	..	Do Accum (1)	22.3	23.5	11.00
21.0	..	Ext W'draw (1)	[illegible]	21.9	..
[illegible]	-0.1	Preference	20.5	21.5	17.20
21.6	-0.2	Do Accum	20.1	21.7	17.20
17.5	-0.1	Cap (1)	16.1	[illegible]	..
13.1	-0.1	Aust Comp Fnd	17.9	13.0	7.04
[illegible]	-0.1	6% W'draw	[illegible]	12.0	..
21.5	-1.2	Sector Inter (5)	21.0	[illegible]	..
16.3	+0.1	Fin & Prop (3)	[illegible]	17.2	..
31.6	+0.9	Int Growth (4)	30.0	[illegible]	..
18.5	+1.3	Nth Sea (3)	18.3	19.9	3.49
36.9	+1.2	Commodity (5)	36.3	39.1e	6.61
46.0	+1.5	Do Accum (3)	46.0	49.5e	6.64
38.2	+1.3	10% W'draw (5)	36.6	39.1e	..
		Key Fund Managers. 25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
[illegible]	+0.3	Cap Fund	51.5	55.1	4.32
[illegible]	+1.2	Exempt Fnd (36)	69.0	73.4	..
[illegible]	-0.2	Inc Fnd	53.3	55.5	8.13
64.6	+0.8	KPIF	61.8	65.4	4.13
		Lawson Securities. 63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
26.1	+0.7	American Fnd	24.8	26.5	1.90
[illegible]	+0.3	Gilt&Warrant	27.9	29.3	1.74
113.9	-0.3	High Yield Fnd	104.6	113.6	13.50
[illegible]	-0.3	Do Accum	[illegible]	122.7e	13.50
63.9	+4.4	Scottish Res	63.3	73.3	4.40
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
[illegible]	..	Dist	36.8	39.0	6.62
42.6	..	Accum	41.2	43.6	6.62
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. 71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500			
[illegible]	+0.2	1st Inc	35.7	37.3e	5.08
[illegible]	+0.2	Do Accum	43.0	46.2	5.08
43.2	-0.6	2nd Inc	39.8	42.7	3.72
49.3	-0.6	Do Accum	45.9	49.3	3.72
[illegible]	+0.5	3rd Inc	56.6	67.0e	7.14
[illegible]	+0.5	Do Accum	67.1	72.7	7.14
		M & G Securities. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
[illegible]	-2.7	M & G General	126.4	133.2	5.35
178.6	-3.6	Do Accum	171.2	[illegible]	5.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	2nd Gen	116.4	124.5	4.97
[illegible]	+1.3	Do Accum	155.8	166.7	4.97
57.8	+1.1	Mid & Gen	53.1	58.0e	8.06
124.5	-1.6	Do Accum	117.9	126.1	8.06
[illegible]	+2.0	Div Fnd	73.0	[illegible]	8.75
[illegible]	-3.1	Do Accum	114.3	122.1	8.78
86.2	+1.7	Special Trst	83.1	88.0	4.81
[illegible]	-1.9	Do Accum	93.9	100.5	4.81
[illegible]	+5.5	Magnum Fnd	115.6	[illegible]	4.26
[illegible]	+6.3	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.26
[illegible]	+2.0	FITS	45.7	51.6e	5.80
[illegible]	+2.2	Do Accum	54.3	[illegible]	5.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	Compound	71.6	76.6	3.35
[illegible]	+1.3	Recovery	107.9	115.6	8.26
[illegible]	+0.5	Extra Yield	46.0	49.2e	10.13
[illegible]	+0.4	Do Accum	51.2	54.8	10.13
107.9	-2.3	Japan	103.5	110.2	0.56
46.6	+0.4	Euro & Gen	43.8	46.4	2.51
34.2	+0.6	American & Gen	32.4	34.5	1.98
[illegible]	+0.6	Australasian	43.7	48.5	3.18
[illegible]	+0.8	Far East Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.18
[illegible]	-0.9	Do Accum	[illegible]	38.6	3.73
[illegible]	-2.1	Trustee Fnd	93.7	99.1e	6.82
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	150.8	160.3	6.89
[illegible]	-4.2	Charifund* (2)	107.8	109.5e	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pension* (1)	90.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	-1.0	NAACIF	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Do Accum	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	-1.6	M&G Conv	43.6	46.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clyde Gen	[illegible]	53.9e	3.61
[illegible]	-0.2	Do Accum	[illegible]	64.3	3.61
54.5	+0.8	Clyde High Inc	54.0	57.2	11.12
71.5	+1.2	Do Accum	71.3	75.5	11.12
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd. 48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
[illegible]	..	NPI Accum (15)	31.8	37.1	3.10
[illegible]	..	Do Dist (15)	31.4	33.5e	3.10
[illegible]	..	Do O'seas Acc	116.1	122.0	4.00
[illegible]	..	Do O'seas Dis	116.1	122.0	4.00
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers. 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-606 6060			
[illegible]	+0.2	Capital	51.3	54.8	3.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income	57.6	[illegible]	5.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	Financial	33.7	36.0	3.46
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth	74.9	80.0	4.44
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
134.9	+2.0	Equity	128.0	136.0e	3.69
118.2	+1.3	Income Fund	112.7	119.8e	8.25
97.0	+1.3	International	90.5	96.3	2.06
95.2	-1.6	Smaller Co's	91.0	96.9	4.43
		Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
193.9	+6.6	Grp Tst Fnd (3)	190.5	200.5	6.83
		Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 2-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 6212			
[illegible]	-0.2	Financial	36.7	39.1	4.52
[illegible]	..	General	17.0	18.1e	6.00
[illegible]	+0.7	Growth Accum	[illegible]	30.1e	5.90
[illegible]	+0.1	Do Income	[illegible]	24.8	5.90
[illegible]	+0.3	High Income	19.5	21.0	9.36
[illegible]	+0.3	Investment	[illegible]	19.5e	3.61
[illegible]	+0.1	Overseas	23.6	25.8	3.74
[illegible]	-0.2	Performance	38.8	41.3	4.97
[illegible]	+0.4	Progressive	19.4	20.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.5	Recovery	18.7	19.9e	4.63
		Pearl-Montagu Trust Managers Ltd. 114 Old Broad St, GPO Box 525, EC2. 01-588 6464			
[illegible]	+0.1	Growth	17.8	19.2e	4.27
[illegible]	+0.5	Do Accum	19.4	20.9	4.27
[illegible]	+0.5	Income	21.5	22.9e	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.2	Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	-0.4	Do Accum	31.2	33.6	4.59
		Pelican Unit Administration. 81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
54.6	..	Pelican	52.1	54.6e	5.86
		Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744			
[illegible]	..	Inc & Growth	27.8	30.0	8.25
[illegible]	..	Extra Inc	34.7	37.1	10.00
		Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd. 10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 6544			
[illegible]	-0.3	Portfolio Cap	39.1	42.0e	[illegible]
[illegible]	-1.0	Growth With Inc	[illegible]	53.9	8.36
[illegible]	-1.2	Private Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.19
59.5	+0.4	Shenley Port	55.2	59.3	3.26
		Practical Investment Co Ltd. Europa Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893			
115.9	+5.2	Pract Inc (4)	114.3	124.1e	[illegible]
[illegible]	+6.7	Do Accum (3)	147.3	160.4	[illegible]
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd. 222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
[illegible]	+0.5	Prolific	[illegible]	65.2e	3.20
[illegible]	..	Do High Inc	65.6	70.3e	7.45
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers. Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
54.5	+0.5	Prudential	50.0	55.0e	4.35
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
31.9	+1.7	Opp Accum (2)	[illegible]	39.5	6.14
		Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717. Dealings to 01-554 8899. Regina Hse, 65-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351			
		Ebor Securities.			
57.1	..	Universal Grwth	53.5	57.1e	1.74
[illegible]	+1.2	Capital Accum	42.0	44.8	5.06
[illegible]	-0.5	General	38.0	40.6	4.70
40.0	+1.1	High Return	38.5	41.1	6.46
[illegible]	+1.5	Commodity	55.0	61.3	5.49
[illegible]	..	Energy	18.4	19.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.5	Financial	22.1	24.3	4.02
[illegible]	+0.2	Prop & Build	20.3	22.0	3.43
[illegible]	+1.5	Select Growth*	19.8	22.4	1.37
[illegible]	+0.3	Select Inc*	19.8	21.3	5.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	Comm Pen (3)	174.9	186.5e	5.36
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
[illegible]	+0.1	Capital	[illegible]	28.3	3.62
[illegible]	..	Financial Secs	39.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.5	Investment	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.36
[illegible]	+0.4	Euro Growth	[illegible]	29.4	1.35
[illegible]	-0.1	Japan Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.37
[illegible]	+0.3	Us Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.14
[illegible]	+0.4	General	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.06
[illegible]	+1.5	High Yield	39.3	42.3	[illegible]
32.3	-0.2	Income	31.1	33.3	7.73
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
[illegible]	+1.1	Scotbits	[illegible]	37.0	4.20
[illegible]	..	Scotyields	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.71
[illegible]	+0.2	Scotgrowth	[illegible]	41.0e	3.63
[illegible]	+0.2	Scotshares	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.61
[illegible]	+1.5	Scotfunds*	212.5	221.3e	1.47
37.9	+0.7	Scotincome	36.6	38.6	6.78
		Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. 120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-248 3993			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital (16)	[illegible]	74.1e	3.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	Income (16)	105.3	110.1	[illegible]
[illegible]	+1.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	137.9	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	General (3)	[illegible]	48.1	4.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.35
[illegible]	..	Europe (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.85
[illegible]	..	Do Accum	[illegible]	28.5	1.85
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd. 28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equitable	70.4	[illegible]	6.30
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. Jewel Brightula Group. 1-3 Gresham St, London EC2. 01-606 4747			
[illegible]	-1.2	Brit Comm Plus	57.0	63.6e	5.13
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do General	22.0	23.4e	[illegible]
[illegible]	-0.5	Extra Income	21.0	[illegible]	10.02
[illegible]	-0.4	High Income	[illegible]	22.4	11.83
[illegible]	+0.5	Jewel Capital	19.3	22.0e	3.68
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Global	[illegible]	62.3e	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Gold & G	144.3	153.3	4.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Income	43.2	46.6e	[illegible]
[illegible]	+1.1	Do Invest	21.6	26.4	4.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do New Issue	25.5	27.4	3.42
[illegible]	-0.1	Do Prop & G	12.9	13.9	8.93
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Plant & G	35.8	41.5e	6.92
[illegible]	-0.1	Aus & Gen (2)	20.1	21.6	3.67
[illegible]	..	Jl Int Cons	[illegible]	24.0	4.41
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. 47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-606 4747			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth	50.6	53.8e	3.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	Assets	50.6	54.3	6.04
28.8	+0.5	Capital Accum	26.2	28.7	4.82
39.9	-0.1	Financial	37.2	39.8e	[illegible]
55.6	-0.4	High Income	51.7	55.4	11.01
[illegible]	-0.3	Professional	410.5	425.6	4.41
[illegible]	-0.1	Status Change	20.2	21.5	6.81
[illegible]	-0.1	Minerals Trst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.7	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Century	[illegible]	23.0	4.39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	+1.4	Provident Inv	100.0	109.4	4.61
41.6	+0.5	Shield	39.3	41.9	4.55
		National Group. 35 Norwich St, EC4. 01-831 6212			
[illegible]	..	Comm Cons	35.2	37.8	4.14
[illegible]	+0.4	Domestic	29.9	31.6e	[illegible]
46.9	+0.9	Gas Ind Power	44.9	47.8	4.86
42.6	..	Hundred Secs	40.0	42.6	5.80
[illegible]	+0.5	Investors Gen	[illegible]	45.8	5.10
66.0	..	Nation	62.0	66.0e	2.78
[illegible]	+0.5	National Cons	40.9	43.6	5.86
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Unit "D"	133.3	141.9e	4.01
[illegible]	+1.2	Do High Inc	62.6	66.9	7.21
[illegible]	..	Suite	38.2	40.7	1.44
[illegible]	+0.5	Natural Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Units	[illegible]	50.2e	4.84
[illegible]	[illegible]	Security First	56.3	62.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	+1.5	Shamrock	15.7	17.9	5.00
94.1	+1.9	Universal 2nd	90.2	96.0	4.80
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers. 45 Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
45.2	+1.2	American	45.5	49.1	4.14
[illegible]	+2.1	British Cap	88.4	94.8	4.38
		Sun Alliance Management Ltd. Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
104.0	+10.9	Exempt Eq Tst	118.0	124.0	4.93
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
67.9	+1.0	Family Fund	64.8	68.9	5.50
		Target Trust Managers Ltd. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consumer	[illegible]	25.8	6.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	Financial	[illegible]	34.9	5.83
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity	[illegible]	31.9	5.90
[illegible]	+0.6	Exempt	125.9	140.3	5.41
[illegible]	+10.0	Do Accum (3)	158.1	163.8	5.44
[illegible]	+0.3	Growth	[illegible]	21.9	4.82
[illegible]	[illegible]	International	24.3	26.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Re-invest	[illegible]	25.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Investment	[illegible]	26.8	[illegible]
[illegible]	+0.3	Professional (3)	109.5	111.0e	5.06
[illegible]	+0.4	Income	17.3	18.5e	9.35
[illegible]	..	Preference	10.7	11.3e	15.08
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd. 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 5621			
[illegible]	+0.3	Eagle	28.2	[illegible]	3.15
[illegible]	+0.1	Thistle	[illegible]	29.6e	4.70
42.3	+2.4	Claymore Fnd	42.2	[illegible]	5.52
		TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
[illegible]	+0.4	General	29.5	31.5	4.15
[illegible]	+0.5	Do Accum	34.7	37.1	4.15
[illegible]	+1.9	Scottish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	+2.0	Do Accum	37.0	40.0	[illegible]
		Transatlantic & General Securities. 99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
[illegible]	+1.3	Barbican (4)	62.6	66.0	4.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	83.2	89.0	4.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barrington Fnd	148.0	[illegible]	5.04
145.7	[illegible]	Do Accum	146.0	151.9	5.04
[illegible]	[illegible]	Buckingham (4)	61.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colemco	96.2	101.8e	4.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	104.2	[illegible]	4.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Endeavour	140.2	146.5e	3.15
[illegible]	+1.0	Do Accum	143.4	[illegible]	3.15
[illegible]	+1.1	Glen Fund (2)	40.7	43.3	5.09
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.09
[illegible]	+3.0	G'chester (3)	64.5	69.3	4.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Brus'ls	61.1	65.0	4.57
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marlborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	+2.5	Do Accum	50.5	53.4	2.96
[illegible]	-0.1	Merlin (1)	56.3	[illegible]	4.95
[illegible]	-0.1	Do Accum	62.7	[illegible]	4.95
40.4	+0.4	Merlin Yield	38.5	40.8	7.82
[illegible]	+1.6	Do Accum	44.8	47.0	7.82
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vanguard (2)	36.8	[illegible]	3.83
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	45.3	3.53
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wickmoor	45.0	48.1	5.20
50.7	+1.0	Do Accum	46.4	51.7	5.20
		Trident Funds. (Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd) 140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
17.9	..	Performance	14.6	17.9	4.76
[illegible]	+0.1	Income Fund	33.5	35.8	9.11
[illegible]	+0.1	10% Withdrwl	28.1	29.9	..
[illegible]	..	Int Growth	46.9	49.9	3.12
[illegible]	+0.5	AmerGrwth	23.6	25.1e	..
25.0	..	Nil Yield Fnd	23.5	25.0	..
		Tyndall Managers Ltd. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
[illegible]	+4.8	Income	80.0	84.0	8.50
[illegible]	+7.4	Do Accum	123.4	129.6	8.50
[illegible]	+4.0	Capital	89.5	94.0	3.95
[illegible]	+7.4	Do Accum	114.0	119.8	3.95
[illegible]	+4.3	Canynge Fund	66.4	69.8	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	74.4	78.2	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exempt*	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.74
[illegible]	+11.4	Do Accum	94.0	98.5	4.74
[illegible]	[illegible]	Local Auth*	[illegible]	60.3	4.07
[illegible]	+5.4	Do Accum	67.3	70.6	4.07
[illegible]	+14.6	Int Earn Fnd	182.0	191.2	5.11
179.0	+14.6	Do Accum	184.3	193.6	5.11
		Tyndall National & Commercial. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
113.0	..	Income (23)	108.0	113.0	3.38
137.5	..	Do Accum	131.6	137.8	3.58
100.0	..	Capital (23)	95.6	100.0	3.86
112.4	..	Do Accum	107.4	112.4	3.86
		Unit Trust Account & Management. 5-9 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
102.0	..	Friars Hse Fnd	97.0	102.0	6.30
[illegible]	..	Gt Winchester	[illegible]	18.9	6.67
13.4	..	Do Overseas	12.4	13.4	5.32

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co Ltd. 130 Strand, London, WC2R 1DY. 01-836 6600			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Trst (3)	28.1	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	+0.5	Do Accum (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
104.1	[illegible]	Money Fd Unit	99.0	104.3	..
105.5	+0.1	Pension Ser	100.3	105.6	..
110.9	+1.1	Do Managed	105.3	111.4	..
61.9	+0.6	Sel Inv (3)	59.0	62.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Pen (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
109.1	..	Prop Units (27)	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	Do Accum (27)	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	Do Pen (27)	103.5	109.9	..
104.0	[illegible]	Conv Bnd	104.5	110.1	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd. 31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
[illegible]	..	Guar Mon Fnd	95.4	100.4	..
100.9	+0.1	Do Accum	96.1	101.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	Property Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
102.0	..	Do Accum	96.9	102.0	..
[illegible]	+0.2	Fixed Int Fnd	96.0	101.1	..
101.5	+0.2	Do Accum	[illegible]	101.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mult Inv Fnd	113.5	119.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	114.5	120.5	..
[illegible]	+0.1	Guar Mon Pen	96.1	101.0	..
[illegible]	-0.2	Do Accum	[illegible]	101.9	..
[illegible]	..	Property Pen	97.0	102.1	..
103.0	..	Do Accum	[illegible]	103.0	..
[illegible]	+0.2	Fixed Int Pen	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	+0.3	Do Accum	97.5	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mult Inv Pen	116.6	122.8	..
121.5	+4.3	Do Accum	117.3	123.8	..
		AMEX Life Assurance Ltd. 3 Pavilion Bldgs, Brighton, BN1 1EE. 0273 21917			
111.3	-0.6	Triad Man Bond	105.1	111.2	..
		Atlantic Assurance. Atlantic Hse, Billingshurst, Sussex. 040-381 2451			
[illegible]	..	All-Weather Ac	109.5	[illegible]	..
112.8	..	Do Capital	107.0	112.6	..
110.0	..	Investment Fnd	110.0	..	..
97.0	..	Pension Fnd	97.0	..	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co. Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
86.0	+0.2	Barclaybonds	82.3	86.5	..
		Canada Life Assurance. 6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6122			
[illegible]	..	Equity Growth	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	Retirement	56.6	..	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
11.29	+0.11	Equity Units £	11.50	..	..
106.0	+1.0	Do Accum	106.0	..	..
[illegible]	..	Do Annuity	23.0	..	..
[illegible]	..	Prop Units	[illegible]	..	..
514.0	+2.0	Do Accum	516.0	..	..
9.13	+0.01	Exec Bal £	9.44	..	..
[illegible]	+0.07	Exec Equity £	9.18	..	..
9.06	..	Exec Prop £	9.06	..	..
9.98	+0.01	Bal Bond £	9.44	9.99	..
[illegible]	+0.07	Equity Bond £	9.18	[illegible]	..
10.09	..	Prop Bond £	9.06	[illegible]	..
9.43	+0.01	Bal Units £	9.44	..	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society. 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9644. Valuation last working day of month.			
75.5	..	1st Units	70.0	75.5	..
46.6	..	Prop Units	44.5	46.6	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Co. 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9644. Valuation last working day of month.			
[illegible]	..	W'minster Units	[illegible]	42.4	..
67.3	..	Land Bank	[illegible]	..	..
32.1	..	Speculator	33.1	..	..
134.3	..	Prop Annuity	122.0	131.6	..
[illegible]	..	Int Option Bnd	102.4	[illegible]	..
39.3	..	Equity Fnd	37.4	39.3	..
		2nd Managed Fund.			
118.1	..	Performance	118.1	..	..
124.0	..	Balanced	117.8	124.0	..
100.0	..	Guarantee	100.0	..	..
		Commercial Union Group. St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
30.7	+1.1	Variable An Acc	31.8	..	..
12.3	-0.1	Do Ann	12.2	..	..
		Cornhill Insurance. 32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410. Valuation 15th of month.			
[illegible]	..	Capital Fnd	98.5	..	..
[illegible]	..	Gs Special	37.5	..	..
119.5	..	Man Growth (23)	113.5	119.5	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co. Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300			
110.4	..	Crown Brit Inv	110.4	..	..
		Crusader Insurance. Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031. Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
56.5	..	Crusader Prop	50.9	56.5e	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance. PO Box 173, NLA Tower, Croydon. 01-681 1031			
[illegible]	..	Eagle Units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35.2	..	Midland Units	33.9	35.2	1.42
		Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd. 30 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 5494			
[illegible]	+1.1	Am Grth Fnd (1)	46.8	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	-0.5	Flexible Fnd	21.8	23.0	..
[illegible]	..	Ind of Trsts	42.5	[illegible]	..
46.3	..	Do Cap	44.0	46.3	..
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group. Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107			
[illegible]	..	Prop Bond	125.6	131.9	..
95.4	+1.1	Pen Man Bonds	97.4	102.5	..
		Hambro Life Assurance. 7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
[illegible]	+0.4	Fixed Int Fnd	105.7	111.4	..
[illegible]	..	Equity	114.2	120.3	..
[illegible]	..	Property	115.1	[illegible]	..
105.5	+1.1	Managed Cap	102.2	107.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	111.2	..
[illegible]	+1.5	Pen Prop Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	151.1	159.1	..
[illegible]	+1.3	Pen Man Cap	135.5	141.6	..
[illegible]	+1.3	Do Accum	156.4	163.6	..
[illegible]	+0.6	Pen FI Cap	106.8	112.4	..
117.2	+0.4	Do Accum	111.8	117.9	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society. Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
30.5	..	Prop Bond	29.0	30.5	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd. NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
[illegible]	..	HS Prop Units	[illegible]	123.7	..
114.6	+1.3	Fortune Man (5)	110.0	115.9	..
106.7	+0.1	Money Fnd	101.4	106.8	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd. 114-116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
45.5	+0.7	Hodge Bonds	43.9	46.2	..
54.5	+0.7	Takeover	52.9	55.7	..
[illegible]	..	Hodge Life Eq	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Mortgage Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Conv High Yld	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada. Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255			
51.3	+0.5	Growth Fnd (5)	47.6	51.8	..
42.4	+1.0	Pension Fnd	39.9	43.4	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd. 45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UT. 0323 35711			
103.3	+2.2	Equities	100.7	106.1	..
122.9	-0.6	Fixed Int	116.1	122.3	..
112.3	-0.2	Managed	113.1	119.1	..
109.4	+0.1	Property	104.0	109.5	..
[illegible]	+0.3	Money Fund	100.2	105.5	..
112.5	+0.5	King & Shaxson	111.1	113.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commodity	99.7	104.4	..
101.9	+2.3	Growth	99.0	104.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital	103.6	109.1	..
96.4	+1.8	Income	95.2	100.2	..
123.9	+1.2	International	118.1	124.1	..
		Investment Annuity Life Assurance. 9 Devereux Court, London, WC2. 01-353 5897			
85.6	+1.9	Lion Equity	87.5	..	..
102.2	+2.2	Do Accum	104.4	..	..
[illegible]	+0.6	Lion Man Grwth	50.0	52.9	..
45.9	+0.3	Do Cap	43.7	46.2	..
54.5	+0.3	Lion Prop Fnd	54.7	..	..
54.9	+1.4	Lion High Yield	56.3	..	..
95.6	+13.2	Do Equity Pen	111.8	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Prop Pen	57.7	..	..
64.9	+1.5	Do H Yld Pen	66.3	..	..
		Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
142.8	..	Prop Modules	135.7	142.8	5.26
142.8	..	Do Grwth (31)	135.7	142.8	5.26
[illegible]	+2.5	Managed Fnd	128.2	135.0	..
55.0	+2.5	Blue Chip Fnd	54.6	57.5	4.20
		Langham Life Assurance. Migdal Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 8581			
106.5	..	Property Bnd	101.3	106.5	..
[illegible]	..	Spec Prop Fnd	21.3	22.4	..
51.4	..	Midas Bond (34)	48.8	51.4	..
48.8	..	Capital Accum	48.8	..	..
56.2	..	WISP (SpecMan)	53.4	56.2	..
		Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
30.0	..	Secure Bnd	28.5	30.0	..
[illegible]	+0.5	Select Inv	23.8	25.0	..
20.5	..	Do 2nd	19.0	20.5	..
26.0	..	Gilt Fnd	24.0	26.0	..
20.0	..	Equity Fnd	18.8	20.0	..
105.0	+1.0	Deposit Fnd	100.0	106.0	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd. 12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
136.4	..	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	136.4	..
[illegible]	..	Opt 4 Equity	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
106.1	..	Do Property	102.6	108.1	..
[illegible]	..	Do High Yield	109.1	114.9	..
106.8	..	Do Managed	102.5	[illegible]	..
106.2	+0.1	Do Deposit	101.0	106.3	..
111.1	+1.0	Pen Dep Fnd	107.0	112.7	..
147.1	+21.0	Do Equity Fnd	160.2	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	-2.1	Do FI Fnd	115.0	121.1	..
124.0	+4.1	Do Man Fnd	121.6	128.1	..
108.7	+0.4	Do Prop Fnd	103.6	109.1	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance. Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
28.0	+0.4	Manulife (5)	28.0	29.4	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance. 125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
108.4	+0.3	Conv Dep Bnd	108.6	..	..
105.8	+0.2	Do Pension	106.0	..	..
54.1	-0.7	Equity Bond	53.4	..	..
[illegible]	-1.0	Do Pension	151.5	..	..
[illegible]	-0.6	Managed Bond	83.1	..	..
94.9	-0.4	Do Pension	94.8	..	..
113.4	+0.1	Money Market	113.5	..	..
117.8	+0.2	Do Pension	117.8	..	..
99.9	..	Property Bond	99.9	..	..
96.3	..	Do Pension	96.3	..	..
		M & G Assurance. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
96.0	+2.2	Equity Bond (4)	94.4	99.2	..
[illegible]	+1.6	Do Bonus	65.8	68.5	..
[illegible]	+1.2	Int'l Bnd (4)	70.0	73.6	..
110.2	+0.6	Fam Bnd 1976	110.5	..	..
[illegible]	-0.1	Do [illegible]	86.9	..	..
[illegible]	-0.1	Do 1981-86	113.9	..	..
96.6	+2.0	Managed Bonds	[illegible]	101.6	..
[illegible]	-1.0	Mirror Bonds	45.1	..	..
[illegible]	+1.0	Pers Pen (5)	125.0	129.5	..
[illegible]	+0.1	Prop Fnd (4)	105.2	110.3	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
122.9	+2.3	Norwich Man (3)	121.8	[illegible]	..
163.1	+5.6	Do Equity (3)	175.3	[illegible]	..
97.0	+0.1	Do Prop (3)	97.0	[illegible]	..
96.0	+0.9	Do Fix Int (3)	96.1	100.1	..
103.1	+10.2	Do Units (3)	113.3	..	..
		Pearl-Montagu Assurance. 252 High Holborn, London, EC2. 01-398 6464			
100.6	..	Prop Units	93.3	100.6	..
		Phoenix Assurance. 4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
21.5	+1.9	Wealth Ass Bnd	19.4	23.7	..
49.7	..	Ebor Ass (3)	48.9	..	..
[illegible]	..	Ebor Equity (33)	50.4	52.9	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co. 119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
141.2	..	R Silk Prop Bnd	134.2	..	..
[illegible]	..	Do Bal Ac Bnd	100.9	..	..
57.1	..	Do Series (2)	57.1	..	..
70.9	+0.5	Do Managed	71.4	..	..
80.6	+2.1	Do Equity Bnd	82.6	..	..
[illegible]	..	Do Flex Mny	113.5	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance. 111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JP. 01-928 0381			
145.0	..	Prop Growth (30)	143.0	..	..
490.0	..	Ag Bond (29)	480.0	..	..
[illegible]	..	Abb Nat PG (29)	136.5	..	..
[illegible]	..	Shenley Inv (30)	74.3	..	..
[illegible]	+6.9	Do Equity	120.1	..	..
[illegible]	+0.2	Do Money	110.5	..	..
121.0	..	Ret Annuity (29)	121.0	..	..
106.0	..	Immed Ann (33)	106.0	..	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
[illegible]	..	Equity £	13.33	..	..
[illegible]	..	Fixed Int £	11.32	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	Property £	16.11	[illegible]	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
129.0	..	Rel Prop Bnd	123.0	..	..
		Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
[illegible]	+1.1	Bal Bnd	92.4	97.3e	..
[illegible]	+1.5	Equity Bnd	[illegible]	94.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gilt Bond (3)	20.5	22.2	..
106.6	[illegible]	Prop Fnd (30)	105.8	111.4	..
		Schroder Life Group. [illegible]			
101.0	..	Deposit Bnd (5)	95.9	101.0	..
105.8	-1.9	Fixed Interest	[illegible]	104.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Flexible Fnd	[illegible]	96.1	..
[illegible]	..	Equity Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	Do 2nd Ser	152.6	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	+15.9	PenFndCap	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	PenFndAccum	142.0	[illegible]	..
100.9	+0.1	Prop Fnd (5)	95.9	101.0	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance. 9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1291			
[illegible]	..	Inv Policy	264.1	278.0	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co. PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
74.3	+17.5	Unit Endowm't	91.9	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd. 2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
120.9	+5.4	Maple Leaf (5)	[illegible]	..	..
119.4	+3.1	Personal Pens	122.5	..	..
		Target Life Assurance. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
105.1	+0.1	Deposit Inc	99.8	105.2	..
110.9	-0.1	Fixed Interest	104.6	110.5	..
97.3	+1.1	Man Fnd Acc	93.1	99.4	..
[illegible]	+1	Do Income	89.5	93.4	..
[illegible]	..	Prop Bnd Inv	88.0	..	..
[illegible]	..	Do Income	[illegible]	93.2	..
[illegible]	..	Do Accum	100.0	..	..
52.9	+0.9	Ret Ann Pen Cap	50.2	[illegible]	..
56.7	+0.9	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
		Trident Life. Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
[illegible]	+0.4	Trident Man	106.0	111.6	..
[illegible]	+0.6	Do Guar Man	112.5	118.8	..
[illegible]	..	Do Property	106.5	112.5	..
[illegible]	+0.4	Do Equity	53.5	56.9	..
[illegible]	..	Do High Yield	110.2	116.1	..
[illegible]	+0.2	Do Money	102.5	107.9	..
106.0	+0.6	Do Fiscal Fnd	99.0	105.0	..
47.5	+0.5	Do Bonds	45.0	48.0	..
89.20	+0.20	Gilt Edged B	89.40	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
[illegible]	..	Prop Fnd (19)	84.8	..	..
94.4	..	3 Way Fnd (19)	94.4	..	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
127.6	+1.9	Equity Fnd	132.5	139.5	..
106.1	+2.6	Fixed Int Fnd	103.2	108.7	..
104.3	..	Property Fnd	[illegible]	108.2	..
104.5	+0.1	Managed Cash	98.3	104.6	..
102.1	+0.7	Managed Fnd	97.8	102.4	..
		Welfare Insurance. The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
123.3	+1.4	Capital Grwth	120.7	..	..
[illegible]	-0.1	Flexible Fnd	79.0	..	..
86.5	+2.5	Inv Fnd	89.0	..	..
[illegible]	..	Prop Fnd	73.8	..	..
75.0	..	Money Maker	73.0	..	..

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, CI. 0534 37306			
95.5	+5.9	Europ'n Ster	99.8	105.4	..
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd. Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37306			
44.2	+0.7	Jer Guer O'seas	42.7	44.9	11.28
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd. 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
[illegible]	+0.3	Aust Ext Tst	51.9	55.5	3.30
[illegible]	+0.1	Aust Min Tst	20.5	21.9e	2.70
[illegible]	+0.4	Isle of Man Tst	45.0	50.6	8.30
23.5	+1.9	Manx Mutual	23.9	25.7	2.30
		Brandts & Grindley (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 80, Broad St, St Helier.			
110.0	+6.0	Brandt Jersey	109.0	116.0e	6.31
130.0	+8.0	Do Accum	130.0	138.0e	3.20
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
64.66	..	O'seas Fnd	$ 64.66	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd. 60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
893.0	-4.0	Bullock Fnd	777.0	859.0e	1.94
702.0	-11.0	Canadian Fnd	600.0	661.0e	1.78
236.0	+1.0	Canadian Inv	263.0	287.0e	2.23
239.0	+2.0	Div Shares	200.0	230.0e	2.09
728.0	+10.0	NY Venture Fnd	694.0	709.0	..
		Capital Trust (Jersey) Ltd. 1 Broad Street, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20561			
39.7	-1.0	Red Part Pref	85.0	88.7e	2.10
		Charterhouse Japhet. 1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
32.70	-0.50	Adiropa	DM 30.60	32.20	7.14
54.30	-1.00	Adiverba	DM 52.80	55.20	6.34
34.10	-0.70	Fondak	DM 31.70	33.40	6.59
25.30	-0.30	Fondis	DM 23.70	25.00	7.20
46.00	+0.50	Gen O'seas	Swfr 42.50	46.30	3.65
69.01	+0.81	Hispano	$ 65.98	69.32	1.01
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
158.5	..	Int Cap Man (20)	145.5	158.5	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey). 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
184.3	+6.9	Channel Cap	181.6	191.2e	2.42
100.1	+4.0	Channel Isles	98.9	104.1	3.76
		Eurosyndical Group. Agents: N. M. Rothschild and Sons. New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356			
1,508	-12.0	Eurunion Luxfr	1,727	1,798	3.01
[illegible]	..	Fin Union Luxfr	315.0	329.0	5.47
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
97.8	..	Channel Isle	91.1	97.8	6.30
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd. 45 South St, Eastbourne BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
112.4	..	Foreign Fix Int	105.6	112.4e	..
104.9	+2.9	Do Equity	101.3	107.8	..
		Kayanday Bermuda Management Ltd. 4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245			
1.38	..	Bishopsgate N.A.	1.32	1.38	..
		Keystone Funds of Boston. 79 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 1157			
172.0	..	Polaris	140.0	172.0	..
282.0	..	K'stone Growth	235.0	259.0	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd. 8 St Georges St, Douglas, I.O.M. Douglas 4682			
23.5	+0.6	Int Income (3)	22.6	24.1e	8.50
		Manx International Management. 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
122.9	+1.4	Mer Pacific	117.2	125.3	..
45.0	+1.6	Manx Int Inc	44.6	47.8	7.10
[illegible]	..	Sch Growth (27)	73.6	77.3	..
		M & G Group. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
86.2	+1.5	Island Fnd	84.8	87.4e	4.21
109.2	+1.5	Do Accum †	107.2	110.7	4.21
1.83	+0.06	Atlantic Exp	$ 1.78	1.87	..
1.46	..	Aust & Gen	$ 1.42	1.46	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd. PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26581			
42.9	..	Old Ct Eq (34)	40.5	42.9e	8.72
101.3	+5.9	Old Ct Int (35)	100.8	107.2	..
106.9	..	Smaller Co's	100.5	106.9	9.05
		Oliver Heath & Co. 21 Malew St, Castletown, I.O.M. 0624 823648			
113.2	+1.5	Brit Conv Tst	109.3	115.1	12.60
115.0	..	Conv Rights Tst	109.3	115.0	9.50
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 327			
143.8	..	Gib Inv Tst	132.0	143.8e	5.70
[illegible]	+38.7	Ner Utty Inv	98.7	114.8	..
76.5	..	Warrant Fnd	71.9	76.5	..
		Slater Walker (Jersey). 2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37361			
[illegible]	+2.0	Growth Inv	221.1	247.7	2.00
[illegible]	-1.5	Int'l Fnd	64.7	69.9	3.00
137.9	-1.1	Jersey Energy	128.6	139.0	2.00
		Stellar Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, I.O.M. 23914			
57.6	..	Growth (10)	53.2	57.6	3.95
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd. PO Box 1106, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
0.67	..	Offshore	$ 0.65	0.67	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd. PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.			
1.23	..	Overseas	$ 1.16	1.23	6.00
1.37	..	Do Accum	$ [illegible]	1.57	6.00
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd. 43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
7.20	+0.05	Overseas Str	£ 7.20	7.70	6.00
9.50	+0.15	Do Accum	£ 9.55	9.55	6.00

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. ‡ Guernsey gross yield. † Previous day's price. a Ex all. z Dealings suspended. c Subdivided. ‖ Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. [illegible]

Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants
Drivers Jonas
DRIVERS JONAS

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
1073m	Savings	3% 1965-75	99	+1/8	3.048	8.684
600m	Exch	6½% 1976	97½	+¼	6.667	9.840
900m	Treas	6½% 1976	96¾	+1/16	6.756	9.792
15m	Victory	4% 1976	99	..	4.037	7.458
600m	Treas	10½% 1976	100¼	..	10.457	10.241
55m	Treas	6½% 1977	93½	+⅛	6.693	10.294
100m	Elec	3% 1974-77	90⅝	+⅛	3.313	8.673
600m	Treas	11½% 1977	101⅝	..	11.331	10.812
600m	Treas	3% 1977	86⅞	+½	3.463	9.175
242m	Treas	4% 1972-77	87¾	..	4.596	9.749
600m	Treas	9% 1978	94½	+⅛	9.522	11.288
800m	Treas	10½% 1978	97⅝	+⅛	10.734	11.330
400m	Exch	5% 1976-78	84⅞	..	5.898	10.453
400m	Treas	3% 1979	79⅞	..	3.722	9.820
600m	Treas	11½% 1979	100⅛	+⅛	11.488	11.443
275m	Elec	4½% 1974-79	79⅝	+⅛	5.390	10.441
600m	Treas	10½% 1979	97⅛	+⅛	10.804	11.391
250m	Elec	3½% 1976-79	77	+⅛	4.243	4.344
1000m	Treas C 9%	1980	91⅛	+⅛	9.907	11.271
400m	Fund	5½% 1978-80	79	• ..	6.615	10.616
292m	Treas	3½% 77-80	74⅝	• ..	4.675	9.957
423m	Treas	3½% 79-81	72⅝	..	4.880	10.108
861m	Treas	8½% 1980-82	87⅝	−¼	10.025	11.883
620m	Treas	12% 1983	99⅛	−⅛	12.321	12.520
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	72⅝	−⅛	7.761	10.732
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	81	−⅛	10.901	12.164
652m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	66⅝	−⅛	9.807	11.944
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	71⅛	−⅛	11.261	12.772
1052m	Treas	3% 1978-88	41⅛	−⅛	7.301	12.183
375m	Treas	5% 1986-89	50⅛	−⅛	10.044	12.666
600m	Treas	8% 1987-90	60	−¼	12.271	13.363
400m	Fund	5½% 1987-91	51	−⅛	11.435	13.371
500m	Treas	12½% 1992	90⅛	−⅛	14.217	14.394
600m	Fund	6% 1993	44⅝	−⅛	12.586	13.982
500m	Treas	9% 1994	64⅞	..	13.914	14.462
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	29⅝	+⅛	10.222	12.616
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	30⅝	..	9.969	12.726
400m	Treas	12½% 1995	86	−⅛	14.519	14.626
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	63½	..	14.174	14.616
1000m	Treas	6½% 1995-98	46	+⅛	13.975	14.511
800m	Treas	6½% 1997	63⅝	+⅛	14.294	14.644
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	66	+⅛	14.448	14.717
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	24⅝	+⅛	13.003	13.788
800m	Treas	8% 2002-06	56	+⅛	14.540	14.678
873m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	39⅛	+⅛	14.152	14.362
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	52⅛	+⅛	14.702	14.739
359m	Consols	4%	27⅝	+⅛	15.271	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	23⅝	• ..	14.820	..
299m	Conv	3½%	24⅜	..	14.419	..
59m	Treas	3%	21	..	15.243	..
276m	Consols	2½%	16⅜	..	15.205	..
482m	Treas	2½% Aft 75	16⅜	..	15.347	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
12m	Aust	5½% 75-78 83¼		−¼	6.640	12.775
12m	Aust	5½% 77-80 76⅝		..	7.383	13.027
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82 67		+¼	8.294	13.072
10m	Aust	6% 81-83 66¼		−¼	9.301	13.013
14m	Aust	6% 71-76 92¾		−¼	6.496	11.730
14m	Aust	7% 79-81 75¼		+¼	9.414	13.123
—	Berlin	4½% Ass 84		..	..	..
—	Chilean Mixed	95		..	..	..
8m	E Africa	5½% 77-83 57¼		• ..	10.465	16.831
—	German	4½% 1930 192		..	..	..
—	Hungary	4½% 1924 23		..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½% 81-83 71½		−¼	..	..
3m	Jamaica	7½% 77-79 68¼		..	8.985	15.198
—	Japan	Ass 4% 1910 152		..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88 52		+1	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82 59½		..	8.573	15.064
7m	Malaya	7½% 78-82 74½		..	10.186	13.319
12m	N Z	6% 76-80 76		+¼	8.021	13.211
7m	N Z	6% 75-76 96½		−¼	6.280	11.880
15m	N Z	7½% 88-92 55¼		−¼	13.771	15.042
22m	N Z	7½% 83-86 64½		• ..	11.372	15.413
3m	N Rhd	6% 78-81 73½		..	8.382	13.328
1m	Nyasa	6% 78-81 71½		+¼	8.622	13.969
—	Peru	6% Ass 135		..	..	..
—	S Rhov	2½% 74-76 95		..	..	..
29m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70 40		−1	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92 30		−1	..	..
5m	S Rhd	6% 78-81 53		−3	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	35	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5½% 78-82 62		..	8.445	16.212
—	Uruguay	3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
26m	L C C	3% 1920	18	+⅛	16.559	..
25m	L C C	5½% 80-83	60	+½	6.548	13.819
15m	L C C	5½% 77-81	66½	+½	8.381	13.840
20m	L C C	5½% 82-84	50	+½	9.607	13.876
20m	L C C	5½% 85-87	49	• ..	11.143	14.308
20m	L C C	6% 75-78	83⅛	+½	7.182	13.392
20m	L C C	6% 76-79	76	+¼	7.888	13.577
25m	L C C	6½% 88-90	51	+1	13.044	14.862
50m	G L C	6½% 1976	93⅛	+¼	7.222	12.649
30m	G L C	6½% 1977	89⅛	+¼	7.239	13.218
40m	G L C	6½% 90-92	51⅛	+1	13.526	15.023
40m	G L C	6½% 1977	88⅛	..	8.225	13.193
25m	G L C	9½% 80-82	81	+½	11.541	13.361
12m	C of L	6½% 75-78	83½	+½	7.813	13.331
16m	C of L	6½% 80-82	69⅛	+½	9.640	13.841
17m	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	67½	+½	11.714	14.494
20m	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	56	+½	14.146	15.096
12m	Ag Mt	7% 85-90	51	+1	13.288	15.132
19m	Belfast	6½% 77-80	71½	+½	9.110	14.236
5m	Brighton	6½% 76-79	79	+½	8.222	13.518
15m	Bristol	7% 74-77	93	• ..	7.162	11.443
26m	Bucks	5½% 1975	98½	+½	5.319	11.953
15m	Camden	6½% 77-79	79⅛	+½	8.170	13.521
15m	Croydon	6½% 78-81	70¼	+½	9.508	13.850
10m	Edin	6½% 77-79	72¼	+½	5.141	13.546
20m	Glasgow	9½% 80-82	79	+½	11.696	13.877
20m	Gwich	6½% 77-78	83½	+½	8.175	13.381
10m	Herts	5½% 78-77	88	+½	7.665	13.179
15m	Liverpl	3½% 71-75	99	..	5.612	11.591
15m	Liverpl	3%	18	..	7.951	13.135
27m	Met Water B		21½	..	14.357	15.320
15m	N I	6½% 79-80	68	+½	9.561	16.493
20m	N I	7% 82-84	58	+½	11.956	15.854
2m	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	62½	+½	10.619	15.163
5m	Notts	6½% 76-78	83	+½	8.126	13.367
5m	Stheud	7% 77-79	76⅛	+½	9.660	13.521
10m	Swark	6½% 83-86	58	+½	11.646	14.338
32m	Surrey	6% 78-80	73¼	+½	8.165	13.754

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium 101¼% (102%).							
Premium Conversion Factor 0.5818.							

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,534.7m	Bayer	£40½	−½	136	3.9	20.5
—	Commerzbank	£11	−⅛	20.1	1.4	37.1
240.3m	Cp Fn Paris	£15½	+⅛	165	4.9	15.6
437.4m	EFES	£47½	−¼	192	4.2	..
567.3m	Ericsson	£14	+2	67.6	1.4	25.2
—	Finsider	40	−3	..	..	..
162.4m	Grange	£28	..	116	4.1	9.8
—	Hoechst	405	r −30	16.6	3.9	24.0
—	Montecatini E	38	..	..	..	..
28.1m	NEDLOYD	£26½	..	86.2	3.8	25.9
—	Robeco	563	−6	22.1	3.9	42.7
524.9m	Rolinco Subs B	405	−5	3.2	0.8	70.1
80.0m	Snia Viscosa	190	..	4.5	2.5	..
—	Thyssen-Huette	525	+10	24.8	4.7	9.0
—	Volkswagen	126	−⅛	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
255.2m	Brascan	449½	−8½	47.9	4.4	5.2
—	BP Canada	993	+21	..	..	..
875.1m	Can Pac Ord	£11¾	−⅛	37.2	3.3	11.0
244.6m	El Paso	£9⅝	−⅛	41.7	4.4	7.1
—	Exxon Corp	£33⅝	+⅝	..	..	..
361.0m	Fluor	£17⅜	+⅛	16.5	0.6	29.2
—	Hollinger	£22⅝	+1½	..	..	..
452.9m	Hud Bay Oil	£22⅝	−1⅛	29.9	1.3	42.9
—	Husky Oil	411	..	..	..	..
60.0m	Int Hidgs	295	+10	21.2	2.5	..
1,575.2m	Int Nickel	£21⅛	+⅜	68.1	3.1	12.9
244.7m	IU Int	£9⅞	−⅝	35.7	4.2	7.3
459.7m	Kaiser Alum	£20⅛	−1⅛	50.7	2.2	4.5
259.3m	Massey-Ferg	£11⅞	−⅛	41.3	3.1	6.4
—	Pacific Petrol	£17⅜	−⅛	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£10⅜	−⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	345	−15	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	750	−40	..	..	..
2,686.5m	US Steel	£14⅛	+1	..	..	..
8,337,000	White Pass	320	..	15.3	2.4	8.4
205.5m	Zapata Corp	£20⅛	+⅛	24.5	1.2	21.1

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Alexs Discount	[illegible]	−12	16.7	9.2	8.4
[illegible]	Allen H & Ross	[illegible]	−10	20.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Arbuthnot	[illegible]	−5	10.5	6.8	[illegible]
[illegible]	ANZ	400	−5	13.6	3.4	11.4
[illegible]	Bk of Ireland	[illegible]	−20	24.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bk of Scotland	[illegible]	−5	12.4	5.3	8.2
[illegible]	Bates E Hidg	48	+12	..	..	6.6
[illegible]	Brown Shipley	150	..	10.5b	6.6	7.4
[illegible]	Cater Ryder	[illegible]	+13	22.2	2.9	..
[illegible]	Cedar Hidgs	13	f ..	2.0	15.4	6.6
[illegible]	Chase Man	£29¼	+⅛	93.1	3.5	10.9
[illegible]	Citicorp	£28⅛	+⅛	36.3	..	27.1
[illegible]	Com Bk of Aust	260	+7	7.9	3.0	14.8
[illegible]	Com Bk of Syd	170	−5	7.6	4.5	10.2
[illegible]	C E De France	£27½	−1¼	103	3.8	23.2
[illegible]	First Nat Fin	6½	−½	..	..	..
[illegible]	Fraser Ans	15	+1	1.1b	7.5	10.1
[illegible]	Gerrard & Nat	210	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.4
[illegible]	Gibbs A	45	..	3.8	8.5	..
[illegible]	Gillett Bros	125	−5	10.0	8.0	5.1
[illegible]	Guinness Peat	141	+10	10.6b	7.5	..
[illegible]	Hambros	173	..	10.0	5.4	..
[illegible]	Do Ord	185	+30	10.0b	6.0	6.2
[illegible]	Hill Samuel	75	−2	4.0	5.3	9.0
[illegible]	Hong K & Shang	[illegible]	−5	4.6	1.9	21.4
[illegible]	Jessel Toynbee	45	..	15.4	8.5	4.9
[illegible]	Joseph L	50	..	6.2	9.5	..
[illegible]	Keyser Ullmann	61	..	7.2	11.9	3.2
[illegible]	King & Shaxson	30	−2	4.6	8.5	6.8
[illegible]	Kleinwort Ben	102	−2	4.6	4.7	12.0
[illegible]	Lloyds Bank	[illegible]	−3	10.4	4.7	7.5
[illegible]	Mercury Secs	125	..	3.5	3.1	10.4
[illegible]	Midland	256	−5	15.1	6.4	4.5
[illegible]	Minster Assets	36	−2	3.9	10.9	5.9
[illegible]	Nat Com Grp	46	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	Nat of Aust	260	..	7.6	2.9	13.7
[illegible]	Nat Com Bk Grp	56	+3	3.3	5.6	6.6
[illegible]	Nat Wmnstr	[illegible]	..	12.0	5.3	6.4
[illegible]	Ottoman	£17½	+1	110	4.4	13.0
[illegible]	Rea Bros	[illegible]	+5	2.4	2.9	16.3
[illegible]	Royal of Can	[illegible]	+1⅛	29.0	2.0	21.1
[illegible]	Schroders	290	−15	13.0	3.6	18.5
[illegible]	Secombe Mar	[illegible]	+10	19.7	7.6	15.6
[illegible]	Slater Walker	33	−5	7.9	9.3	7.1
[illegible]	Smith St Aubyn	48	−5	5.2	12.1	..
[illegible]	Stan & Chart	415	+25	29.3	4.0	9.0
[illegible]	Union Discount	293	+13	24.0	8.2	6.2
[illegible]	Wintrust	62	+4	4.4	7.4	5.2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Allied	61	..	4.5	7.0	10.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.4m	Wolverhampton	118	+2	6.5	5.7	11.3

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
3,541,000	AAH	111	+1	12.0	10.8	5.8
1,008,000	AB Electronic	33	..	6.1	18.6	2.3
840,000	AC Cars	42	..	1.3	3.1	16.2
12.6m	AD Intl	83	−4	3.3	4.0	8.4
1,906,000	AGB Research	38	−1	3.1	8.2	6.4
24.7m	APV Hidgs	212	+2	13.0	6.1	8.1
9,732,000	AVP Ind	52	..	3.2e	6.2	5.0
7,160,000	Aaronson Bros	40	−2	2.2	5.6	10.4
720,000	Abbey Panels	26	..	4.0	15.4	2.8
1,108,000	Acrow	61	+3	5.2b	8.3	10.0
15.1m	Do A	57	−1	5.2b	9.2	9.1
1,705,000	Adams Food	20	..	1.6	8.1	10.2
1,180,000	Adda Int	10	−2	..	..	3.7
8,545,000	Adwest Group	123	−2	9.2b	7.5	6.8
320,000	Aeronl & Gen.	20	..	1.5	7.5	9.8
323,000	Airfix Ind	88	..	4.0	4.6	10.3
8,632,000	Do NV	48	−2	4.0	8.4	3.6
88.1m	Albright & W	77	−1	5.7	7.0	5.4
5,450,000	Alcan 10½%	£68½	−1	1050	15.3	..
9,480,000	Do 9% Cnv	£79	−1	900	11.4	..
6,256,000	Allen E.	42	..	4.6e	10.7	4.0
760,000	Allen W. G.	25	..	3.5	13.9	6.4
6,624,000	Alliance Alders	27	+2	1.7	6.2	7.3
7,932,000	Allied Colloids	84	+3	2.1	2.5	10.5
1,530,000	Allied Insulators	17	−1	1.6	9.6	5.2
357,000	Allied Plant	17	+1	1.1	6.4	13.5
14.3m	Allied Polymer	81	+1	6.4	7.9	9.3
1,050,000	Alpine Hidgs	10½	−½	..e	..	2.0
10.1m	Amal Metal	195	+5	18.0	9.7	2.0
4,528,000	Amal Power	44	+3	4.1	9.4	4.0
1,081,000	Amber Day	28	−½	2.2	7.8	3.8
182,000	Amber Ind Hidgs	7	..	0.6	7.9	3.6
880,000	Anchor Chem	56	..	8.2	14.6	4.5
9,187,000	Anderson Strath	155	−3	12.1	7.8	8.0
176.2m	Anglo Amer Ind	720	+10	35.5	4.9	9.9
912,000	Ang Swiss Hidgs	36	+5	4.7	13.1	3.2
24.7m	Anglo-Thai Corp	121	−2	2.0	1.6	8.6
616,900	Anglovest	35	..	2.4	9.7	10.7
1,907,000	Appleyard	35	+2	5.5	15.7	5.0
1,017,000	Aquascutum 'A'	18	−1	1.7	9.7	5.8
2,105,000	Arlington Mtr	64	+1	8.8b	13.7	8.6
9,791,000	Armitage Shanks	59	−2	9.2	15.6	8.0
8,988,000	Armst Equip	43	−1	2.4	5.7	7.5
290,000	Ash Spinning	37	−3	5.6	15.1	5.4
97,000	Asprey 8½% Pf	39	..	6.3	16.0	..
22.3m	Ass Biscuit	66	+13	3.7	5.6	9.7
6,310,000	Do A	66	+14	3.7	5.6	9.7
199,000	Ass Brit Eng	4½	..	..	..	7.1
205.7m	Ass Brit Food	63	+2	2.2	3.5	11.3
30.2m	Ass Engineer	52½	..	5.0	9.5	8.4
7,030,000	Ass Fisheries	40	..	5.3	13.2	3.3
5,190,000	Ass Leisure	20½	−1½	3.2	15.4	5.5
31.0m	Ass News	102	−3	6.2	6.1	6.7
2,231,000	Ass Paper	27½	−1½	3.1	11.2	2.5
123.9m	Ass Port Cement	153	−3	10.4	6.8	13.0
20.2m	Ass Tel 'A'	49	−1	6.8	13.9	5.7
483,000	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.5n	10.0	3.6
685,000	Astbury & Mdley	17	..	1.3	7.8	3.6
2,436,000	Atlas Stone	62	+2	6.8	11.0	5.6
231,000	Attwood Garage	11	..	2.2	19.6	3.8
3,608,000	Audiotronic	32	..	5.2	16.1	7.6
5,697,000	Ault & Wiborg	23	..	3.2	11.2	6.8
2,733,000	Aurora Hidgs	11	+1	1.2b	10.9	3.9
424,000	Austin E.	40	..	4.1	10.4	2.7
11.2m	Automotive Pd	30	+8	2.3	7.8	5.8
36.5m	Avery's	89	+7	6.7	6.7	10.1
4,115,000	Avon Rubber	62	..	12.8	20.6	4.6
17.8m	BBA Grp	53	+5	3.7	7.0	10.3
31.9m	BPB Ind	93	−7	8.0	8.6	5.5
336,000	BPM Hidgs 'A'	21	..	3.7	15.4	5.4
112.1m	BOC Int	55	+6	3.4	6.2	61.1
3,805,000	BSG Int	10	−½	..	..	3.8
54.2m	BSR Ltd	73	+3½	3.2	4.4	6.8
39.7m	BTR Ltd	123	+14½	5.1	4.1	8.8
47.7m	Babcock & W	105	+3	2.7	2.6	10.0
1,161,000	Baggeridge Brk	18	f ..	..e	..	2.0
760,000	Bagreridge Brk	19	−2	2.7	14.0	5.0
2,097,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6½	..	0.3	4.2	3.4
7,475,000	Baird W.	70	−7	11.6	16.6	4.3
8,360,000	Baker Perkins	48	+3	4.0	8.7	5.3
3,383,000	Bambergers	35	−2	3.3	9.5	3.0
3,360,000	Barker & Dobson	5	+½	..e	..	5.4
287.7m	Barlow Rand	292	+13	12.4	4.2	8.4
280,000	Barr & Wallace	28	−2	4.2	15.0	3.6
765,000	Do A	26	..	4.2	16.1	3.3
19.1m	Barratt Devs	101	−2	9.0b	8.9	5.0
4,490,000	Barrow Hepbn	33	−2	4.0	12.0	3.8
5,235,000	Barton & Sons	35	+3	3.8	11.0	3.6
7,581,000	Bassett G.	63	+3	5.7	9.1	7.4
4,937,000	Bath & P'land	34	+2	3.7	10.9	3.4
1,330,000	Baxter Fell	82	−3	7.7	9.4	7.3
1,149,000	Beales J.	30	..	3.1	10.3	4.0
2,081,000	Beatson Clark	49	−3	5.8	11.8	9.9
877,000	Beauford Grp	27	..	3.8	14.1	9.9
1,680,000	Beaverbrook	62	..	0.5e	0.8	..
4,174,000	Do A	39½	..	0.5e	1.6	..
3,708,000	Beckman A.	47	−1	6.7	14.3	5.7
406.4m	Beecham Grp	282	+3	7.3	2.6	14.0
9,388,000	Bejam Grp	84	+3	4.9	5.8	15.7
2,877,000	Belrose Corp	30	..	3.4n	11.4	2.9
1,240,000	Benn Bros	18½	+½	2.4	13.0	5.1
2,180,000	Bensons Int	112	−3	6.1	5.4	4.9
19.4m	Berisfords S. & W.	151	+10	3.3	5.5	7.2
1,270,000	Berisfords	29	−1	3.0	10.2	3.8
1,497,000	Berwick Timpo	30	+7	2.3	7.5	3.1
18.9m	Besinbell	148	+16	10.9b	7.3	7.0
5,100,000	Bett Bros	68	−2	3.9	5.7	5.9
5,951,000	Bibby J.	73	+1	7.4	10.2	6.9
570,000	Billam J.	38	..	4.3	11.4	7.1
30.3m	Birmid Qualcst	46	..	5.1	11.0	8.5
620,000	Birm'gham Mint	31	..	..e	..	1.9
2,093,000	Bishops Stores	121	..	2.8	2.3	14.7
1,903,000	Do A NV	55	..	2.6	4.8	6.7
6,196,000	Black & Edg'tn	128	−4	7.7	6.0	8.6
1,310,000	Blackman & C	13½	..	2.2	16.0	2.9
28.1m	Blackwd Hodge	146	+6½	4.6	3.2	8.9
1,200,000	Blackwood Mt	15	−½	..e	..	4.2
4,470,000	Blagden & N	100	..	7.7	7.7	4.1
545,000	Blumel Bros	24	−4	3.7	15.5	6.1
2,675,000	Blundell Perm	42	..	3.3	7.9	8.3
1,387,000	Boardman K. O.	8½	−½	1.2	18.6	2.5
3,018,000	Bodycote	11½	−½	1.0	8.3	4.3
665,000	Bolton Textile	10	−1	1.8	18.3	3.2
439,000	Bonas Webb	26	..	..	..	5.1
44.3m	Booker McCon	162	+9	8.1	5.0	7.8
3,256,000	B'sey & Hwkes	83	+9	5.8	7.0	5.3
5,839,000	Boot H.	110	..	9.7	8.8	6.4
466.5m	Boots	262	+14	6.9	2.6	14.8
2,382,000	Boulton W.	13	−1	1.5	11.8	6.3
164.5m	Bowater Corp	134	+10	10.6	6.9	7.4
14.6m	Bowthrpe Hidgs	36½	+4½	1.9	5.2	7.6
1,848,000	Braby Leslie	40	−1	4.4	11.4	3.0
343,000	Brady G.	57	+1	7.3	12.8	3.0
1,611,000	Do A	53	+1	7.3	13.8	4.3
690,000	Braid Grp	11	..	1.6	14.3	4.3
918,000	Braithwaite	68	..	8.8	13.0	6.2
1,338,000	Brasway	66	..	3.0	4.5	3.5
2,097,000	Bremner	38	..	5.1	13.4	6.8
2,240,000	Brent Chem Int	56	−2	2.3	4.1	7.4
3,446,000	Brickhouse Dud	23	..	2.5	10.7	6.6
74.1m	Bridon	150	+14	8.5b	5.6	7.2
1,870,000	Brierleys	44	f ..	3.2	7.2	10.3
2,410,000	Bright J. Grp	25	+½	3.0	12.0	6.7
904,000	Bristol Plant	6½	..	0.9	13.5	2.8
788.6m	Brit Am Tob	310	−5½	15.6b	5.0	6.6
1,746,000	Brit Car Auctn	42	+2	3.4	8.0	8.1
4,660,000	Brit Enkalon	16½	−½	0.4	2.2	..
164.2m	Brit Home Strs	262	..	10.7	3.0	18.1
2,222,000	Brit Ind Hidgs	17	..	2.1	12.3	4.2
141.0m	Brit Ind	128	+12	9.9	7.7	9.4
50.3m	BLMC	8½	..	..	..	..
2,428,000	Brit Mohair	22	−2½	3.4	15.4	6.5
13.1m	Brit Printing	44	−1	4.8	10.8	4.5
7,263,000	Brit Rollmakers	33	+5	3.5	10.7	9.2
4,597,000	Brit Sim Spec	67	+2	6.6	9.8	6.4
33.0m	Brit Sugar	330	..	11.8	3.6	8.8
2,410,000	Brit Tar Prod	26	−1	2.0b	7.5	5.3
5,826,000	Brit Vita	60	+5	5.1	8.6	3.6
5,335,000	Brittains	31½	+1½	4.5	14.3	3.1
5,806,000	Brockhouse J.	132	+3	16.5	10.4	5.5
6,827,000	Brocks Grp	61½	+6½	3.8	6.2	6.7
1,225.2m	Broken Hill	625	..	11.2	2.1	23.8
2,274,000	Brook St Bur	33	..	5.1	12.3	2.5
12.4m	Brooke Bond	44	+½	3.3	7.5	..
1,512,000	Brooke Tool	16	..	..	..	..
4,702,000	Brotherhood P.	48	..	8.8b	18.2	8.1
4,690,000	Brown & Tawse	52	−2	2.8	5.5	4.4
3,298,000	BBK	73½	..	..	..	..
17.7m	Brown Bros Cp	74	..	0.9	9.7	6.9
3,731,000	Brown J.	213	+10	14.2	12.5	9.0
208,000	Brown N. Inv	30	−1	3.1b	10.4	4.1
1,960,000	Broxley Hidgs	26	..	2.1	9.0	8.0
4,600,000	Bruntons	57	−3	5.0	9.2	8.5
490,000	Bryant Hidgs	23	−1	2.6	11.2	7.2
3,283,000	Budge Bros	3½	f ..	1.0b	60.4	2.0
1,587,000	Bullough Ltd	62	..	6.4	10.1	5.1
25.5m	Bulmer & Lumb	19½	−½	3.4	18.4	4.8
4,157,000	Bunzl Pulp	98	+5	5.3	5.4	6.9
972,000	Burco Dean	65	+1	4.2	6.1	5.6
604,000	Burgess Prod	32	−4	4.9	15.4	5.6
882,000	Burnett H'shire	79	+1	3.8	9.8	4.2
972,000	Do A NV	38	..	3.8	10.6	3.9
2,252,000	Burns And'son	37	..	2.7	9.7	3.9
2,519,000	Burrell & Co	9½	−2	0.9s	9.4	6.4
2,867,000	Burt Boulton	145	..	13.9	9.4	3.1
19.6m	Burton Grp	65	−1	6.9	10.5	3.4
2,205,000	Do A	61	−2	6.8	11.1	30.8
161,000	Bury & Masco	34	−2	3.8	16.9	5.0
1,862,000	Bus as Com	4	f ..	0.7b	17.5	0.8
—	Butterfld-Harvy	27	..	2.7	9.5	41.5

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,579,000	CCH Ind	36	−1	5.4b	14.9	4.5
446,000	CGSB Hidgs	12	..	1.5	12.5	1.9
173.7m	Cadbury Sch	47½	r +½	3.3b	7.3	11.3
1,577,000	Caffyns	51	..	6.7	12.6	6.2
2,062,000	Cliffords Dobey	53	..	1.6	2.9	16.6
1,376,000	Campari	26	−1	2.7b	10.2	9.2
4,061,000	Camrex Ridgs	52	+6	4.1	7.8	6.0
16.7m	Cape Ind	93	−1	8.4	9.0	6.4
1,620,000	Capian Profile	54	+1	6.0	11.1	5.6
4,162,000	Capper Neill	41	−1	3.6	8.7	10.0
1,075,000	Caravans Int	13	..	..	..	31.3
1,430,000	Carclo Eng	36½	+½	3.2	8.8	8.6
6,959,000	Carless Capel	42	+5	1.1	2.3	7.9
10.2m	Carlton Ind	42	..	5.9	12.5	3.5
12.0m	Carpets Int	47	..	5.5	11.9	7.9
3,307,000	Carr J. (Don)	20	+1	2.2	7.0	5.2
29.6m	Carr'tion Vi'r	20½	−½	2.6	12.6	6.5
7,191,000	Casket S Hidgs	41	..	3.0	6.5	3.1
793,000	Catalin	37	+1	3.4	9.2	3.1
970,000	Causton Sir J.	12½	+½	..	..	7.2
102.5m	Cavenham	126	+5	5.5	4.4	..
15.2m	Cawoods	138	+5	8.1	5.9	9.8
1,731,000	Celestion	14½	+½	0.5	3.9	4.3
39.9m	Cement Rdstone	66	+2	4.6	7.0	6.2
12.2m	Central Man	65	+2	3.4b	5.2	6.1
4,429,000	Central Wagon	29½	+1	3.1	8.6	4.7
4,296,000	Centre Hotels	36	−1	2.7	8.6	5.4
137,000	Centreway Secs	19½	..	2.6	14.4	3.2
490,000	Century Secs	14	+½	3.0	21.1	3.3
231,000	Ch'bn & Hill	32	+4	2.4	7.4	7.4
2,703,000	Chamberl'n Grp	21	+1	2.4	11.4	6.5
6,140,000	Champ Phipps	28	..	2.4	8.6	7.1
5,972,000	Charles D.	30	−3	2.0	6.5	4.7
10.5m	Charring'n G'duer	29	−2	3.8	12.9	6.3
92.2m	Chloride Grp	101	+3	3.0b	5.0	10.7
3,471,000	Christies Int	45½	−1½	3.8	8.3	12.8
33.1m	Chubb & Sons	90	+1	4.0	4.4	12.3
1,672,000	Church & Co	112	..	8.0	7.1	4.5
921,000	Do A	105	..	8.0	7.6	4.2
601,000	Clay Hidgs	9	..	..e	..	34.3
2,095,000	Clark & Fenn	33	−2	3.1n	9.2	3.0
21.3m	Clarke Chapman	69	+3½	6.3	9.1	5.0
1,760,000	Clarke Clem.	44	..	3.9	8.8	7.7
6,040,000	Clayton Dewan	33	−1	1.1	3.5	6.2
1,101,000	Clough L.	46	..	3.4	4.3	5.3
25.4m	Coalite & Chem	52	−3	0.9	4.1	11.3
9,228,000	Coates Bros	34	..	2.7	4.9	6.8
10.5m	Do A	45	+1	2.7	5.9	5.5
146.3m	Coats Patons	40	−5	3.0	7.1	6.0
21.1m	Cohen 600	60½	+2½	4.5	7.5	6.3
1,490,000	Cole R. H.	75	−1	4.7	9.1	2.3
976,000	Collett D'son	22	−1	3.6	12.5	3.7
842,600	Collier S.	6½	f ..	0.4	5.8	4.5
3,790,000	Collins W.	92	..	5.2	5.6	9.7
8,899,000	Do A	92	..	5.2	5.6	9.7
907,000	Coltness Grp	15½	+1	2.0	12.8	4.4
4,382,000	Combey Grp	19	−1	4.2	20.2	6.0
11.7m	Comb Eng Strs	67	−3	3.7	3.5	11.6
3,074,000	Comet Radiov'n	32	..	4.0	12.5	6.3
26.3m	Comp Air	70	−3	4.1	5.9	9.1
727,000	Compton Pinrs	32	..	4.7	14.8	3.1
3,990,000	Compton Webb	17½	−½	2.2	12.4	4.9
3,272,000	Concentric	21	..	2.5	11.7	9.9
3,617,000	Concrete Ltd	41	−1	4.0a	9.8	10.6
1,238,000	Cons Com	31	h −3	2.6	4.5	6.2
3,219,000	Cons Tea	164	h +4	17.5	9.5	2.3
3,663,000	Cooper Inds	10	−1	1.1	10.6	3.3
14.4m	Cope Allman	38	−3	4.0	10.6	3.4
8,231,000	Corah N.	28	+1½	2.6	9.1	3.3
13.3m	Coral J Hidgs	88	+2	3.1	3.5	7.4
759,000	Cornercroft	30	..	4.0	13.3	3.9
1,019,000	Cory H.	14½	..	1.0	6.7	7.8
1,364,000	Cosalt	37	−3	3.6	9.7	4.6
45.7m	Costain R.	179	+11	6.0	3.0	9.5
660,000	Countryside	16	−1	..e	..	4.3
1,497,000	Courts (Furn)	61½	−½	3.8	4.7	7.1
2,674,000	Do A NV	61½	−½	3.8	4.7	7.1
326,000	Court' Hlts Ldn	32	+10	1.9	6.0	4.9
312.7m	Courtaulds	115	+4	7.0	6.1	7.5
1,163,000	Courtney Pope	48	..	4.9b	10.3	5.4
756,000	Cowan de Groot	40	..	4.1	10.3	7.5
1,008,000	Do A	37	..	4.1	10.9	3.8
1,510,000	Cowie T.	15	..	1.3	12.9	6.3
1,296,000	Cox H.	27	..	2.8	10.2	2.1

(Lex – Expand Metal)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
886,000	Lex Inc	13	f ..	..e	..	2.4
2,310,000	Crane Fruehauf	15	..	1.2	9.3	3.0
950,000	Crellon Hidgs	33	..	3.8	11.5	6.3
2,983,000	Crest Nicholson	28	−1	4.1	14.6	12.2
60.1m	Croda Int	60½	+5	2.6b	3.8	8.7
732,000	Cronite Grp	26	−1	3.4	13.0	8.6
480,000	Cropper J.	30	..	2.2b	9.4	3.2
880,000	Crossland R.	11	−1	1.6	14.6	4.8
2,847,000	Crossley Bldg	33	..	5.2	9.6	5.6
2,715,000	Crouch D.	28	+1	4.5	16.0	6.9
960,000	Crouch Grp	24	−4	3.7	15.4	4.2
1,386,000	Crowther J.	36	−1	0.7e	1.8	6.4
1,829,000	Culter Guard	24½	−1½	4.0	16.3	4.8
2,304,000	Cum'ns En Cr	591	+4	375	7.4	..
1,835,000	Curzon Ind	..	h +1	0.8	12.0	7.6
3,829,000	Cussons Grp	68	h +6	4.0b	5.9	14.3
3,322,000	Do A	39	h +4	4.0	6.9	12.4
2,308,000	Cuthbert R. & G.	33	−3	2.4	7.2	9.2
72.5m	Cutler Hmmer	£21½	−2½	67.6	3.1	11.6
2,327,000	Dale Electric	115	+7	6.2	5.4	10.6
1,515,000	Danish Bacon 'A'	110	..	9.6	8.7	4.1
1,058,000	Danks Gowerton	30	..	2.7	9.4	3.2
373,000	Dartmouth Inv	8	+½	1.0	11.9	5.1
2,509,000	Davies & New	57	−3	9.4	16.5	4.8
2,802,000	Davis G.	24	+1	4.1	16.9	3.9
21.9m	Davy Int	201	+3	8.2	4.1	8.0
1,625,000	Dawson & Barfos	27	..	2.0	7.5	..
3,106,000	Dawson Int	15	−2	..	..	..
1,976,000	Dawson J.	34	−4	6.7	12.5	8.6
84.9m	De Beers Ind	550	..	33.2	6.0	13.4
81.6m	Debenhams	77	−1	6.0	7.8	14.4
22.7m	De La Rue	150	−1	14.7	9.8	6.3
14.3m	Decca	198	+8	12.1	6.1	5.1
22.6m	Do A	196	+8	12.1	6.2	5.0
450,000	Delson	18	..	2.3	12.5	2.8
38.1m	Delta Metal	66	−6	6.3b	9.5	8.1
3,439,000	Denbyware	80	..	7.0	8.7	6.1
9,360,000	De Vere Hotels	88	+1	5.4	6.2	23.1
2,829,000	Dewey G.	96	..	6.3	6.6	5.0
102.7m	DRG	126	+7	8.8	7.0	6.6
1,300,000	Dimplex Ind	4½	..	..e	..	2.6
3,482,000	Dixons Photo	28	−2	1.4	4.8	3.3
3,536,000	Do A	29	−2	1.4	4.8	3.3
335,000	Dixor	30	..	0.7	2.4	10.5
17.2m	Dobson Park	33	..	2.4	8.4	6.9
2,793,000	Dolan Pack	33	−2	2.7	8.0	3.3
3,300,000	Dom Hidgs	53	+2	5.0	9.5	10.3
4,669,000	Doncaster D.	43½	..	3.8	8.9	6.0
1,680,000	Dorman Smith	112	..	7.2	6.4	12.1
8,490,000	Do A	105	−1	7.2	6.6	11.7
4,451,000	Douglas R. M.	50	−5	4.6	8.3	4.6
5,244,000	Dow'd & Mills	38	h +1	2.7b	7.1	9.1
3,406,000	Downing G. H.	112	..	12.8	11.3	5.6
37.1m	Dowty Grp	100	+5	7.4	7.4	7.9
1,530,000	Drake Cubitt	23	−1	..	..	..
1,280,000	Dreamland Elec	23½	+½	2.9	12.4	3.7
5,292,000	Dufay	35½	+2½	1.9b	5.4	5.9
2,962,000	Duncan W.	231	..	26.5	11.2	6.1
5,067,000	Dunford & Ell	48	−3	5.7	11.9	4.1
53.0m	Dunlop Hidgs	54	−3	5.0	9.3	4.2
1,696,000	Duple Int	9½	−½	..	..	4.7
16.4m	Dupont	56½	−3½	5.2	9.2	3.7
2,593,000	Dutton For	18	−½	2.7	14.9	6.7
1,026,000	Dykes J. Hidgs	29	..	4.6	16.0	2.4
1,501,000	ERF Hidgs	34	+2	5.4	15.8	3.4
1,794,000	E Lancs Paper	33	..	4.4	13.2	2.5
644,000	E Mid A Press	47	−1	3.1	6.6	5.9
3,423,000	Eastern Prod	34	−3	..e	..	3.0
11.1m	Eastwood J. B.	49	+1	..e	..	3.5
592,000	Do B Dfd	46	+2	..	..	..
4,018,000	Edbro	57	+1	6.7	11.8	5.2
1,180,000	Era Hidgs	43	..	4.3	10.0	3.1
930,000	Eldridge St'rd	3½	f ..	0.6	15.7	1.1
2,850,000	Electro Hidgs	29½	..	2.1	8.0	7.0
3,160,000	Elec & Ind Secs	29	+1½	3.0	10.4	7.9
151.0m	EMI Ltd	178	+10	9.6b	5.4	20.8
8,500,000	Electrocomps	85	+3	5.2	6.3	8.5
20.5m	Electr'nic Rent	37	−1	2.0b	5.3	7.4
4,939,000	Elliott B.	51	+½	5.3	10.4	9.5
2,921,000	Elliott Grp	40	−2	2.1	5.2	4.0
6,938,000	Ellis & Everard	107	..	5.2	4.9	12.9
4,098,000	Ellis & Gold	18	..	2.2	12.2	3.5
14.9m	Empire Stores	103	+1	4.3	4.2	9.2
1,747,000	Energy Serv	4½	+½	..e	..	6.2
550,000	England J. E.	11	+1	1.6	14.7	5.5
2,229,000	English Card Cl	38	..	3.2	8.1	4.2
100.4m	Eng China Clay	75	−1	3.1	4.1	10.5
2,688,000	Erith & Co	56	..	6.2	10.7	7.2
6,789,000	Esperanza	70	..	5.7	8.2	..
1,340,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	36	+4	6.9	19.2	2.7
28.4m	Euro Ferries	57½	−3½	2.6	4.5	7.6
2,680,000	Eva Industries	43	−4	4.2	9.7	5.1
41.7m	Ever-Ready Hg	81	+2	4.4	5.4	7.8
4,456,000	Evode Hidgs	56	..	2.6	4.6	6.6
1,933,000	Ewer G	18	−1	1.5b	8.3	7.0
7,093,000	Exch Telegraph	80	+3	6.0n	7.6	10.2
8,841,000	Expand Metal	58	+3	3.8	6.6	8.4

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
976,000	F C Cons	37	−1	4.0	10.9	5.4
8,600,000	FMC	66	−5	7.5	11.4	3.2
1,187,000	FPA Cons	15	−3	2.9	19.6	3.0
14.1m	Fairclough L.	200	−7	12.7b	6.3	9.3
270,000	Fairfax Jersey	5	−1	..	..	23.1
5,058,000	Fairview Est	48	−1	7.2	14.9	4.3
3,126,000	Farnell Elect	63	−1	4.9	7.8	4.9
329,000	Feb Int	19	..	2.1	10.8	6.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,204,000	Hutchison Int	45	+1	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,748,000	IDC Grp	43	−1	10.6	12.5	3.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.6m	LCP Hidgs	57	+2	4.2	7.3	7.1

(LRC Int – Lyons J.)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
9,734,000	LRC Int	25	+½	3.3	13.3	3.9
36.7m	Ladbroke	164	..	5.8	3.5	8.7
985,000	Ladies Pride	30	..	3.7	12.4	5.1
1,008,000	Lafarge	18	..	2.3	12.8	5.7
28.6m	Laing J.	156	−2	3.2	2.0	15.4
28.8m	Do A	153	−3	3.2	2.1	15.1
18.3m	Laird Grp Ltd	51	+½	3.7	7.2	3.8
2,850,000	Lake & Elliot	43	−2	4.6	10.7	12.6
1,240,000	Lambert H'wth	38	−2	3.7	9.6	3.5
53.2m	Lamson Ind	83½	+6	4.1	4.6	8.7
263,000	Lane Fox	26	−4	..	..	7.7
356,000	Lane P. Grp	8	..	..	..	..
4,336,000	Lankro	90	+6	5.4	6.0	6.5
30.8m	Laporte Ind	96	+10	7.6	7.9	7.1
2,318,000	Latham J.	115	..	10.5	9.2	2.9
2,798,000	Laurence Scott	38	..	3.9	10.1	..
242,000	Lawdon	9	−1	..e	..	..
620,000	Lawtex	31	..	3.9	12.5	2.3
40.0m	Lead Industries	111	+1	7.2	6.5	4.1
889,000	Le-Bas E.	38	−1	2.1	5.5	4.1
5,882,000	Lee A.	18	+½	2.1	11.5	3.3
1,160,000	Lee Cooper	90	+10	7.5b	8.3	3.7
4,033,000	Leisure C'van	63	..	6.7	10.7	11.0
9,542,000	Lep Grp	150	+2	3.5	2.4	6.0
5,226,000	Lesney Ord	20	−1	1.2	6.0	3.1
309,000	Do RV	15	..	1.2	8.0	2.3
5,215,000	Letraset	30	−4	1.8	6.1	4.2
8,447,000	Lex Services	15½	−8½	2.3	14.5	5.1
3,408,000	Lilley F. J. C.	48	+2	2.5	5.2	5.7
1,485,000	Linread Hidgs	31	−1	3.9	12.7	2.8
10.6m	Lindustries	58	+1	5.6	9.7	4.7
10.1m	Linfood Hidgs	170	+30	16.6s	9.7	9.8
522,000	Linread	30	..	4.4	14.8	4.2
2,597,000	Lion Int	38	−7	8.3b	22.3	3.5
930,000	Lipton L.	45	−1	3.5	7.8	7.6
9,307,000	Lister & Co	51	−3	3.7	7.2	7.1
10.0m	Lloyd F. H.	52	+1	5.4	10.3	8.0
1,290,000	Locker T.	12	..	0.9	7.8	9.4
2,625,000	Do A	10½	−½	0.9	9.0	8.2
2,635,000	Lockwood' Fds	49	..	4.2	8.6	4.5
19.3m	Ldn & M'land	35½	−½	2.2	6.3	..
21.3m	Ldn & N'thern	40	..	4.8	12.0	5.1
26.9m	Ldn Brick Co	46	−5	2.7	5.9	23.0
9,387,000	Ldn Prov Post	96	−5	11.8	12.3	5.5
900,000	Longton Trans	73	+1	3.9n	17.1	3.7
142.5m	Lonrho	151	+5	5.5	3.6	..
3,311,000	Lonsdale Univ	56	−2	5.3	9.4	4.9
2,525,000	Lovell Hidgs	42	−2	3.0	7.0	4.4
956,000	Loveys J.	75	f ..	..	..	..
14.8m	Low & Bonar	194	−1	12.4	6.7	8.2
79.6m	Lucas Ind	121	−2	7.6	6.3	8.6
1,125,000	Lyles S.	31	−1	3.9	12.6	..
620,000	Lyons J. Ord	155	+3	11.7	7.5	8.1
45.3m	Do A	154	+4	11.7	7.6	8.0

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,800,000	MFI W'house	18	+1½	..e	..	5.1
5,531,000	MK Electric	46	+4	..e	..	6.4
3,974,000	MK Refrig'tion	42	..	3.5	8.3	4.4
1,800,000	MTP Ltd	17½	..	2.3	13.1	8.2
2,068,000	MY Dart	2½	−½	2.2	7.7	5.7
5,115,000	McCorquodale	154	+1	16.9	11.0	6.7
2,779,000	McInerney Prop	24	−3	..b	..	2.4
2,827,000	McCleery L'Amie	22	+1	2.6	11.7	4.2
126,000	McIntyre	4½	f ..	0.9	19.6	3.4
1,632,000	Mackay H.	33	−1	4.2	12.7	7.4
22.3m	McKechnie Bros	68½	+1	5.1	7.5	4.0
1,001,000	McNeill Grp	41	−1	3.6	8.7	..
3,813,000	Macpherson D.	38	−1	3.0b	10.0	4.0
3,159,000	Madame Tussds	15	..	1.2	8.3	8.2
17.6m	Magnet Joinery	143	+1	3.9	2.7	4.9
1,817,000	Mallinson W.	28	..	2.4	8.5	2.1
3,556,000	Man Agcy Music	49	−2	7.5b	15.3	3.1
29.8m	Manbre & Gart	130	r +½	9.3b	7.3	10.6
7,600,000	Man Ship Canal	190	+2	17.7	9.3	6.2
864,000	Mang Bronze	9	..	..	..	4.6
1,269,000	Mann & Overtn	47	..	4.4	9.3	5.0
3,565,000	Maple Mac'wds	14	−1	..e	..	4.7
13.2m	Marchwiel	80	−6	3.9	4.9	5.0
952,000	Marks A.	30	−1	5.1	16.9	2.8
717.1m	Marks & Spencer	221	−10	9.7	4.4	18.3
32.4m	Marley Ltd	79	−6	4.3	5.4	6.9
1,296,000	Marling Ind	14½	−1½	1.3	9.0	2.8
2,900,000	Marshall Car	14½	+½	3.0	20.7	5.7
264,000	Marshall T Lox	22	..	2.9	13.1	4.2
924,000	Do A	21½	+1	2.9	13.4	4.3
2,362,000	Marshall T. Inv	49	..	4.6	9.3	4.0
2,892,000	Marshalls (Hal)	48	+1	5.8	11.8	4.7
5,678,000	Martin-Black	95	−1	6.2b	6.5	6.9
6,294,000	Martin-News	122	+2	5.5	4.5	8.2
7,856,000	Martin T.	51	−1	3.2	6.2	5.9
13.3m	Martonair	145	+6	5.2	3.6	10.1
10.4m	Mather & Platt	41½	+2½	3.7	9.0	5.8
4,669,000	Matthews Hidgs	51	−1	3.5	6.9	21.5
4,434,000	May & Hassel	63	−1	3.2	5.1	1.8
3,291,000	Maynards	270	..	23.3	8.6	7.4
1,190,000	Mears Bros	17	−1½	2.3n	13.4	7.8
280,000	Medminster	14	..	2.5	17.9	10.9
2,116,000	Mentmore Mfg	10½	..	1.2	11.1	6.3
7,560,000	Menzies J.	112	+5	5.4	4.8	9.0
132.3m	Metal Box	258	+18	14.5	5.0	9.5
16.2m	Metal Closures	86	..	4.8	5.6	6.8
647,000	Metal Products	22	..	1.2	5.2	30.1
1,982,000	Metalrax	19	−1½	1.8	9.5	5.6
244,000	Metro Town	19	..	0.5	3.9	2.3
3,663,000	Mettoy	29	..	2.9	9.9	5.2
16.8m	Meyer M. L.	45½	..	3.0b	6.5	2.5
1,445,000	Midland Ind	14	+½	1.1	8.0	4.1
4,068,000	Mid York Hidgs	422	h −32	41.2b	9.8	6.2
1,896,000	Mills A. J.	58	+1	3.5	6.0	6.3
1,760,000	Miln Marsters	125	+3	9.9b	7.9	7.1
1,057,000	Mining Supplies	29	+3½	1.0e	3.6	4.1
2,307,000	Mitchell Constr	80	f ..	7.5n	12.5	3.7
29.8m	Mitchell Cotts	62	+6	4.7b	7.4	3.9
3,276,000	Mixconcrete	45	+3	3.3	7.3	16.2
620,000	Modern Eng	31	−1	3.8	12.4	7.1
2,038,000	Monk A.	29	−1	5.8	20.2	2.7
1,685,000	Mono Containers	42	−1	3.0	7.1	4.3
465,000	M'canto 5% Ln	131	..	500	16.1	..
570,000	Do 6% Ln	138	..	625	15.4	..
16.2m	Do 5% Cnv	£150	+4	500	3.3	..
519,000	Montfort Knit	25	..	4.3	17.7	24.2
29.7m	Morgan Cruc	96	+6	6.6b	6.9	10.4
937,000	Morgan Edwds	30	..	3.5	7.0	7.1
3,895,000	Morgan-Grampn	36	−1	3.2	8.9	3.2
740,000	Morris & Blakey	40	−2	5.9	14.8	8.8
352,000	Do A	38	−4	5.9	15.6	8.4
1,227,000	Morris H.	37	..	..	..	5.8
525,000	Moss Bros	30	..	..e	..	8.9
1,429,000	Moss Eng	31	+3	4.9	15.7	4.0
55.8m	Mothercare	174	+8	6.7	3.9	16.1
1,379,000	Mt Charlotte	4½	−½	0.1	2.2	..
444,000	Mowlem	10	..	..e	..	6.5
1,616,000	Mowlem J.	67	−3	6.2	9.3	5.7
3,247,000	Muirhead	42	..	4.2	7.7	8.2
7,377,000	Myson Grp	73	+8	5.2	6.7	9.8
1,291,000	NET	35	..	2.9	8.2	4.9
5,144,000	NSS News	100	+3½	2.7	2.7	12.4
4,372,000	Nairn & W'son	64	+1	6.2	9.6	6.7
3,825,000	Nat Carbon	50	−6	..e	..	..
217,000	Needlers	11	..	..	..	..
5,200,000	Negretti & Zam	39	−1	4.4	11.2	11.6
817,000	Neill J.	38	−1	3.8	9.9	3.4
5,066,000	Newarthill	60	..	6.2	10.3	6.8
2,464,000	Newman Ind	70	+3	6.2	8.8	10.0
3,434,000	Newman Tonks	40	−1	5.0	12.6	2.6
1,096,000	Newmans Tubes	35	..	4.1	11.8	4.0
2,519,000	Newmark L.	42	..	3.4	8.1	3.7
25.2m	Norcros	65	..	7.1	8.4	3.6
4,357,000	Norfolk C Bldg	99	+2	4.5b	7.6	5.4
1,860,000	Normand Elec	63½	f ..	1.3	2.3	15.7
71.2m	Nthn Foods	30	−4	3.3	10.9	5.6
605,000	Norton W. E.	6½	−2	3.3	5.2	12.6
2,045,000	Norwest Holst	23	−½	0.9	12.8	5.7
34.6m	Notts Mfg	33	−5	3.5	15.2	3.6
2,900,000	Nu-Swift Ind	14	−1½	1.5	13.1	10.1

O — S

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,021,000	Ocean Wilsons	91	+1	3.2	3.5	6.1
1,790,000	Odex Racasan	59	−1	5.1	8.6	6.6
7,001,000	Office & Elect	49	−5	4.7	9.5	5.0
9,762,000	Ofrex Grp	92	−1	4.9	5.3	7.6
9,1m	Ogilvy & M	£15¼	+¼	42.2	2.7	12.4
2,664,000	Osborn S.	39	+2	4.1	10.5	3.2
203.2m	Otis Elevator	£24½	−½	91.3	3.7	11.0
4,517,000	Owen Owen	51	..	..	..	..
601,000	Oxley Printing	12	−1	3.3	6.4	4.9
41.0m	Ozalid	169	..	..	..	6.0
1,542,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	38	−1	7.5	4.4	10.0
2,524,000	Parker Timber	53	−3	3.8	10.0	3.8
288,000	Parkland Text	21	−3	2.9	5.5	..
13.7m	Paterson Zoch	420	+10	10.8b	2.6	7.9
11.6m	Pauls & Whites	63	+2	4.3	6.7	9.5
37.0m	Pearson Long	55	..	6.9	8.1	8.5
14.2m	Pearson & Son	200	−1	7.8	7.2	11.6
5.0m	Do P. Ln	£25½	..	400	15.7	..
597,000	Peck J.	16	f ..	..	..	2.1
32.0m	Peerless-Hart	115	+1	7.9	5.9	7.0
—	Perkin El 4%	£111	+3½	..	..	..
2,040,000	Pernall	15½	..	1.2	7.7	6.2
3,153,000	Perry H. Mtrs	16½	−1½	6.2	13.5	4.6
3,071,000	Petrocon Grp	9½	−1	3.9	6.2	11.7
4.0m	Philip Fin 5¾%	£64	+1	575	9.0	..
1,232.5m	Philips Lamp	940	−3	21.7	3.6	..
520,000	Phillips Pats	34	−1	1.7	12.0	6.3
1,732,000	Phoenix Timber	66	..	4.5	..	..
2,278,000	Photo-Me Int	28	..	1.7	5.9	8.0
1,513,000	Photopia Int	16	−1	..	..	..
8,059,000	Picadilly Theatre	72	..	1.8b	..	..
[illegible]	Pifco Hldgs	4	−2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do A	4	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pilkington Bros	195	−4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittard Grp	41	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plaxtons	[illegible]	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pleasurama	[illegible]	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plessey	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do 5 Ord	47½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,045,000	Plysu	32	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
554,000	Polly Peck	[illegible]	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.9m	Pontins	21½	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,242,000	Poole & Gladd	[illegible]	−1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,555,000	Port Lands	130	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Portals Hidgs	141	+16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Porter Chad	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Portsmth Sund	[illegible]	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Powell Duffryn	112	−5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,425,000	Pratt F. Eng	42	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,710,000	Preedy A.	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.7m	Prestige	[illegible]	−1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
659,000	Press W. Hidgs	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.2m	Prestige Grp	125	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.2m	Pretoria P Cem	195	+10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,180,000	Pride & Clarke	100	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,470,000	Priest B.	42	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,662,000	Pritchard Serv	22½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,704,000	Pullman R. & J.	48	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.1m	Pye Hidgs	45	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
281,000	Pyke W. J.	48	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500,000	Pyramid Grp	35	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
240.9m	Quaker Oats	£11½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
450,000	Quality Tints	10	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,672,000	Queens Moat	10	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,257,000	R&T Textiles	38	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64.2m	Racal Elect	226	+18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,131,000	Rane Eng	27	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45.4m	Rank Org Ord	160	−5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
295.7m	Do A	163	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
220.0m	RHM	44½	+4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.2m	RHP	37	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,267,000	Ransomes Sims	134	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,600,000	Ratners	80	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,716,000	Rayback Ltd	43	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.9m	Readicut Int	21½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.9m	RMC	61	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
218.8m	Reckitt & Colmn	325	+24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,486,000	Record Ridgway	30	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,795,000	Redfearn Nat	46	−9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20.3m	Rediffusion	61	−2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
69.6m	Redland	89	+5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,665,000	Reed & Smith	24½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,008,000	Reed A.	45	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,735,000	Do A NV	42	−4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,305,000	Reed Executive	43	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
243.2m	Reed Int	271	−10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28.9m	Reliance Grp	425	+90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
559,000	Reliance Knit	15	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21.2m	Renold Cons	170	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.8m	Renold Ltd	125	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.6m	Rentokil Grp	67	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,421,000	Renwick Grp	26	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,176,000	Reverteс	61	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,776,000	Rexmore	33	−1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,974,000	Reyrolle Parsns	51	−4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,575,000	Ricardo Eng	50	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,779,000	Richards & Wall	47	f −4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.17m	Rich'sn Merrell	£19½	+⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,022,000	Richardson W.	47½	+½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,271,000	Rivlin J.D.A.S.	17	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
775,000	Robb Caledon	51	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35.3m	R'son Rentals	122	−3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.1m	Rockware Grp	62	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.6m	Rolls-R Motors	51	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,471,000	Ropner Hidgs	22½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,250,000	Do A	18½	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,212,000	Rosgill Hidgs	22	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,565,000	Rotaflex	78	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,518,000	Rotaprint	12	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32.7m	Rothmans Int 'B'	35	−½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,101,000	Rotork Ltd	36	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
621,000	Routledge & K	55	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45.9m	Rowntree Mac	148	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,718,000	Rowton Hotels	64	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,940,000	Royal Sov Grp	43	+3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,111,000	Royal Worcs	156	+14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,630,000	Royco Grp	21	−1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,046,000	Ruberoid	29	−2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47.6m	Rugby Cement	48	−2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32.7m	Do NV	49	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
791,000	RTD Grp	37	..	11.4	30.8	2.5
792,000	S & U Stores	9	..	1.3	13.9	5.5
20.6m	SGB Grp	101	−3	6.0	5.9	6.3
210.5m	SKF 'B'	£21	+1½	59.4	1.9	17.8
10.8m	Sabah Timber	26	+1	1.9	7.2	2.4
144.3m	Sainsbury J.	174	+5	6.9	4.0	21.0
760.4m	St Gobain	£29	+1	63.7	2.2	13.8
—	Sale Tilney	73	..	6.0	8.3	6.7
1,239,000	Samuel H.	107	+5	6.8	4.3	7.3
10.7m	Do A	156	+5	6.8	4.4	7.2
10.7m	Sandeman G.	50	+2	3.6	7.1	4.3
5,660,000	Sanderson Kay	43½	+4½	5.5	12.7	5.7
2,394,000	Sangers	45	..	7.2	14.3	4.2
3,000,000	Savoy Hotel 'A'	22	+1	0.8	3.4	..
5,225,000	Scapa Grp	60	−1	5.5	9.2	4.9
11.1m	Scholes G. H.	173	..	19.5	11.3	9.8
7,411,000	Scotcros	33	+1	3.4	10.3	7.9
1,731,000	Scotia Inv	20	h ..	..e	..	3.4
1,879,000	Scottish TV 'A'	35	+2	..e	..	11.3
776,000	Scott J.	12	..	..e	..	1.8
513,000	Scot Univ Inv	105	−3	6.5	6.0	13.2
33.5m	Scragy E.	9½	+½	..	..	2.8
4,208,000	Sealed Motor	35	+1	..e	..	4.2
1,925,000	Sears Hidgs	41	−1	2.9	7.2	9.3
184.4m	Securicor Grp	80	+1	2.1	2.4	12.5
2,373,000	Do NV	88	+2	2.1	2.4	12.4
3,278,000	Security Serv	102	..	3.4	3.3	12.8
4,975,000	Do A	101	..	3.4	3.4	12.7
5,374,000	Selincourt	8½	+½	1.0	12.2	5.6
3,509,000	Sena Sugar	15	−1	3.1	20.7	2.1
1,382,000	Serck	36½	−½	3.1	8.4	10.6
11.1m	Shakespeare J.	18	−1½	1.2	6.4	3.5
1,074,000	Shaw Carpets	20	−1	2.8	14.1	3.6
1,746,000	Shaw F	18	..	3.0	16.7	4.6
394,000	Sheffield Twist	70	h +6	4.6	6.5	10.4
9,450,000	Shellabear Price	29	+1½	3.5	12.1	3.9
570,000	Sherman S.	6	−2	..	..	..
240,000	Sidlaw Ind	66	−1	7.5	11.1	7.5
3,697,000	Siebe Gorman	126	−4	5.2	4.1	7.9
10.4m	Siemssen Hunt	22	−2	2.8n	12.6	4.3
914,000	Signode 7% Cn	£161	+4	700	4.3	..
3,720,000	Silentbloc	21½	+2	2.2	10.4	9.8
2,067,000	Simon Eng	106	r −2	9.0	8.5	8.7
21.6m	Simpson S.	40	−4	4.0	10.1	10.7
400,000	Do A	40	−4	4.0	10.1	10.7
2,134,000	Skerchley	57	+1	5.2b	9.2	7.6
9,878,000	Slimma Grp	34	..	2.6	7.7	6.2
1,452,000	Small & Tidmas	25	..	3.5	13.9	2.9
300,000	Smith & Neph	54	+½	2.7	5.1	12.8
79.2m	Smith W. H.	406	+6	12.4	3.1	16.9
56.9m	Smiths Ind	134	−2	8.6	6.4	8.6
44.2m	Smurfit	101	..	10.0	9.9	9.0
21.3m	Sobranie	18	..	2.1	11.5	5.6
270,000	Do NV	16	..	2.1	12.9	5.0
247,000	Solicitors Law	43	−1	4.8	11.3	7.8
4,616,000	Sthern-Evans	74	−7	4.1s	5.6	4.8
10.3m	Sparrow G. W.	98	..	6.3	6.5	7.6
2,102,000	Spear & Jackson	94	+6	5.6	5.9	6.8
4,999,000	Spear J. W.	112	..	2.6	2.3	6.7
3,392,000	Spencer Gears	10½	..	1.4	13.0	3.1
479,000	Spencer G.	35	−2	3.9	11.0	6.7
1,567,000	Spencer T & B	78	−2	11.4	14.6	3.7
434,000	Spillers	41	..	3.5	8.6	14.4
46.9m	Spirax-Sarco	106	..	8.7b	8.2	8.8
8,762,000	Spirella	37½	−1	4.1	10.9	4.3
3,964,000	Spooner Ind	30	+1	3.3	11.0	4.1
1,273,000	Spreckley C.	15	−1½	..	..	..
3,577,000	Staffs Potts	82	+4	6.9	8.4	3.4
810,000	Stafley Int	40	..	3.4	8.4	4.5
4,607,000	Stag Furniture	64½	+½	8.2	12.7	4.4
1,548,000	Stanley A. G.	74	−2	7.7b	10.4	12.1
3,114,000	Stanneylands	22	..	2.8	12.7	9.3
660,000	Stanwood Radio	13½	−½	..	..	..
675,000	Staveley Ind	117	−2	10.8	9.2	7.0
11.2m	Steel Bros	215	−2	10.7	5.0	17.8
6,879,000	Steetley Co	113	+1	7.8b	6.8	6.9
49.2m	Steinberg	18	−1	1.4	7.5	4.2
2,348,000	Stephen J.	10	−3	..	..	..
250,000	Stew't & Ll 6½%	85	+10	..	..	..
—	Stigwood R. Grp	38	+½	2.1	5.5	11.8
3,900,000	Stocklake Hidgs	21	..	..e	..	..
884,000	Stocks J. & Son	60	..	4.5	7.5	3.7
540,000	Stonehill	83	+3	11.9	14.4	5.9
2,334,000	Stone Platt	80	−1	4.1	5.1	5.3
25.7m	Storey Bros	37	−3	4.3	11.7	6.0
5,140,000	Stothert & Pitt	96	+4	12.0	12.5	5.7
1,920,000	Strong & Fisher	41	+2	5.4	13.1	3.3
1,068,000	Sturla G.	7	h −3	..e	..	1.8
236,000	Sumner F.	7½	..	1.1	14.4	4.0
150,000	Sunbeam W'sey	14	..	..	..	..
1,137,000	Sutcliffe S'man	34	+1	3.5	10.3	5.9
688,000	Swan Hunter	82	+5	8.4	10.2	2.2

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Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
980,000	Tace Ltd	21	+1	3.0	14.4	3.4
5,307,000	TPT	33	..	4.1	12.4	4.2
—	Takeda Bdr	560	+10	1.1	0.2	..
67.9m	Tarmac Ltd	143	r −16	11.2b	7.8	7.1
115.1m	Tate & Lyle	254	..	18.5	..	8.0
378,000	Taylor Pallis	35	..	3.5	9.8	5.7
55.9m	Taylor Woodrow	292	+4	7.1	2.4	12.2
5,506,000	Telefusion	19	−1	1.5n	7.6	4.6
2,858,000	Do A	18	−1	1.5n	8.1	4.3
29.0m	Telephone Rent	100	−3	6.7	6.7	10.9
150.1m	Tesco	47½	..	1.8	3.7	12.8
490,000	Textured Jersey	16	−½	..	..	..
372,000	Thames Plywd	31	..	3.2b	10.4	7.8
3,984,000	Thermal Synd	37	+1	3.5	9.5	4.3
77.9m	Thomson Org	161	+1	6.6	3.7	..
4,206,000	Thomson T-Line	26	..	..	..	..
92.6m	Thorn Electric	138	−12	7.8	5.7	5.1
91.1m	Do A	135	−13	7.8	5.7	5.1
877,000	Thurgar Bardex	7½	..	0.8	10.4	6.2
3,680,000	Tilbury Cont	192	−5	22.8	11.5	4.2
98.6m	Tilling T.	60	+2	4.4	7.4	7.2
3,662,000	Time Products	60	+2	1.8	3.0	4.0
256,000	Titaghur Jute	18	+5	..	..	..
30.0m	Tobacco Sec Tst	250	+20	16.3	6.5	20.1
32.4m	Do Dfd	940	+90	56.7	6.0	20.9
2,021,000	Tomkins F. H.	10	..	1.1	11.2	4.5
45.1m	Tootal	20	+½	3.1	9.5	7.9
11.5m	Tozer Kemsley	41	−1	3.1	7.6	15.5
113.3m	Trafalgar H Inv	108	−3½	3.3	3.5	9.0
216,000	Trafford C'pets	15	..	..e	..	3.1
2,810,000	Trans Paper	51½	+1½	5.6	10.9	5.4
56.1m	Transport Dev	46½	−2	4.0	8.6	8.6
625,000	Tranwood	13	+1	2.2	16.9	3.3
4,829,000	Travis & Arnold	66	−4	3.9	5.9	3.1
810,000	Tricentric	27	+1	1.6	5.8	5.6
7,181,000	Trident TV 'A'	21½	−½	3.0	13.7	5.8
2,346,000	Triplex Found	37	+1	4.2	11.3	4.7
57.6m	Trust Hse Forte	105	−10	11.0	10.4	21.6
126.2m	Tube Invest	278	+6	24.6	8.8	6.3
14.6m	Tunnel Cem 'B'	125	−3	11.2	8.9	8.8
857,000	Turner R.	8½	h ..	1.1	16.8	3.9
81.0m	Turner Newall	127	+4	11.3	8.9	8.4
4,000,000	Turner Mfg	40	−1	4.5	11.3	6.9
1,532,000	Turriff	72	..	4.7	6.5	6.9
152.5m	UDS Grp	100	−1	7.2	7.2	11.0
8,358,000	UK Optical	78	..	4.8	6.1	7.5
401,000	U U Textiles	7	..	1.1	15.7	2.7
10.7m	Unicorn Ind	61	+2	6.2	10.1	7.2
90.2m	Unigate	45½	−3	3.8b	8.4	9.6
702.9m	Unilever	384	+22	16.3	4.3	9.3
1,063.9m	Do NV	£19⅞	−⅛	76.3	3.8	11.5
5,931,000	Unitech	93	..	8.9	9.7	9.7
80.1m	Utd Biscuit	104	+6	4.4b	4.2	12.0
24.3m	UBM Grp	42	−2	6.1	9.8	6.6
3,653,000	Utd City Merc	29	−3	1.5	5.2	4.5
1,237,000	Utd Eng	17	..	2.5	14.7	5.4
1,148,000	Utd Gas Ind	19½	−1	..e	..	..
14.0m	Utd News	204	+4	16.4	8.0	4.7
7,546,000	Utd Scientific	33	+2	3.7	11.1	4.5
4,415,000	Vantona	42½	+2	4.5	10.6	2.7
854,000	Veneeta	8	..	..	..	0.7
12.5m	Vereeniging Ref	250	..	16.1	6.4	7.9
14.7m	Vetco	£22	..	..	..	42.8
4,500,000	Vibroplant	75	−4	12.3	16.3	5.7
59.9m	Vickers	137	−6	11.3	8.3	6.0
571,000	Vita-Tex	17	..	4.0	23.7	2.4
3,377,000	Vosper	63	−2	5.3	8.3	2.6
725,000	W Ribbons	21	+1	2.7	12.8	4.5
1,416,000	WGI	41	+3	4.4	10.6	6.2
2,072,000	Wade Potteries	27	−2	1.7	6.1	6.0
2,592,000	Wadkin	54	−2	6.8	12.6	3.4
5,650,000	Wagon Ind	84	−2	10.7b	12.7	7.1
825,000	Walker & Homer	11½	−2	2.1b	14.3	7.1
3,194,000	Walker Crsn	220	h ..	7.2	3.3	11.8
3,081,000	Walker J. Gold	40	..	2.9	8.3	8.3
3,511,000	Do NV	39	−1	2.9	7.3	9.0
1,275,000	Walmsley Bury	34	..	6.7	19.8	11.1
6,747,000	Ward & Gold	54	+½	6.1	11.3	4.2
49.0m	Ward T. W.	48	+2	5.6	11.1	3.3
7,941,000	Waring & Gillow	69	+5	5.0	7.2	9.7
1,611,000	Warren J.	108	..	14.1	13.1	..
731,000	Warrington T.	25	..	4.3	17.2	5.9
25.5m	Waterford Glass	29	+4	1.1b	3.8	11.2
5,657,000	Watts Blake	93	+8	3.7	3.6	7.4
4,396,000	Wearwell	50	..	5.6	11.2	10.2
358,000	Weeks Assoc	15	..	1.6	10.3	3.4
9,371,000	Weir Grp	52	−1	5.8	11.1	10.9
2,929,000	Wellman Eng	25	−1	2.6	10.7	8.3
1,557,000	W'elbrick Pds	27	..	3.5	12.2	3.6
990,000	W'tern Sth	17	..	2.2	12.4	6.5
22.7m	Westland Air	49	+1	3.5	7.2	11.5
1,596,000	Weston Pharm	34	..	3.0	8.7	7.2
2,361,000	Weyburn Eng	197	+23	8.4	4.3	11.7
220,000	Wharf Mill	16	..	1.8	11.3	4.9
750,000	Whatlings	7½	−½	0.6	8.4	6.4
12.5m	W'head Dist	140	−8	6.1	4.4	10.4
—	Whitlock Mar	4½	+1½	..	..	..
3,070,000	Whitecroft	34	+3	..e	..	4.3
1,719,000	Whessoe Watson	13	..	0.8b	6.2	7.4
1,450,000	White Child	51	..	4.1s	8.0	6.9
6,734,000	Whitecroft	78½	−½	6.9	8.8	4.4
1,528,000	Whiteley BSW	29	+2	4.1	14.1	5.5
1,517,000	Wholesale Fitt	52	..	6.2	11.8	4.9
4,554,000	Wigfall H.	90	..	5.5	6.1	2.4
745,000	Wiggins C. S.	14	..	1.9	13.3	9.4
2,249,000	Wilkins & Mit	25	..	3.4	9.8	2.7
31.3m	Wilkin'n Match	140	+8	10.5	7.5	6.1
9,212,000	Do 10% Conv	183	+2	1000	12.0	..
3,011,000	Wms Hudson	26½	+½	0.5	1.9	2.3
3,643,000	Wms J. Cardiff	33	..	2.6	7.8	5.1
1,922,000	Wills G. & Sons	45	+1	1.8	3.9	4.3
5,004,000	Wilmot Breeden	27	..	2.2	8.0	22.9
1,070,000	Wilson Bros	14½	..	..e	..	..
177.9m	Wimpey G	139	+1	1.6	1.1	10.8
2,809,000	Winn Ind	19½	+1	3.3	16.9	8.0
3,455,000	Winster Newton	118	..	10.1	8.6	8.4
1,845,000	Witter T.	21	..	2.5	11.8	4.3
9,149,000	W'sley Hughes	86	+2	3.9	15.8	6.5
2,351,000	W'hulm Bronze	86	−2	6.4	7.5	6.1
393,000	Wombwell Fdry	13	−4	9.0	5.4	5.0
1,120,000	Wood Hustin	41	−1	1.1	8.3	5.4
1,744,000	Wood S. W.	30	−2	5.0	12.1	4.5
1,750,000	Wood W.	11½	+½	4.7	15.5	3.0
22.0m	Wood Hall Tst	90	−2	8.2	6.9	5.8
4,374,000	Woodhead J.	68	−5	7.8	11.5	3.8
1,236,000	W'dh'se Rixson	27	..	2.6	9.8	3.3
177.6m	Woolworth	47	+2½	6.1	12.9	11.9
5,048,000	Worth Bond	45	−2	5.0	11.1	4.4
945,000	Wrighton F.	21	..	1.5	7.0	2.8
2,156,000	Wyatt W. Hidgs	30	..	3.7	12.2	8.3
4,720,000	Yarrow & Co	118	−2	3.9n	5.0	1.1
2,610,000	York Trailer	26	+1	2.4	9.4	7.4
11.6m	Youghal C'pts	91	+1	8.3	9.6	8.9
86,000	Young H. Hidgs	8	..	..e	..	2.0
1,592,000	Zetters	29½	..	1.3	6.2	5.4

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
37.6m	Bowring	87	−4	3.2	6.5	..
987,000	Brentnall Beard	53	−2	4.4	8.2	6.2
27.2m	Britannic	142	+6	10.5	7.4	..
542.8m	Com Union	177	+4½	10.2	5.8	..
124.3m	Eagle Star	133	−5	7.1	5.8	..
34.8m	Equity & Law	174	+2	7.6	4.4	..
201.3m	Gen Accident	161	+1	8.1	5.0	..
251.2m	Guardian Royal	200	+2	11.6b	5.8	..
5,681,000	Halford Shead	176	+1	8.1	4.6	11.0
19.1m	Heath C. E.	225	+18	9.3b	4.1	13.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,932,000	Trade Indem'ty	137	−3	9.9	7.2	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
25.7m	Aberdeen Trst	116	+5	5.2	4.4	34.6
2,145,000	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	54	+3	..	..	..
701,000	Do Inc	52	+1	6.0b	11.3	12.5
96.2m	Alliance Trust	195	+8	7.8	4.0	33.7
83.4m	Ang-Amer Secs	99	+5	3.2	3.2	39.5
1,184,000	Anglo Int Inv	35	..	3.9	11.1	14.3
1,260,000	Do Ass	63	..	..	..	..
12.5m	Anglo Scot	44	+7	2.1	4.7	33.1
3,360,000	Ashbourne	40½	f ..	1.3	3.2	22.1
9,723,000	Ashdown Inv	102½	+7	4.4	4.3	32.2
1,200,000	ABC Regional	40	..	0.6	1.5	..
15.1m	Atlantic Assets	37½	+5	1.2	3.1	..
45.9m	Atlas Electric	42½	+1	1.8	4.2	32.0
19.1m	Bankers Inv	49½	+2½	2.6b	5.2	26.1
6,840,000	Berry Trust	45	+4	0.9b	2.0	66.2
41.7m	Border & Sthrn	230	+6	6.9	3.0	43.0
15.7m	Brit Am & Gen	35	+3	1.8	5.1	28.4
44.8m	Brit Assets Tst	54½	+1½	1.8b	3.4	46.2
1,523,000	Brit Emp Sec	7½	..	0.8	10.0	12.5
79.8m	Brit Invest	146	+5	5.2	3.5	40.6
11.4m	Brit Isles & Gen	336	+6	6.7	2.0	72.6
14.1m	Broadstone	118	+12	4.6	3.9	34.1
11.1m	Brunner	69½	+2	3.6	5.2	26.7
3,220,000	Brycourt Inv	46	..	2.5b	5.4	25.6
7,980,000	CLRP Inv	57	+6½	2.2	3.8	32.0
110.9m	Cable Trust	128	+2½	6.3	4.9	27.4
4,550,000	Cairnton	275	..	6.0	2.2	60.4
26.7m	Caledonia Inv	152	+12	9.6	6.3	19.1
20.0m	Caledonian Tst	65	−1	1.8	2.8	54.2
—	Do B	62	+1	..	..	..
3,672,000	Cannon St	5½	f ..	2.0	35.8	..
1,812,000	Capital & Natl	92½	+3½	4.6b	5.0	..
12.2m	Do B	81½	+3½	..	..	..
1,593,000	Cardinal 'Dfd'	123	+6	6.3	5.2	..
8,613,000	Carlol Inv	106	+4	3.7	3.5	38.8
10.6m	Cedar Inv	54	+2	2.6e	4.9	25.1
17.0m	Charter Trust	45½	+2½	2.2	4.9	27.6
16.7m	City & Grace	23½	+½	1.7b	7.6	18.3
1,619,000	Do Conv	23	..	..	..	..
184,000	Clydesdale Inv	63½	+3½	2.4	3.8	45.4
32.1m	Do B	58	−1	..	..	..
4,993,000	Common Mkt	£12¼	+½	39.0	3.1	30.0
11.7m	Cont & Ind	158½	+4	5.8	3.7	42.0
28.5m	Corporate Guar	14	f ..	..	..	..
295,000	Crossfriars	56	+8	3.0	5.4	23.3
5,800,000	Cumulus	35	−1	1.1b	4.3	83.3
1,311,000	Delta Inv	58	..	..	..	..
872,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	135	+6	14.7	10.9	15.9
3,445,000	Do Cap	97	..	..	..	..
2,475,000	Drayton Com	118	+8	5.2	4.4	32.3
27.1m	Drayton Cons	135	+4	5.3	3.9	36.2
40.9m	Do Premier	182	+2	7.5	4.1	32.5
51.2m	Dundee & Ldn	46	..	2.5b	5.5	25.6
7,727,000	E & W Inv	42	..	1.3b	3.1	38.2
3,811,000	Edin & Dundee	126½	+3½	4.0b	3.2	..
56.3m	Edinburgh Inv	185	+2	7.2	3.9	35.6
51.2m	Elec & Gen	64½	+1	1.5	2.3	62.6
9,202,000	Embankment	88	+4	3.0	4.4	34.0
9,875,000	Eng & Caledon'n	63½	+2	3.2	5.1	29.8
9,144,000	Eng & Int	80	+4	4.9	6.1	25.3
6,628,000	Eng & N York	60½	..	2.5	4.2	30.3
21.9m	Eng & Scottish	136	+13	4.9	3.6	36.3
11.3m	Do B	125	+6	0.3	0.2	..
2,017,000	Estate Duties	250	+20	10.8	4.3	32.3
30.2m	First Re-Invest	222	..	5.7	2.6	54.8
9,117,000	First Scot Am	79½	+2	3.2	4.2	34.5
22.7m	Foreign & Colnl	146	+7½	3.6	2.5	51.3
95.7m	Gt Japan Inv	115	+14	0.8b	0.7	84.2
5,750,000	Gen Fundrs 'Ord'	110½	+3	5.3	4.8	56.7
5,903,000	Do Conv	89½	+6	..	..	..
3,115,000	Gen Inv & Tsts	85	+2	4.2	4.9	26.3
10.8m	Gen Scottish	60	+3	4.0	5.5	22.6
6,011,000	Glenderon	80	+6	3.1	3.9	38.8
6,614,000	Globe Trust	84	+3	4.2	4.9	29.0
79.2m	Govett Euro	85	+5	3.7b	4.5	29.3
16.4m	Grange Trust	60½	+1	2.2	3.6	37.1
5,817,000	Great Northern	59½	+2½	4.8	5.3	34.1
41.4m	Greenfriar	67½	+4	1.4	2.1	72.8
2,700,000	Gresham Hse	40	+2	4.5	11.2	4.8
1,598,000	Guardian	62	+2	2.7	4.3	34.8
46.4m	Hambros 'A'	77½	+3	6.0	7.7	37.3
9,082,000	Do B	59½	+4	..	..	..
7,812,000	Harcros	36	−1	..	..	..
7,415,000	Hill P. Inv	122	+9	6.9	5.7	26.2
54.9m	Hume Hidgs 'A'	49½	+1½	4.3	8.8	23.0
8,254,000	Do B	45	..	..	..	..
2,549,000	Indus & General	42½	+1½	1.8	4.1	36.8
66.7m	Internat Inv	58	+2	2.7b	4.6	27.6
199.3m	Invest in Suc	109	+5	3.1	2.8	47.8
6,670,000	Inv Tst Corp	163	+6½	6.1	3.7	37.0
30.3m	Inv Cap Trst	63½	+1½	1.5b	2.4	57.0
40.5m	Jardine Japan	132	+11	0.8	0.6	..
13.2m	Jersey Ext	110	+13	..	..	..
4,995,000	Lake View Inv	74	+2	3.8	4.9	45.4
31.8m	Law Deb Corp	73	+2	5.3b	7.2	..
7,500,000	Ldn & Holyrood	88	+6	3.9	4.5	37.8
19.1m	Ldn & Montrose	128	+7	5.8	3.9	36.8
13.2m	Ldn & Prov Tst	89	+6	3.5	4.0	..
27.7m	Ldn Elec & Gen	74	+3	2.9	4.0	30.5
9,324,000	Ldn Intercont	45	f ..	..	..	..
450,000	Ldn Merch Sec	21½	−1	..e	..	..
9,214,000	Do Cap	22	..	..	..	..
4,237,000	Ldn Pru Invest	45	..	2.9	6.5	26.0
2,700,000	Ldn Scot Amer	112	+5	5.0	4.5	28.1
18.7m	Ldn Trust	212	+7	11.2	5.3	30.1
29.0m	Melbourne Gen	130	−5	3.6	2.8	50.4
5,967,000	Meniteith	9	..	0.7	7.7	13.8
2,491,000	Mercantile Inv	33	−2	2.4b	7.3	22.0
44.2m	Merchants Trust	56	+2	2.7	4.8	28.0
25.7m	Monks Inv	43	+1	1.6	3.7	38.4
33.3m	Nelson Fin	385	+10	5.2	1.4	17.6
9,617,000	New Court Euro	63	−3	2.8	4.4	17.9
13.0m	New Throg 'Inc'	12	−1	2.3b	19.2	6.5
4,686,000	Do Cap	55	−2	..	..	..
2,750,000	North Atlantic	87	+4	2.8	3.2	40.9
15.1m	Northern Amer	81	+4	3.4	4.2	38.3
24.9m	Northern Sec	81	+3	3.7	4.5	38.0
2,986,000	Oil & Associated	39	+1½	2.3	5.8	25.2
2,986,000	Pentland	87	+4	4.0	4.6	30.7
15.1m	Portfolio Int	8	..	0.8	10.0	13.5
300,000	Progressive Sec	165	+2	6.0	3.6	33.3
1,850,000	Prop Inv & Fin	40	..	..e	..	8.9
1,723,000	Raeburn	103	+3	4.5	4.3	35.9
27.1m	River & Merc	127	+1	9.0	7.1	17.3
15.2m	River Plate	102	+1	6.3	6.1	..
5,048,000	Romney Trust	76	+2	3.1	4.1	34.1
20.9m	Rothschild	400	..	14.0	3.5	32.8
37.6m	Safeguard	47	−1	4.2	8.8	16.2
5,170,000	Scot Amer	66	+1½	2.8	4.0	..
36.8m	Scot&Cont'Inv	69½	+4	1.5	2.2	47.9
10.2m	Scot & Merc 'A'	35	−1	3.4	9.8	12.4
1,120,000	Scot Eastern	111	+1½	4.3	3.9	34.2
58.6m	Scot European	52½	−1	1.7	3.2	51.0
7,875,000	Scot Invest	88½	+3	3.1	3.5	39.7
26.5m	Scot Mortgage	102½	+3½	3.5	3.5	40.5
73.9m	Scot National	122	+2	4.0	3.3	41.4
28.5m	Scot Northern	79½	−1½	3.5	4.4	41.2
27.9m	Scot United	84½	+1	2.1	2.5	53.5
29.9m	Scot Western	69½	+3	2.5	3.2	42.8
34.7m	Do B	79½	+2½	..	..	..
7,210,000	Sec Alliance	161	+1	6.3	3.9	36.8
30.9m	Sec Brit Am	153	+13	2.2b	1.5	42.1
14.0m	Sec Gt Northern	73	..	2.3	3.1	58.4
11.4m	Do B	71	+2	..	..	..
2,051,000	Sec Scot Inv	82½	−2	2.9	3.8	41.3
47.5m	Secs Tst Scot	151	+½	7.2	4.8	28.8
30.2m	Standard Trust	115	+2	5.9	5.1	23.6
26.4m	Sterling Trust	136	+3	5.8	4.2	32.8
20.8m	Stockholders	302	+15	8.2	2.7	46.8
30.0m	Throg Sec 'Cap'	58	..	..	..	..
3,800,000	Throgmtn Trust	42	..	5.3	12.7	10.6
15.6m	Triplevest 'Inc'	34	+1	3.6	10.3	15.7
12.9m	Do Cap	111	..	..	..	..
6,680,000	Trustees Corp	105	+6	4.3	4.0	33.2
32.0m	Tyneside Inv	100	+4	3.7	3.7	40.7
6,186,000	Utd Brit Secs	198	+11	8.5	4.3	34.0
43.8m	Utd States Deb	79	+3	3.6	4.6	29.5
31.6m	Utd States Gen	134	+2	5.9	4.4	29.9
18.9m	Viking Res	63	+3	0.8b	1.2	..
6,380,000	Whiteparken	27	f ..	..	..	..
1,080,000	W'bottom Trust	150	+6	5.0b	3.3	38.2
7,300,000	Witan Inv	79	+4	2.2	2.9	..
48.4m	Do B	74	+5	0.1	0.1	62.7
16.8m	Yeoman Tst	124	+1	6.8	5.4	23.6
7,084,000	Yorks & Lancs	21	..	1.6	7.5	19.1
840,000	Young Co Inv	39	+1	4.0	10.3	12.6
2,538,000						

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12.6m	Ang-Cont Inv	37	..	..	..	6.5
2,205,000	Argentine S Lnd	35	..	4.5t	8.1	9.9
330,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	58	+7	2.6	4.7	..
340,000	Bent Debt Secs	18	..	..e	..	..
91.8m	BET Dfd	67	..	6.3	9.5	5.8
5,630,000	Cen & Sheer	18½	−½	2.5	13.5	3.4
46.1m	Challenge Corp	168	−2	7.0	4.2	9.3
3,332,000	Chancery Cons	25½	+½	0.7	2.8	10.5
31.5m	Charterhse Grp	45	..	4.6	9.7	8.2
1,442,000	Charterland	67	−3	3.0	4.4	12.5
—	C Fin de Suez	£46¼	..	..	..	..
651,000	Corinthian	12	..	..	..	..
4,278,000	Daily Mail Tst	180	−5	13.5	7.5	19.4
5,970,000	Do A	180	−5	13.5	7.5	19.4
58.5m	Dalgety	235	−4	12.1	5.1	8.1
5,240,000	Dawnay Day	19	+4	..e	..	..
431,000	Edn Ind Hidgs	6	−1	..	..	..
1,339,000	Equity Fnt	18	f ..	2.7	14.8	..
1,428,000	Estates & Gen	25	..	..	..	..
2,640,000	FC Finance	52	−1	4.9	9.5	5.6
1,501,000	Fmlti Cons	115	+1	2.5	2.1	12.8
3,324,000	Goode D & M Grp	23	..	1.5	5.1	8.2
4,866,000	Harbins 'A'	44	+1	1.8	4.2	18.7
17.5m	Inchcape	112	+7	10.8	2.6	11.0
1,371,000	Investment Co	29	..	1.3	8.6	8.9
7,518,000	Jessel Secs	11	f ..	5.3	47.7	1.3
449,000	Do Dfd	5	f ..	..	..	..
700,000	Kwahu Co	29	..	..	..	12.2
67.2m	Lloyds & Scot	63	−5	4.6	7.3	12.8
9,061,000	Ldn & Euro Secs	31	..	2.1	7.2	20.0
11.5m	Ldn Aust & Gen	41	+½	..	..	11.7
3,568,000	Ldn Utd Inv	59	+4	4.8	8.1	11.6
3,852,000	Manson Fin	25	..	4.5	17.9	6.7
1,500,000	Martin R. P.	43	..	8.2	19.1	4.2
20.7m	Mercantile Crdt	26	−1	..	..	16.0
5,215,000	Moorgate Merc	14½	f ..	1.4	9.5	6.3
4,572,000	NMC Invest	25	−2	2.0	8.0	21.0
3,109,000	New World	102	..	3.8	2.8	60.0
27.4m	Prov Fin Grp	71	−1	5.9	8.3	8.9
2,525,000	Real Estate SA	660	−10	20.9	3.2	29.8
157.3m	Sime Darby	107	−3	1.1	1.8	13.4
2,560,000	Smith Bros	43	+2	5.2b	11.8	5.5
2,267,000	Tyndall O'seas	£7¾	..	46.4	6.4	..
14.0m	Utd Dom Tst	24	..	..e	..	10.2
5,219,000	Varaxcor	8½	−½	..	..	..
1,322,000	Wagon Fin	35	−1	2.2	..	14.7
2,272,000	Western Sel	34	+4	2.4	7.1	8.3
3,435,000	Yule Catto	40	−3	1.6	4.0	16.3

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
61.5m	Brit & Comm	190	+18	10.5	5.5	9.3
2,660,000	Fisher J.	70	−2	3.6	5.1	3.7
51.0m	Furness Withy	198	+11	9.4	4.8	4.9
9,816,000	Hill C. Bristol	91	..	..e	..	..
2,250,000	Hunting Gibson	130	+5	13.6	10.5	1.5
4,147,000	Jacobs J. I.	19	+½	2.2	12.6	5.3
17.3m	Manch Liners	152	..	7.5	4.9	4.2
98.2m	Ocean Trans	112	+12	9.5n	8.4	10.9
186.7m	P & O 'Dfd'	118	+17	7.8	6.3	3.4
4,721,000	Runciman W.	95	..	7.7	8.1	8.0

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
25.8m	Amal Collie	415	+15	23.1	5.6	..
607.7m	Anglo Am Corp	462	+4	17.8	3.9	..
300.0m	Ang Am Gold	£41	..	152	3.7	..
297.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£29¾	+2	179	6.0	..
21.5m	Anglo Transvl	£13¼	+¼	50.9	3.8	..
21.5m	Do A	£13¼	+¼	50.9	3.8	..
9,150,000	Ayer Hitam	158	+7	14.6	9.7	..
2,824,000	Beralt Tin	22	−2	..	..	..
20.5m	Bishopsgate Pl	82	+2	..e	..	..
219.0m	Blyvoors	£9⅛	+⅛	65.5	7.2	..
14.7m	Botswana RST	42	..	..	..	..
43.4m	Bracken Mines	310	..	36.3	11.7	..
62.9m	BH South	204	..	7.3	3.6	..
217.2m	Buffelsfontein	£19⅛	−⅛	112	5.7	..
199.2m	Charter Cons	197	+4	8.9	4.5	..
336.7m	Cons Gold Fields	281	+15	10.0	3.6	..
980,000	Daggafontein	14	−1	..	..	..
982.4m	De Beers 'Dfd'	297	+9	15.3	5.2	..
113.0m	Doornfontein	£11½	..	71.7	6.2	..
24.9m	Durban Rood	£10⅝	+1⅛	68.8	6.4	..
3,170,000	East Dagga	95	+2	15.7	19.4	..
539.2m	E Driefontein	£10⅞	+⅞	34.3	..	..
3,487,000	E Rand Cons	28	+2	1.4	5.1	..
48.5m	E Rand Prop	£11¼	+¼	87.0	7.4	..
117.7m	Elsburg Gold	390	+5	28.3	..	..
759,000	Ex-Lands	17	+1	2.0	12.0	..
295.0m	F S Geduld	£25¼	+1¼	191	6.5	..
14.9m	Geduld Inv	350	..	21.1	6.0	..
208,000	Geevor Tin	220	−10	30.8	13.9	..
197.3m	Gen Mining	£34	+3	134b	3.9	..
1,047,000	Gold & Base	17	+½	1.3	7.4	..
10.1m	Gopeng Cons	235	+22	21.9	8.8	..
11.4m	Gt Boulder Gold	16	..	1.2	..	..
34.3m	Grootvlei	300	..	20.0	6.7	..
—	Hamersley	140	..	..	..	..
4,702,000	Hampton Gold	114	+14	1.7	1.4	..
25.1m	Harmony	18½	+½	47.5	3.7	..
302.4m	Hartebeest	127	+3	122	4.5	..
170.5m	Jo'burg Cons	£24	+¼	87.4	3.6	..
131.2m	Kinross	740	+40	35.1	4.7	..
332.8m	Kloof	£11	−¼	42.5	3.9	..
27.3m	Leslie	146	+6	14.2	9.7	..
119.0m	Libanon	£15	+½	71.1	4.8	..
41.2m	Ldn Tin	190	+17	10.5	5.5	..
15.2m	Lydenburg Plat	106	−4	..e	..	..
600.3m	MIM Hidgs	210	−5	5.2	2.6	..
15.6m	MTD (Mangula)	78	−5	8.2	10.6	..
17.2m	Malayan Tin	190	−15	15.5	8.1	..
18.0m	Marievale Con	400	..	52.6	13.2	..
36.8m	Messina Trans	340	−35	20.4	6.0	..
—	Metals Explor	42	+3	..	..	..
41.6m	Middle Wits	435	+15	13.7	3.1	..
77.5m	Minorco	245	+7	9.4	3.9	..
22.3m	Nthgate Explor	325	+7	20.8	6.4	..
16.3m	Pahang Cons	51	r −1	3.1b	6.1	..
—	Peko Wallsend	295	−5	..	..	..
73.4m	Potmetersrust	202	−13	..e	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11.7m	Ampol Pet	40	−2½	3.1		
1,526,000	Attock	56	+1	6.3		
9,329,000	Berry Wiggins	21	−3	2.9		
6,930,000	Brit Borneo	134	+18	7.8		
1,725.7m	BP	417	+14	25.2		
41.7m	Burmah Oil	29	−4	..		
268.0m	C F Petroles	£29½	..	74.6		
8,295,000	Oil Exploration	79	..	2.4		
4,439,000	Premier Cons	17½	+1½	..		
—	Ranger Oil	£17¼	−1¼	..		
3,284.8m	Royal Dutch	£27¾	−1¼	140		
1,707.5m	Shell	330	+16	17.9		
12.2m	Tricentrol	78	−6	3.3		
57.4m	Ultramar	180	+8	..		

(Mining finance – continued)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
343.9m	Pres Brand	£24½	+1½	181		
286.0m	Pres Steyn	£19	+1	82.8		
35.7m	Rand Mine Prop	310	−10	7.4		
185.1m	Randfontein	£30½	+1¾	..		
410.1m	Rand Select	£9¾	+⅛	48.2		
1,587,000	Rhodesian Corp	21	−1	0.8		
434.8m	Rio Tinto Zinc	204	..	8.6		
53.4m	Roan Cons 'B'	360	+10	..		
344.0m	St Helena	£35¼	+2½	181		
875,000	St Piran	25	..	..		
2,004,000	Sea Diam	14	−1	..		
132.6m	Selection Tst	850	−5	39.9		
71.1m	Sentrust	395	+25	17.8		
4,462,000	Silvermines	53	+7	4.0		
8,600,000	SA Coal	860	−15	21.8		
18.9m	SA Land	£9¼	..	52.6		
299.0m	Southvaal	£11½	+⅛	5.6		
5,361,000	Sthn Malayan	145	+7	15.5		
2,798,000	Sungei Besi	82	+6	9.1		
32.2m	Tang Cons	188	+1	13.2		
1,065,000	Tanjong Tin	71	..	6.5		
3,542,000	Tharsis Sulph	300	−10	..		
100.4m	Transvaal Cons	£13¼	+¼	41.5		
8,074,000	Tronoh Mines	87	+11	6.0		
38.7m	UC Invest	456	+5	22.4		
295.1m	Union Corp	308	+10	25.8		
73.1m	Union Plat	160	..	..		
574.7m	Vaal Reefs	£30¼	+⅛	138		
43.8m	Venterspost	£8⅞	+⅛	59.3		
52.2m	Vereen Est	£19	+½	70.6		
8,231,000	Wankie Colliery	65	+3	7.6		
56.8m	Waterval Plat	158	−2	13.2		
56.7m	Welkom	460	..	33.9		
718.1m	W Driefontein	£51	+2½	293		
14.8m	W Rand Cons	350	+30	25.0		
257.9m	Western Areas	640	+20	43.4		
518.7m	Western Deep	£20¼	+¼	100		
273.6m	Western Hidgs	£36½	−¼	275		
329.7m	Western Mining	181	+6	4.5		
145.5m	Winkelhaak	£12⅞	..	69.8		
83.3m	Zambia Copper	68	+1	..		

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,111,000	Allied Ldn	45	−2	3.5		
26.0m	Allnatt Ldn	125	+1	4.4		
37.0m	Amal Inv	52	−7	0.7		
3,482,000	Apex Props	27	−3	2.5		
4,271,000	Aquis Secs	17	+¼	0.8		
8,747,000	Argyle Secs	39½	+3½	..e		
46.2m	Artagen Props	63	−7	2.2		
6,993,000	Beaumont Prop	63	−2	4.0		
12.6m	Bellway Hidgs	63	+1	3.4		
28.4m	Berkeley Hmbro	172	+4	4.4		
24.3m	Bilton Percy	128	+5	5.8n		
19.8m	Do Accum	128	+5	0.3		
8,020,000	Bradford Prop	106	..	7.3		
5,389,000	Brit Anzani	20½	−1	..		
12.4m	British Land	28	−½	..e		
30.2m	Brixton Estate	104	+9	2.7		
28.5m	Cap & Counties	34	−2	3.4		
3,326,000	Centrovincial	35	−3	..e		
2,102,000	Do Cap	34	−4	..		
13.0m	Chesterfield	133	−2	4.2		
1,191,000	Chown Secs	29	−4	2.1		
1,520,000	Churchbury Est	95	−7	4.8b		
9,986,000	City Offices	43	−1	2.0		
4,078,000	Country & New T	20	..	0.9		
3,000,000	County & Dist	30	..	..e		
7,006,000	Daejan Hidgs	43	+2	4.5		
50.3m	Eng Prop	46	+5	3.5		
8,654,000	Estates Prop	55	+1	3.6		
3,200,000	Evans of Leeds	80	..	5.3		
1,350,000	Forum	22½	+3	0.4		
1,200,000	Fraternal Est	12	+2	..e		
3,510,000	Glanfield Secs	170	..	13.1b		
64.7m	Gt Portland	240	−14	4.5		
2,500,000	Green R.	29½	−½	2.0		
3,172,000	Guildhall	52	+2	2.8		
15.5m	Hammerson	430	+15	7.0		
54.0m	Do A	430	+15	7.0		
52.1m	Haslemere Ests	222	..	3.4		
4,315,000	Intereuropean	31	−2	3.0		
2,739,000	IPH	46	−3	..e		
900,000	Javtel	15	−1	..		
157,000	Land & Gen	29	f ..	..		
488,000	Do A NV	11	f ..	..		
7,188,000	Land & House	71	+1	5.3		
319.6m	Land Secs	216	−5	5.5b		
21.4m	Law Land	23	−8	3.1		
5,400,000	Ldn & Prov Sh	75	..	1.4b		
14.8m	Ldn City & Wstclf	17	+1¼	0.1		
5,909,000	Ldn Shop	50	..	1.4b		
8,601,000	Lynton Hidgs	98	−1	2.7b		
194.3m	MEPC	182	+½	6.0		
705,000	Marler Estates	26	..	..e		
1,768,000	Mayfrank	43	..	3.3		
1,454,000	Midhurst Whites	20	−1	1.3		
580,000	Municipal	120	..	5.6		
6,808,000	New London	170	−1	7.4		
8,547,000	Peachey Prop	40	..	..e		
3,226,000	Prop & Rever	190	+5	5.9		
9,984,000	Do A	190	+5	5.9		
28.1m	Prop Hidgs	220	−10	7.1b		
7,546,000	Prop Sec	55	+1	2.3		
3,642,000	Raglan Prop	7	−1½	..e		
1,640,000	Regional	65	..	3.4		
9,131,000	Do A	57	..	2.4		
3,739,000	Rush & Tompkns	38	+3	3.2		
9,431,000	Samuel Prop	34	−2	1.5		
22.6m	Scot Met Props	92	+3	2.8b		
85.7m	Slough Ests	94	+1½	2.6		
92.0m	Stock Conv	174	−5	2.3b		
24.0m	Sunley B.	150	−5	5.9		
83.1m	Town & City	31½	−½	..e		
2,414,000	Town & Com	24	−5½	0.2		
3,714,000	Town Cen Secs	16½	+½	0.9		
4,742,000	Trafford Park	57	+1	4.7		
6,922,000	UK Props	16½	−1½	4.1	21.9	
1,063,000	Webb J.	13½	−½	1.1n	8.1	
344,000	W'mster & City	17	..	2.1	12.4	
5,777,000	Wingate Inv	38½	−1½	..e	..	
360,000	Woodhill	4	−½	1.0	23.8	

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,137,000	Anglo-Indonesia	34½	−½	3.9	11.2	
1,953,000	Bradwell FMS	57	..	2.8	4.8	
2,920,000	Castlefield	84	..	2.9	3.4	
3,200,000	Chersonese	35½	..	1.8	5.6	
67.4m	Cons Plant	63½	+½	4.4	6.9	
68,000	Doranakande	9	..	1.4	15.0	
4,320,000	E. Asiatic	54	..	2.5	4.6	
1,547,000	Gadek	68	+7	2.8	4.1	
28.7m	Golden Hope	56½	..	2.9	5.1	
1,105,000	Grand Central	7½	..	0.8	10.0	
66.3m	Guthrie Corp	277	+1	19.6b	7.1	
69.4m	Highlds & Low	46½	−1½	1.4	3.1	
202,000	Hongkong	45	..	6.0	13.4	
732,000	Killinghall	93	..	5.1b	5.5	
12.5m	Kulim Grp	29½	+1½	1.9	6.3	
19.8m	Ldn Asiatic	57	+1	3.2	5.7	
4,460,000	Ldn Sumatra	28	+½	1.5	5.5	
3,840,000	Majedie	55	+1	1.6	2.9	
1,970,000	Malakalam	7¼	+¼	..	..	
3,614,000	Muar River	35	..	2.0	5.6	
17.0m	Pataling	53½	+½	3.1	5.9	
13.8m	Plant Hidgs	36½	−2	2.4	6.5	
2,809,000	Sungei Krian	£12	..	46.5	3.9	

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
780,000	Assam Frontier	83	..	10.0	12.0	
1,644,000	Assam Inv	36	..	4.7	13.1	
894,000	Camellia Inv	40	+1	2.2	5.6	
484,000	Clairmace	39	−5	5.2	13.4	
659,000	Crosby Hse	90	−3	12.0	13.3	
109,000	Deundi	21	..	..	..	
118,000	Doolahat	130	f ..	5.0	3.8	
2,458,000	Jokai	117	..	10.0	8.5	
1,753,000	McLeod Russel	80	+12	9.2b	11.5	
342,000	Moran	98	..	8.1s	8.3	
239,000	Ourah Highlds	23	..	2.2	9.6	
400,000	Peacock Sazini	22	..	3.6b	16.3	
64,000	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	
120,000	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	
2,282,000	Warren Tea	78	−2	8.4	10.9	
439,000	Western Dooars	40	−2	6.0	14.9	
1,577,000	Williamsn Hidgs	72	+2	6.3	8.8	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
22.7m	AlgomaCenRly	£10	−⅛	26.0	2.6	16.1
898,000	Antofagasta	£14	..	..	..	..
880,000	Calcutta Elec	23	..	..e	..	..
—	E Surrey W 7%	£41½	..	700	16.9	..
1,110,000	Essex Wtr 5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
2,409,000	Felixstowe Dock	69	−1	9.7	14.1	8.8
130.7m	Imp Cont Gas	243	+19	19.2	7.7	30.2
1,264,000	LET Ridgs	133	h ..	3.1	2.4	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..
530,000	Milford Docks	88	+2	..	..	12.3
926,000	Nigerian Elec	85	+3	11.8	13.3	..
10.7m	Perak Rvr Hydro	245	+5	24.6	7.1	12.5
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£30¼	..	500	16.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adj for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 16.05.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Change over week
Latest				
The Times Industrial Share Index	136.75	6.73	13.66	+2.32
Largest Coys.	137.30	6.67	13.20	+2.26
Smaller Coys.	143.43	7.49	14.84	+3.40
Capital Goods	137.54	7.18	15.02	+2.64
Consumer Goods	155.65	6.78	12.55	+2.90
Store Shares	131.58	7.34	7.68	+0.20
Largest financial shares	187.64	5.17	—	+1.68
Largest financial and industrial shares	146.88	6.30	—	+2.14
Commodity shares	233.61	4.92	13.96	+4.00
Gold Mining shares	650.30	5.09	7.65	+23.65
Industrial debenture stocks	75.90	8.38*	—	+1.41
Industrial preference stocks	45.45	16.29*	—	−0.11
3½% War Loan	23⅞•	14.80*	—	..

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	194.17	(15.08.72)	60.15	(12.12.74)
1975	142.63	(22.04.75)	61.82	(06.01.75)
1974	130.18	(29.02.74)	60.15	(12.12.74)
1973	189.33	(12.01.73)	120.99	(14.12.73)
1972	194.17	(15.08.72)	153.48	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.33	(02.03.71)
1970	145.75	(14.01.70)	110.75	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.
• Ex-dividend.

MMERCIAL AND
TRIAL PROPERTY

NDON WALL
E.C.2
ONLY
8 PER FT.
ULLY FITTED
OFFICES
modern office
complex
er Lorenz
Company
OVER STREET, W.1.
L. 01-499 8163

STABLISHED
NESS FOR SALE
SOUTH EAST
LOORING
NTRACTORS
turnover £200,000 and
Full order books for
nal clients and local
2327 M, THE TIMES

OFFICES

e Premises
our
iality
us
Robert Irving & Burns
66 Great Portland Street W1
Tel 01-637 0821

MAYFAIR
1,200 SQ. FT.
ained furnished and
office suite 6 rooms
eption, telex, telephone,
lexible, licence arrange-
...S SERVICES
839 4293

ISINGTON, SW7
erb suite of light
nd airy offices
0 sq. ft. open plan
FLOOR ADJACENT
BE STATION AND
NIENCES.
pprox. 5 yrs. at low
£ per sq. ft.
IOUS STORAGE
for lease. £6,000
Agents, 373 4461

R £6 per sq. ft.—Good
office: prestige entrance:
newly decorated and car-
immediate possession
—De Groot Collis. 01-

ITE, 850 sq. ft. Finsbury
t. clean. C.H. Lift. Avail.
sq. ft.—01-658 9877.

CTORIES AND
AREHOUSES

TORY FOR SALE
OR TO LET
UTHALL, MIDDX.
ROX. 7,750 SQ. FT.
d and outbuildings of a
ther 2,600 sq. ft.

land Quick
1-836 5371
ANFIELD HOUSE
376 STRAND
WC2 0LR

N, N.W.10
Factory
. ft. approx.
per sq. ft.
premium
LAIN & WILLOWS
380

PERTY WANTED

HAM AREA. — House re-
mmediately for 6 months,
ly in own grounds, for
senior Directors of Public
hm 30 miles Nottingham.
; staff desirable but not
l. Minimum 5 bedrooms.
ous care of fittings and
ngs will be observed.—
3 M. The Times, or phone
kerton 01-493 0962.
—CENTRAL LONDON or
ad Heath. Minimum ac-
ation 2 double bedrooms,
t., flat or small house.
ase: with own garden for
very near park. Up to
. 01-689 7569.

PERTY ABROAD

—For sale, large attractive
oor apartment opposite
alace. 5 reception rooms,
ooms, 1 bathroom and
w.c.: plus separate
bedroom and bathroom.
5 square metres. Replies
2129 M, The Times.

, Beautiful unspoilt moun-
lages, Lucca prov. House
large barn £3,000. Anglo-
couple could oversee
y conversion. Box 2612
Times.

Estate
Agents

remember when you
d the back page of
mes? Well you have
portunity of doing it

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ay one photograph of
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sed in the property
s can be used to help
pture the buyers you

Phone now
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re information about
PROPERTY OF THE
nd to book your day.

ROPERTY also on pages 8 and 9

LONDON FLATS

BRAMHAM GARDENS

A selection of flats and maisonettes facing south overlooking, and with access to the extensive private gardens. Each flat has 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), large recept., fitted kit. and indep. C.H. Bedsit, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units available. Two flats have balconies or roof terraces. Low outgoings. 150-year leases.

Prices £8,050 - £21,650

ALLSOP & CO.
20 Montpelier St., London, SW7
01-584 6106

CORNWALL GARDENS
S.W.7.

Sunny flat with balcony. High standard conversion. 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Full C.H. Fitted cupboards. 998 year lease, peppercorn ground rent. Including carpets and curtains and fittings. £13,500.

Phone 937 3452 evenings after 6.

EALING, W.5

Top quality flat. 2 beds., large recept. with balcony, fitted kitchen (waste disposal etc.). Attractive grounds with swimming pool, lifts, c.h., double glazing, under ground garaging. Convenient Underground and road links.

£21,500

Tel. 998 2070

CHISWICK

Beautiful ground floor flat. 22ft. reception with view on green. American kitchen, 3 beds., utility room. ¾ tiled coloured bathroom, c.h.

94 yr. lease £25,900 including carpets., etc.

01-995 6308

SLOANE SQUARE
£7,500

Draycott Place, S.W.3. Spacious 2-room ground floor flat. Large bathroom, super kitchen. Approx. 10 yrs. lease.

Ring:
01-36 70532

HURLINGHAM, S.W.6

LUXURY FLAT OVERLOOKING RIVER.

Close Tube; 2 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, bathroom, sep. w.c., reception with sliding glass doors to balcony, Wrighton fitted kitchen, garage; 92 year lease. £27,000 o.n.o.

01-736 4493

CHELSEA, S.W.10.—A choice of 3 luxurious new 1 bed flats in quiet tree-lined Cathcart Road. Each have attractive well equipped k. & b., bags of built-in storage, gas c.h., entry phone. Two have terraces. Prices £15,500 and £16,000 for 99 year leases. 01-584 8517. C.P.K.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Quick sale and possession. 4th floor flat, 2 rooms, k. & b., c.h.w., c.h., lift, porters. Gardens and parking. Carpets, curtains and furniture included. 81-year lease. £15,000. —936 3751 (Mon. Thurs.); 603 4220/4718 (Fri. and eves.).

FABULOUS FLAT, Barons Court. Unique conversion, featured in magazines. Lounge/dining room 34ft. x 18ft. Fitted kitchen. Tiled bathroom. 2 large double bedrooms, gas c.h. £21,000. 581 0134 (home). 581 3996 (office).

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE. Delightful newly converted maisonette, 3 good rooms, fitted kitchen, bath and 2nd loo, c.h. 125 year lease. £21,000 for quick sale. Phone [illegible]

HOUSING ASSOCIATION, CROUCH END.—Vacancies in 1 or 2 bedroom flats. Deposit £500, monthly repayments £120 after tax. Ring 340 5686.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2.—1st floor lux. flat in period house. Elegant 24ft. drawing room, marble chimneypiece, double bedroom, bathroom, fitted kitchen, expensively carpeted and curtained, incl. gas C.H. Lease 128 yrs. £25,000. Tel. 499 7674 (day), 402 5014 (eve.).

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

PIMLICO

Elegant period house in quiet terrace. Superbly modernized. 2 double bedrooms, 1 single bedroom/study. 2 bathrooms. L-shaped 1st floor reception room, dining room, spacious architect planned kitchen/breakfast room, laundry room; patio garden and roof terrace, fitted carpets, curtains, deep freeze, 125-year lease, ground rent. Offers over £46,000 considered.

Tel.: (home) 01-834 3318.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

If you have any houses within commuting distance of London—don't miss your chance to sell them in The Times Commuter Homes Feature on June 13th.

Help our Readers to "live out" by advertising in this feature.

Phone 01 278 9231 now. The Property Team will be glad to help you.

NOTTINGHAM OUTSKIRTS.—Beautiful gentleman's residence standing in 6 acres, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, billiard room, study, sunlounge-conservatory, etc. Large heated swimming pool, garage for four cars. All services, central heating, etc. Chauffeur/gardener separate bungalow. Excellent condition. Ideal for many purposes. Freehold. £75,000 or would exchange for commercial property, or other propositions considered. —Box 2601 M, The Times.

ST. ANDREWS and Dundee 7 mls., pleasantly situated. 2 yr. old bungalow, 3 bed., lounge, k. & b. Oil peak heating. Well stocked garden. £8,000. Viewing evenings or write Thirston, 27 Hillview Rd., Balmullo, Leuchars, Fife.

MODERNISED stone-built Cotswold cottage with every amenity and many extras. Situated midway between Oxford and Stratford. Isolated yet only 1½ miles from A34. Magnificent open countryside all around. Glorious views. £15,600. Box 2614 M, The Times.

HEREFORD. Small self-contained house with character. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, toilet, cloakroom, garage, large private garden. Convenient shops. Good area. £15,300. Box 2593 M, The Times.

SHOP PREMISES

HOLT, NORFOLK.—Antique shop (or similar) in main road position to let. 2 showrooms, store room, good cellar, W.C. Large car park.—Apply Long & Beck, Chartered Surveyors, 2 Oak Street, Fakenham, Norfolk. 0328 2251.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

HELP . . . HELP . . . HELP! Business man, woman, entrepreneur, what-have-you wanted to help small successful (comparatively speaking) company involved in the manufacture and racing of cars. Considerable export interests. If you are prepared to help, write Box 2576 M, The Times.

IRON CASTINGS capacity available, approx. 100 x 16in. by 14in. by 4in. size boxes daily and some loose pattern work. Write Box 2093, The Times.

YOUNG BUSINESSMAN going to California. Legal business commissions accepted.—624 9859 or 723 [illegible] evenings.

TRANSFER BOOKS

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Register of the Holders of the 7¼% Unsecured Loan Stock 1988/93 and the 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 22nd May, 1975, to Wednesday, 28th May, 1975, both dates inclusive, for the purposes of preparing interest and dividend warrants in respect of the half-year ending 30th June, 1975.

By order of the Board
C. R. HARRIS
Secretary

MONTFORT (KNITTING MILLS) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th June to the 13th June, 1975, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. V. NORMAN,
Secretary.

JOHN LEWIS AND COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the 5% First and 7% Cumulative Preference Stocks of the Company will be CLOSED on 2 June 1975 for the preparation of dividend warrants.

B. E. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

4 Old Cavendish Street,
London, W.1.
14 May 1975.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

HIGHLY PROFITABLE LEATHER GOODS STORE

In Mallorca, with separate 3 bed./2 bath flat.

TURNOVER £50,000 P.A.
Scope for further expansion
Sterling cash offers over
£43,000 sought

Contact Weymouth
(03057) 73358.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CLIENTS WHO ARE REPUTABLE BUSINESS AGENTS REQUIRE MORTGAGES FOR CAREFULLY VETTED BUSINESS PURCHASERS

Loans average £8,000 over 4-5 years.
Interest 12-15% flat yielding up to 28% per annum.
Lenders' solicitors required to form own small lending companies producing substantial additional advantages for minimum investment of £20,000.

SAUNDERS, WOOD & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
140 TACHBROOK STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON SW1V 2NE.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
DIRECTORATE OF UNIVERSITY PLANNING
SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

INTERNATIONAL TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICO-SURGICAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE NATIONAL VETERINARY SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH PROJECT E.S.V.—LOT 75-01.

Copies of the specifications may be obtained as from the date of publication of this international invitation to tender from

Ministere De L'Enseignement Superieur De La Recherche Scientifique—Direction De La Planification Et De L'Orientation Universitaires—Sous-Direction Des Constructions Et Des Equipements.-1, Rue Bachir Attar—Place Du 1ER Mai Algiers.

Tenders should reach the Ministere De L'Enseignement Superieur Et De La Recherche Scientifique by not later than 1st June 1975.

Bidders' names should not appear on the outer envelope which should be marked: "Ne Pas Ouvrir—A.O.I.—E.S.V. Lot No. 75-01."

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

ALLAYA D'ALGER
DIRECTORATE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT
CONTRACTS OFFICE

OPEN INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 6/75

ALGERIAN OLYMPIC COMPLEX MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

International Tenders are invited on an "open basis" for the supply of equipment listed below for the Algerian Olympic Complex in preparation for the 1975 Mediterranean Games:

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS
SECTION 1: KITCHEN EQUIPMENT
SECTION 2: CANTEEN EQUIPMENT
SECTION 3: OFFICE EQUIPMENT
SECTION 4: AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT
SECTION 5: MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES
SECTION 6: GARDEN EQUIPMENT

Interested parties may obtain the relevant specifications from The Subdivision Du Complexe Olympique D'Alger Centre De Coordination, Autoroute Du 5 Juillet—Cheraga—and should note that final date for delivery of equipment is 15th July 1975. Companies may tender for one or more of the above sections.

Tenders accompanied by the appropriate documents should be placed in two sealed envelopes (the outer one of which should be marked A.O. No. 6/7 Ne Pas Ouvrir), addressed to Monsieur Le Directeur De L'Infrastructure Et De L'Equipment De La Wilaya D'Alger (Bureau Des Marches) 135, Rue De Tripoli Hussein-Dey-Algiers. They should reach the above address by not later than 30th May 1975 at 5.00 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GERMAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL 5½% LOAN 1930 (YOUNG LOAN) CONVERSION BONDS

The Trustee has informed the Bank of England that it is necessary to adjust the amounts payable in respect of the coupons and bonds due on or after the 1st December 1967 in accordance with the provisions of the London Agreement on German External Debts of the 27th February 1953 (Annexe 1, Paragraph 2 (e)).

The Trustee has advised the Bank of England that the question of the application of the exchange guarantee in the case of the revaluations of the Deutschemark of March 1961 and October 1969 and of subsequent currency adjustments remains unsettled. The rights of the bondholders with regard to that matter, therefore, remain reserved, irrespective of whether the coupons maturing on or after the 1st June 1961 are presented for payment or not, and collecting agents should retain details of the holders of Conversion Bonds on whose behalf coupons are lodged.

Coupon No. 45

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England announce, therefore, that Coupon No. 45 due on the 1st June 1975 in respect of six months' interest on the Conversion Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be paid at the decimal equivalent of the adjusted rate, which has been in force since the 18th November 1967, under the provisions of paragraph 3 (d) of the Offer of the Federal Republic of Germany dated the 31st March, 1964, subject to further possible adjustment at a later date. Accordingly, the rates applicable to interest will be as follows.

CONVERSION BONDS

Nominal Amount of Coupon	Actual Amount at which Coupon is payable
$2 : 15 —	£4.56
£13 : 15 —	£20.81
£27 : 10 —	£46.65

NOTE.—Collecting Agents should retain details of the holders of Conversion Bonds on whose behalf coupons are lodged.

Bank of England,
19th May, 1975.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders that following a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 16th May, 1975, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1974 will be paid, as from 19th May, 1975, of DM8.50 per share of DM50 nominal held, against presentation of Coupon No. 30 or lodgement of London Deposit Certificates for marking Square No. 24.

All dividend payments will be subject to a deduction of German Capital Yields Tax of 25%.

Coupons and London Deposit Certificates should be lodged with:—

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.,
Coupon Department,
St. Albans House,
Goldsmith Street,
London EC2P 2DL,

from whom appropriate claim forms can be obtained.

Coupons will be paid at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Payment in respect of London Deposit Certificates will be made at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of receipt of the dividend on the equivalent shares deposited in Germany.

United Kingdom Income Tax will be deducted at the rate of 20% unless claims are accompanied by an affidavit.

German Capital Yields Tax deducted in excess of 15% is recoverable by United Kingdom residents. The Company's United Kingdom Paying Agent will, upon request, provide Authorised Depositories with the appropriate form for such recovery.

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
19th May, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001561 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of PROGRESSIVE PROPERTIES (BIRMINGHAM) Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by Messrs. Hewitt & Williams, a firm of Architects, whose principal place of business is situated at St. Martin's House, Bull Ring, Birmingham B5, Creditors. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 9th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such a copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WALTONS & CO., Plantation House, 31/35 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3, Agents for Messrs. Pinsent & Co., Post & Mail House, 26 Colmore Circus, Birmingham B4 Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th day of June 1975.

PARKER & BLEAZARD Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 30th day of June, 1975, to send in their names and addresses, with particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PAUL STEPHEN SAVAGE, of 30 New Road, Brighton BN1 1BN the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1975.

P. S. SAVAGE,
Liquidator.

The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967
MAIDSTONE CONTRACTORS Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 100 Park Street, London, W1Y 4AS on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1975, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1975.

By Order of the Board.
J. McHALE,
Secretary and Director.

No 001207 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in the Matter of HIGHGATE AND POYNTER Ltd and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

I, GEORGE THOMAS EHLERS, chartered Accountant of 18 Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1SQ hereby give notice that I have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of Highgate and Poynter Ltd by Order of the Court Dated 21st August 1974.

DATED this 14th Day of May 1974.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the 94th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church of England Children's Society (formerly the Waifs and Strays Society) will be held at Gateway House, Milverton Street, S.E.11 (The Conference Room), on Tuesday, 17th June, 1975, at 2.30 p.m.

R. C. M. BEENY,
Director and Secretary.
Old Town Hall, Kennington Road,
London SE11 4QD.

Notice is hereby given that U HLA HTAY of 88 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DE, is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

THE SAVAGE CLUB

I, ALAN WYKES, honorary secretary of the Savage Club give notice that on the 16th day of May 1975 application was made to the Bow Street Magistrates' court for a variation of the registration certificate of the savage club dated 23rd March 1968 in respect of new premises at 9 Fitzmaurice Place, London, W.1.

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

School of Agriculture, Aberdeen

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is prepared this year to offer to suitable candidates, normally resident in England and Wales, two studentships tenable at the Department of Agriculture, University of Aberdeen.

Research topics from which a choice can be made include: (a) The evaluation of practices aimed at reducing levels of piglet mortality, the exploitation of high prolificacy in sheep, and others involving the self-feeding of ruminants and a study of parasites in beef and sheep systems. (b) The study of low fertility in cattle using endocrinological measurements.

Candidates for the award should possess at least an upper second class Honours degree in Agriculture or appropriate subjects from a University in the United Kingdom. Candidates completing their Honours degree in June, 1975, may also apply.

The value of MAFF awards in 1975 will normally be £880.

Applicants interested in being nominated for (a) should write immediately to Professor J. B. Owen, School of Agriculture, University of Aberdeen, and for (b) to Dr. T. B. Miller, of the same address, giving the names of two persons to whom reference can be made.

GENERAL VACANCIES

MALE ACCOUNTS Clerk, 18 plus, with a little previous experience required by Charity, SW1. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, WC2 01-836 6644.

BOOKKEEPER required for Chelsea office. Immediate start. Must be experienced in double entry system, bank reconciliations and wages. Salary offered £2,850 per annum. Write Citylend, 116 Draycott Avenue, S.W.3

TRANSLATORS. Arabic English/Arabic, of proven ability who seek a challenging opportunity to work in the same field in the Sultanate of Oman are invited to write for further details to Box 2487 M, The Times.

AGGRESSIVE young people for travel work.—930 5554.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

SIMPSON
(Piccadilly) Ltd.

WISH TO MAKE A
SENIOR MANAGEMENT APPOINTMENT
WITHIN THEIR PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in personnel work, preferably within the Retail Trade and knowledge of the *Training Function* would be an advantage. We offer a good salary and excellent conditions of employment.

Applications in writing, giving details of education and experience should be sent to:—

The Personnel Executive,
SIMPSON (Piccadilly) Ltd.,
34 Jermyn Street, London, SW1

A BANKER TO BE

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A major British Corporation is presently offering training for [illegible] to start a career in Personnel/Industrial Relations. During the comprehensive training period a salary of up to £2,800 is offered. Candidates having a *Sociology Honours* degree or that of a related discipline should immediately phone Mr N. Compton, 405 0654.

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A leading City Bank is looking for two people with minimum 1 year's general banking experience to progress in their *foreign exchange dept.*, salaries are negotiable to £2,200 for people aged 19/22 years. Usual fringe benefits and excellent prospects. Phone D. Haywood 353 9183.

CLA Management

WHO DARES WINS

Summer '75 vacancies have been opened by our client. Initially we need an administrative assistant to help with office procedures, also a young, well educated person who has a knowledge of accounting. *Future promotion depends on the success of the individual.* Salary £1,700 to £2,000 a.a.e. Ring Andrew Charteris

01-734 0911

YOUNG AND ASPIRING

I am currently in the position to offer career opportunities to smart, well educated, articulate young men in the world of commerce. Past experience in the fields of accounts, banking and sales is desirable but not essential. *If you have the right attitude of mind mixed with real ambition,* contact me today. Rob Hutchinson 01-734 0911

DRAKE PERSONNEL

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We are recruiting for a leading City Institution who require a bright young man (18-22) with a successful school record (at least 2 A levels) to join them as a trainee. Previous experience with a Clearing *Bank an advantage but not essential*. Salary from £1,800 a.a.e. Contact John Ross 405 0654. For your initial interview DRAKE PERSONNEL

TRAVEL AGENCY COUNTER CLERK £2,000 UPWARDS

I.A.T.A. ticketing experience *essential*. Tel. Ann Mauger 493 1251, 115 New Bond Street, W1. Alfred Marks Bureau.

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ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT, 21-26, wanted for well-known Knightsbridge company. Relevant experience in *materials inventory and* the financial side of stock control essential. Very good prospects for an intelligent, well spoken man wishing to make a career in finance, £2,500-£2,800. Monica Grove & Assoc. 589 6601.

MARINE ENGINEER for 160ft. luxury *TSDY operating Mediterranean*. Must be experienced, available early June. Excellent basic salary with extras: four months initially with view permanent position. Write at once to Yachting Emergency Services, The Green Cottage, *Lymington* Road, Milford-on-Sea, Hants. SO4 0QR.

FRUSTRATED TEACHERS, why not *continue your career* in Educational Administration. Age 25/30 years, male/female to £3,000 a.a.e.
For full details Tel. Geoff Fox, 01-637 0781. ATA SELECTION.

HAPPY PEOPLE TO join [illegible] for the summer, £18 p.w. plus full board. Hugh Reynolds, Marlow (Bucks.) 4444.

EARN MONEY doing travel work.—839 4951.

A MR. X, responsible, intelligent and able to work on own initiative is required to help organise sporting holidays. He should be *interested in skiing, water skiing,* horse riding and other sports.—For an interview ring Peter Kite, Weekend Ski Club, 01-730 0451.

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Intensive training, at home *and abroad, geared specifically* for management, is offered by famous world-wide training group. A high educational standard ("A", "O" levels) plus enthusiasm, energy and determination essential. *You will be involved in every* aspect of this company's activities. Age 18-20. Salary to £2,000 a.a.e.

Phone: Mr M. Jones,
637 3787
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Fine career opening for intelligent man or woman over 30, with sound, general accounts *experience, personal initiative* and [illegible] crises and staff liaison at all levels, at first class central *London professional firm.* Excellent conditions, benefits and prospects.

Mrs. McNeill, Challoners, 45 London Wall, E.C.2. 638 9231.

CASHIERS—KENSINGTON

Up to £30 per week, foreign *exchange experience preferred,* some evenings and weekends, age immaterial.

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Busy West End travel office *require a responsible and* experienced person for reservations and ticketing. Knowledge of Greece an advantage, sense of humour essential. Excellent wage negotiable on experience.

COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS
01-580 0576.

CASHIER BOOKKEEPER (Male) for *major SW1 Company. Responsible* for cash/banking (15 accounts). Must be intelligent, well-spoken, with minimum 5 "O" levels. Salary £3,000. Monica Grove & Assoc. 589 0131.

A SHIPPING EXEC., male/female to £3,500, Ops. Dept. 2/3 years exp. 24/25 years. Ring P. Costello, 353 9183, C.L.A.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

PROBATE TO £5,000. An important role is offered in a leading C. London firm. Join a specialist dept. and work largely unsupervised with good support staff for a senior partner to whom you will refer only on matters of principle. *Personality and good exp. vital* as you will meet clients direct. For details call David Adams, Solicitor, of Legal Division, Lloyd Executive Selection on 01-405 5499.

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CAREER—DEVELOPMENT offered by major organization, seeking recruits to enter Accounts Div. Partly qualified or with sound bookkeeping experience. To work on Internal Audit, while training for progression within the division. To £3,000. ICS. Appts. 01-278 9661.

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Manager

DUN LAOGHAIRE SHOPPING CENTRE IRELAND

Ireland's first covered, climate controlled shopping development, the *Dun Laoghaire Centre* is due to open in July 1976.

We now wish to appoint a manager who will be involved in setting up a management structure for maintenance, security and cleaning and who will subsequently be responsible for all operational aspects of the Centre. He will also form a Traders Association and will take part in its activities which will include Centre promotion.

Applications are invited from men who have had several years executive management experience and are capable of making an important contribution towards the success of the Centre.

Experience of engineering, particularly electrical, would be an advantage. Applications from retired service officers are welcomed.

Salary is negotiable but will not be less than £3,500 p.a. A company flat and a car will be provided. Removal and other expences, together with details of pension arrangements will be discussed at interview.

Applications should be sent to the Manager,
MEPC Ireland Limited,
3 Fade Street, Dublin 2.

ACCOUNTANCY

WOLFSON COLLEGE, OXFORD

APPOINTMENT OF

COLLEGE ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited for the post of College Accountant from those with suitable experience in accounting and administrative work, preferably within Oxford University or its colleges. Salary will be determined in the light of qualifications and experience. Wolfson College has only recently reached full strength and occupied its buildings. The post, which is being filled for the first time, involves establishing the College's system of accounts.

Holidays totalling six weeks in the year. Regular cost-of-living reviews of salary.

Further particulars are available from the VICE-PRESIDENT AND BURSAR, WOLFSON COLLEGE, OXFORD, to whom application should be addressed (with full details and the names of two people to whom reference may be made) by 9 June 1975.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT £2,700-£3,000. *Age immaterial to work* on own initiative on double entry posting, investment accounts, trust accounts and admin. of deceased estates. Bank executive experience would be useful. A1 Staff, 404 5591.

TEMPING is Tempting with Pembroke & Pembroke, 01-236 0011.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL requires native speakers of the following languages to teach in London, Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester: Afrikaans, Arabic, Bahasa, Dutch, Farsi, Greek, Portuguese, Turkish, Japanese, Chinese, Urdu, Hindi, German. If you have a work permit contact Miss Freeman, 486 1931.

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SHMIS Coeducational Boarding (500 pupils)

ENGLISH RESIDENT MISTRESS
(Good Hons. Grad. essential)

Required September, 1975 to teach to "O" and "A" level standard with a view to becoming Head of Dept. in September, 1976 on retirement of present Head of Dept. *Houghton Scale III.* Free accommodation and allowance as Assistant Housemistress.

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for age range 8-11 yrs. required September, 1975. Resident man or woman. Possible accommodation if married. Scale I. Free accommodation if resident. Willingness to take part in many and varied activities essential.

[illegible] RIPPONDEN, YORKSHIRE HX6 4PZ giving name and address of 2 referees.

Dover College, Kent

(H.M.C. Independent, co-educational, 350 pupils, *boarding and day*)

There will be a vacancy in September, 1975, for a

HEAD OF GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

owing to the sudden death of the present holder. This would be an excellent opportunity for a young and enthusiastic Geographer with good academic qualifications and several *years' successful teaching* experience. Preferred age range 26-35. He or she would be responsible for the organisation of the department and to teach throughout the school to "O" and "A" levels. Willingness to *help with games and other* extra-curricular activities an important asset. Attractive salary for the right candidate. Accommodation *available for* unmarried teacher or married couple.

Applications as soon as possible to the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent, CT17 9RX. For further details telephone the headmaster's secretary 0304 205969.

DOVER COLLEGE KENT

(H.M.C. independent, 370 pupils boarding and day, co-educational, 13-18)

Required, owing to expansion, in September 1975 (preferably) or January 1976, a young graduate, man or woman, to teach ENGLISH at *all levels of the school. Games* ability an asset. Accommodation available. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Apply as soon as possible to *Headmaster,*
Dover College,
Dover, Kent CT17 9RX

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR JUNIORS

(a member of the Anglo Continental Educational Group) Resident Teachers of English, House Masters and House Mistresses required from July-August for foreign children between the ages of 8 and 18.

For further information apply to: The International School for Juniors, 33 Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, BH2 6NA.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London Institute of Education

LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION

with special reference to the MIDDLE EAST

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Education in the Department of *Comparative Education and the* Department of Education in Developing Countries. The post is a joint lectureship, and the appointee will take part in the teaching and general duties of both departments.

The qualifications required are recent experience of education systems in the Middle East, a knowledge of Arabic, *and an academic background in* a field relevant to the study of comparative education and for education in developing countries.

Salary on Lecturer scale £2,118 to £4,896 plus £399 *London allowance plus* £229 threshold, plus superannuation.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Secretary, University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HS, *quoting reference* L ME. Completed applications must reach the Secretary NOT LATER THAN 16 June, 1975.

University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH *LITERATURE*

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Department of English Literature, tenable from 1st January 1976.

Applicants should have interests and qualifications in an aspect of period of English Literature after 1550.

Initial salary within the range £2,118—£3,285 per annum, on a scale rising to £4,896 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be *received not later* than 9th June, 1975 by The Registrar, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/477/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP

in DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Funds have been allocated under the General Development *Grant to develop teaching and* research in Reservoir and Petroleum Engineering in the Department of Chemical Engineering, supplementary support is being provided by the oil industry.

Applicants should have experience in field of Reservoir and Petroleum engineering or in related areas of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics, duties will depend on interests and expertise of appointee who *will contribute to the general* teaching programme, but the Department has sufficient flexibility to allow appointee either to take up development of Reservoir Engineering or to engage in general Chemical Engineering teaching.

Appointment for two years in first instance, with possibility of a further extension of one year.

Recommended salary ranges: Lecturer, $A11,250 to $15,100; Senior Lecturer, $A15,400 to $17,900.

An allowance for travel expenses for appointee and *family will be made.*

Further information from Professor R. G. H Prince, Head of Department of Chemical Engineering, *in the University.*

Applications, including curriculum vitae list of publications and names of three referees, by 14 July, 1975, to the Acting Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia. *Information also available* from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Ahmadu Bello University Nigeria

Applications are *invited* for the posts of

PROFESSOR, READER AND LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applicants should be able to teach in some of the following fields: African History, Nigerian History, Middle Eastern History and African Prehistory.

Salary scales: Professor N8,730-N12,111 p.a. (£6,021-£8,560 p.a. sterling); Reader N7,760-N9,810 p.a. (£5,351-£6,765 p.a. sterling); Lecturer N5,550-N6,905 p.a. (£3,690-£4,762 p.a. sterling). (£1 sterling equals N1.45.) The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave.

Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be forwarded by airmail, not later than June 20, 1975, *to the Registrar*, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIAEVAL HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Department of Mediaeval History, tenable from 1st January, 1976. Preference will be given to candidates who *have specialized* in an area of Mediaeval Economic History, but all candidates must be prepared to undertake, if necessary, a wide range of teaching in Mediaeval History.

Initial salary within the range £2,118 to £3,285 per annum on a scale rising to £4,896 per annum according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, *should be received not later* than 11th June, 1975, by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/476/T.

University of Salford

CHAIR IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a CHAIR IN CHEMISTRY (preferably in Physical Biochemistry) in the Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry.

Salary will be within the professional range, the minimum of which is £6,105 per annum, plus £230 p.a. threshold.

Applications should be received by the Registrar, the University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by 20 June 1975. Please quote reference number CH/183/T.

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If so you are just the person we need to greet our foreign service staff and answer queries on their return from lengthy tours of duty overseas. You will need the ability to organise appointments and calculate allowances and leave entitlements.

You should be 20-25, with a minimum of 4 "O" levels including English Language and Mathematics. Starting salary £2,525-£2,535, dependent on age.

If you are interested, contact:— The Personnel Officer (Recruitment) Dept. A940/383. Cable & Wireless Ltd. Theobalds Road. London, WC1X 8RX. 01-242 4433, ext. 211.

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£3,500

Top Legal Secretary required for Senior Partner of very busy West London Solicitors

Must be experienced shorthand and dictaphone typist, capable of dealing with clients direct. Legal experience essential. Pleasant modern office.

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You would work on interesting assignments on an international scale for a well known company. A cooperative personality plus the ability to work hard and produce ideas are more important than past experience. Sal. £2,750 upwards.

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wanted immediately for travel and promotion Co. Receptionist good appearance, accurate typing, salary to £2,000. Personal Secretary for Promotions Manager: salary to £3,500. Holidays honoured. L.V.s and fringe benefits, both positions. Excellent prospects, busy modern W1 offices, young friendly staff. Interesting work and involvement with people. Talk to Pat Saul on 437 3333 (not Agency).

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In this super publishing Co. helping to produce reports and schedules. Liaising between the different groups and typing reports and speeches for the managing director. 3 weeks' holidays. £2,300-£2,400. Call Sally Hathaway-Page, 734 0911

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Take advantage of a rare opening into this world's journals. Any age between 18-30 with lots of opportunity to get into the editorial side of the business. All you need is some audio experience and a friendly personality. £2,000 neg. plus L.V.s. Call Anne Morris 734 0911.

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Residential college requires bookkeeper/receptionist. Ability to deal with professional people. Salary £2,000. Flexible hours.

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Then join this super friendly W.1 research Co. as typist. You will be involved with public opinion research and finding reports, and a host of interesting duties. Promotion possibilities are excellent. Plus £2,000. Call Sandra Gibbons, 734 0911

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[BBC] 1

[…]00 am, You and Me. […]m, Stronghold. 12.55, […]00, Pebble Mill. 1.45- […]ry, Mungo and Midge. […]ay School. 4.25, The […] 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, […]ter. 5.15, Hong Kong […] 5.40, Roobarb. […]ews. 6.00, Nationwide.* […]hatever Happened to […]he Likely Lads ? Rod- […]ey Bewes and James […]olam in The Expert. […]tar Trek. […]anorama: Shirley Wil- […]iams v Enoch Powell. […]ews. […]ojak. […]hurchill's People. […]hoices for Tomorrow: […]art 7, Cars without […]haos. […]eather. […] and white.

[…] variations (BBC 1): […]ALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Pili […].00-6.55, Wales Today. […]de. 6.55-7.20, Heddiw. […], Z Cars. 11.05-11.28, […] Sierad. 11.28, News of […]COTLAND: 6.00-6.55 pm, […] Scotland, Nationwide. […].50, Public Account. […].15, Choices for Tomorrow: […]cottish News Summary. […]RN IRELAND: 6.00-6.55 […] Around Six, Nationwide. […]orthern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

7.05 am, Open University*: Instrumentation. 7.30-7.55, Educational Decision-making. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 1.30-4.00, Tennis, Coca-Cola Bournemouth Championship. 5.00 pm, Open University*: Astronomy before Copernicus. 5.25, Statistics. 5.50, Perfect Solids. 6.15, Choosing a Material. 6.40, Foundation Maths.
7.05 Parents and Children.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Look, Stranger: The Steam Powered Vicar. The Rev. E. R. Boston.
8.10 The Waltons.
9.00 Rutland Weekend Television.
9.30 Horizon: Benjamin.
10.15 News.
10.45 Open Door: Tolmers Village Association.
11.15-11.20, Gabriel Woolf reads An Evening Walk, by Jon Stallworthy.

Thames

12.00, Hickory House. 12.15 pm, Noddy. 12.30, The Great Western Musical Thunderbox. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Emmerdale Farm. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: She's Working Her Way Through College, with Virginia Mayo, Ronald Reagan, Gene Nelson. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.50, Sky. 5.20, The Ghost and Mrs Muir.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.40 David Nixon.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Sadie, It's Cold Outside, with Rosemary Leach, Bernard Hepton.
8.30 Last of the Best Men, with Derek Fowlds.
9.00 Six Days of Justice.
10.00 News.
10.30 Inside the Brussels HQ: See How They Run It.
12.00, Against the Odds.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: The Wrong Box, with John Mills, Ralph Richardson, Michael Caine, Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, Nanette Newman, Tony Hancock. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, Out of Town. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, Border News Summary.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Thames. 2.30, Flair. 3.00, National Film Board of Granada. 3.15, Film: A Woman Possessed, with Margaretta Scott, Francis Mathews. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Who Are You ? 6.45, Thames. 12.00 Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, House Call. 2.30, Film: Jessica, with Angie Dickinson, Maurice Chevalier. 4.20, Zigzag. 4.50, Sky. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Today. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, News. 12.15 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: Three Came Home, with Claudette Colbert, Florence Desmond, Patric Knowles, Sessue Hayakawa. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Women Only. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, Late Call.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: Janet Leigh and Dick Van Dyke in Bye Bye Birdie. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Rockon with 45. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 12.30, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Dydd. 2.00-2.30, Hamdden. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. 8.30-9.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST. As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, This is the West this Week.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.30, Film: Down to Earth, with Rita Hayworth, Larry Parks. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, Monday Night.

[Southern]

[…]am, Thames. 1.20 pm, […]me Newsdesk. 1.30, […], 2.30, Film: The Bed- […]cident, with Sidney Poi- […]ichard Widmark. 4.20, […] 5.20, University Chal- […]5.50, News. 6.00, ATV […] 6.45-12.00, Thames.

Granada

12.00 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Lydia Bailey, with Dale Robertson, Anne Francis. 4.10, Man and his World. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Pied Pipers. 5.20, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 12.00-12.30 am, Alfred Hitchcock Presents.*

[Westw]ern

[…]am, Thames. 1.20 pm, […]rn News. 1.30, Thames. […]ouseparty. 2.30, Film: […]wo Can Play, with Peter […] Mai Zetterling.* 4.20, […]. 5.20, The Flintstones. […]ews. 6.00, Day by Day. […]hames. 12.00, Southern […] 12.10 am, Weather. […]nc.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Play with a Purpose. 2.30, Film: Key to the City, with Clark Gable, Loretta Young, Frank Morgan.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 5.50, News. 6.20, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, Westward News. 12.03 am, Faith for Life.

[York]shire

[…], Thames. 1.20 pm, Calen- […]ws. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, […]esday Weld, Roddy McDow- […]Lot, Albright in Lord Love a […] 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV. […] Calendar. 6.45-12.00, […]

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, ATV. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Thames. 12.00, Anthology.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Tony Brandon. 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton. 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.02, The Impressionists. 7.32, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton. 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, Tom Edwards. 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Tom Edwards. 12.31, News.
* Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 9.02, Pete Murray. (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young. 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, John Dunn. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02-12.33 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Haydn, Hummel, Mozart. 8.00, News. 8.05, Wagner, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak. Britten. 9.00, News. 9.05, Dvorak. 9.50, Talking About Music. 10.20, Harmoniemusik. 11.00, Trio-Sonatas (violin recital). 11.25, BBC Symphony Orchestra: Dvorak, Tcherepnin, Tchaikovsky. 1.00 pm, News. Weather. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Early Music Consort of London. 2.00, Piano Duets: Mozart, Schubert. 2.55, Orchestral Concert: Beethoven, Liszt, Haydn. 3.55, Vierne: Symphony No 2. 4.55, Bandstand. 5.25, Pied Piper. 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Going Solo. 7.00, Village Prospects. 7.30, Glasgow University Concert: Haydn, George Newson. 8.15, Einstein, Unintelligibility and Relativity: review of Einstein's work by Professor Sir Hermann Bondi. 8.35, Concert: Part 2, Haydn. 9.35, Talk on Thomas Moore. 10.05, Bach. 10.5, Jazz in Britain. 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sports-desk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, David Lloyd James. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions ? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Shetland Wildcat. 4.35, Story Time: Memoirs of a Station Master. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Does the Team Think ? 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Lord Peter Wimsey: Unnatural Death. 8.00, Play: Dogas Cellini Ming. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Chocky, part 1. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.
London Broadcasting, news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M.
Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

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BARNES, S.W.13. Victorian 5 bed., 2 recep. house. Big garden. £75.
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S.W.1. Beautifully decorated gdn. flat, large sunny drawing room with double doors to dining room. Double bed., k. & b. £50 p.w. Tel: 828 3636 (10.30-5.30).

OVERSEAS VISITORS. Short term serviced holiday flats available in Belgravia. See Mrs. from £50 p.w., s.c. flats from £60 p.w. Tel. Bolloria. 01-235 3063/3658.

NR. BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.11. S.c. flat, 1st floor, 2 dble. beds., recep., k. & b., c.h. Long let avail. now. £55 p.w. B. & B., 1865.

BELSIZE PARK. Luxury, s.c. studio flat. Ideal for young person or couple. Short let. £30 p.w. Ring 326 2875.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend Co., 499 7578.

CHELSEA.—Furn flat, all mod cons. 3 b/rms. June/Oct. £40 p.w. 01-352 1379.

CHELSEA.—Adj. Slone Sq. Attractive and spacious 3rd floor flat, well furnished, 1 twin bedroom, 1 reception, k. & b., c.h. c.h.w., £40 p.w. 373 6265.

HAMPSTEAD Garden Suburb, luxurious 5 bedroom house, with garage. £75 p.w. 455 2788, after 7 p.m.

WANTED TO RENT, storage space in London, for personal insured belongings. Owner abroad 1 to 2 years. References exchanged. Box 2496 M, The Times.

BELGRAVIA.—Attractively furnished Mews Cottage, 2 bedrooms, 1 recep., k. & b. to let now for period of 3 months to 1 year. £60 p.w. 01-239 6509.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury furnished holiday flat, tel. t.v. lift. £60-£100 p.w. 370 4598.

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PUTNEY avail 6 mths. a magnificent flat set in private park adjacent Heath, with squash and tennis courts, 3 beds, lounge, dining room, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. £50 p.w. Tel: 01-748 2787.

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FOUR BEDROOMED HOUSE. 5 mins Tooting Bec Station, fully furn., c.h. Suit sharing, £45 p.w. J.W. Ltd. 01-390 2351.

ATTRACTIVE ROOF GARDEN and good view, to let with penthouse bachelor flat, well furn., Putney Hill. Lift. Close transport. £50 p.w. incl. rates, h. & c., porter. 788 6579 (Jun-Nov).

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, Kens. Patio, c.h., 3 bedrooms, well furn.; suit family. £45. 373 1181. Doric.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in private flat, sunny bed-sitters, service, c.h.w., c.h., kitchen-bath facilities, £15. 589 7896.

CHESHAM PL., S.W.1. Sunny balcony flat, 1 recep., 1 bed., k. & b., c.h., lift, porter, £60 p.w. At Home in London, 581 2216.

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LANDLORDS. Embassies, Diplomats, Overseas visitors urgently seek top accommodation. James Anthony, 385 5445.

BLOOMSBURY. Unfurnished, small s/c mews flat, two beds, bath, sitting room, kitchen. £800 p.a. plus rates. Box 2515 M, The Times.

SLOANE SQ. Good furn. flat, 2 rooms, etc. £40 p.w. 584 6597.

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REGENTS PARK. Exceptional flat in prestige block, 3 beds., large reception kitchen and 3 bathrooms. Plaza E.A. 584 4372.

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PIMLICO. 3 bedroom flat. £60 p.w. A.A. 585 7692/589 5556.

HAMPSTEAD. 2 delightful modern furnished flats, 1 and 2 bedrms. large recep., k. & b., c.h. Short let. From £32.50. H. & C. 580 2566.

S.W.1. Freshly decorated and well furnished bedroom in luxurious private house is offered to quiet bachelor. Heating, constant h.w. and maid inc., at £15 p.w. Tel: 838 3656 (9.30-5.30).

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OFF NEW KINGS ROAD.—Pleasant 2 room apartment, c.h. etc. £32. Fulham Apartments, 351 0072.

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HOLLAND PARK. Modern privately owned 2 bedroom flat, 6 mths. let. £40. Around Town Flats. 229 9966.

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GLEDHOW GDNS. South Ken. Bright and roomy 2nd floor family flat for 4. £45. Ruck & Ruck. 584 3721.

WANTED. Mansions, mini flats and anything in between for overseas officials, academics, business men. Long-short lets. £25-£100 p.w.—James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

HYDE PARK, Mews flat £45 p.w. 5 sharers. 602 5678, Dixon & Co.

W.2. 4 beds, 2 recpts, k. and 2b. £65 inc c.h. West Trend 262 6204.

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

ENTIRE CONTENTS luxury Belgravia home for sale, including antiques, New Zealand carpets, marble fireplace.—937 9155 day. 730 1794 eves.

SHOTGUN FOR SALE (Laport), 12 bore D.B. side lock ejector. By William Powell, in immaculate condition. Box 2536 M, The Times.

ART NOUVEAU sideboard and oval dining table. 2 extra leaves. Cabriolo legs. Both well made in mahogany. £100 each.—01-573 0958.

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WANTED: Reproduction antique boardroom table large enough to seat 16-20.—Please telephone Sheerness (07956) 3333, extension 221 (Miss Challen).

PRE 1914 toy car, boat or train wanted, collector will pay £300. —125 Paynes Rd., Southampton. Phone (0703) 21404.

TOP PRICES paid for all types of office furniture.—Spa Office Furniture, 837 1565.

SINATRA. — 30th May, 2 stalls together, Row G.—Phone 01-672 5967.

OBOE (REGENT) for sale, good condition. £100.—Ring 892 4311.

WIMBLEDON. Two debenture seats required for the whole Season. Offers to Box 1644 M, The Times.

ALL TYPES of office furniture bought and sold. F.C. 607 7432.

OLD PERSIAN sword for approx. 7ft 3 4 in, wool and silk. £1,500. Valuation of interesting items of Persian metal silver can be seen London. Phone Leeds (0532) 676054.

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PIANO FORTNIGHT Sale Now ! Bechstein, Blüthner, Knight, Broadwood. Reconditioned uprights and grands and 100 miniatures and uprights of all makes. Exceptional bargains. Free delivery and after sales service. Exchanges and loans arranged. Fishers Streatham! 01-671 8402.

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SINATRA CONCERT, 2 £30 seats. 30th May. 01-953 7485.

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GENUINE ANTIQUE. Stephen's ink outdoor thermometer 3ft high in perfect order. Offers invited. Can be seen London. 628 0974.

WANTED 1975 bilston enamel Easter egg brought out by Halcyon Days. Box 2555 M, The Times.

FRANK SINATRA.—Two special tickets. Sit near the celebrities.— Tel after 5 p.m. 03708 2886.

SINATRA.—Block of 8 seats.—01-852 5487, day.

FURS BOUGHT, remodels. Bennett 19 S. Molton St., W.1 629 2757.

BE CERTAIN OF European Cup Final tickets. Obs. 930 5600.

DOORS, pine or oak panelled, wanted: pref. 33in.—Reading 863971.

FLUTE FOR SALE, unique wooden Rudall Carte No. 4404, thin head, lovely condition. £300.— Phone North Cerney 235 (Glos).

ROYAL WORCESTER welcome. Bride's lists at Worcester House, 6 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 0403.

SINATRA 2 STALLS, May 29th and 30th. 01-783 2027.

AMERICAN AGENT requires clocks, pocket watches (in any condition). Screens. Persian rugs, bronzes, family Bibles, pre-1900, Antique lace, fans, parasols, sticks, objet d'art, etc. Private only. Box 2442 M, The Times.

ANTIQUE Rosewood Dining Table, 8ft extn. Excellent condition. £275.—643 6081.

NEFF/MIELE APPLIANCES. Ring us first. HOP 01-769 2023.

AMSAFONE.—Lease for sale.—499 5750. £22.85 per quarter.

WESTINGHOUSE Scholtes appliances 20% off. MOP. 01-769 2023.

WIMBLEDON Centre Court seats required. 01-789 7725.

DISPLAY KITCHENS for sale, 40% off R.R.P. B-K Bauknecht, Cambridge Kitchen Design, 144 Gwydir St., Cambs. (0223) 54892.

0.98 CARAT good quality diamond solitaire. £600. Phone Woking-ham 784 127 after 7 p.m.

BRIGID BROPHY talks frankly about marriage, permissiveness and bisexuality. The new copy of Forum is on sale at your newsagent now.

OLD BOOKS wanted. Ring 01-870 6353 or Box 2593 M, The Times.

FRANK SINATRA, 6 genuine tickets, available in exc. boxes. 01-723 6391, ext. 6 or 10 (office hours).

MAKE NEW FRIENDS and contacts in the new friendship fortnightly paper available at most newsagents this week ! Read Julie Dawn's regular column plus many other great features. Ask for "Person to Person" or get details of advertising and subscriptions from "Person to Person", 145 144 Fleet Street, London EC4 2AU. Tel. 01-353 7358.

BEAUTIFUL CURTAINS, antique fabrics, velvets, brocades, etc., unclaimed, reduced. Linen House, 241 Baker St., N.W.1. 935 3311.

ZEPPLIN TICKETS for sale. 25 May. Peter 348 5834 day.

CLEARING CARRIAGE collection. Gentleman's carriage £1,200. Maltese Barouche £1,600. Norfolk dogcart £450. 2 hearses £800 and £1,000. 1 hand bier £100. 1 sure Reading gipsy caravan £750. 1 Penny Farthing £200. 1 Brewster 4 wheeler Sunday buggy, ex. Bishop of Windsor £600. Tel.: Thornbury 412274.

GENERATOR, 58 K.v.h. ex. Government on 4-wheel trailer. Private sale. Bargain. £1,000. Tel. Thornbury 412274.

YORKSTONE PAVING.—Phone Seaner Homes, Chelmsford 421 438.

SALE OF OLD ORIENTAL carpets/rugs in entrance of country house near Tonbridge, Kent, this weekend, 24th-25th May. Mostly £20-£600. Lists 7mo from East Peckham (0622) 871353.

(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life."—Job 33: 4.

BIRTHS

BLACKWELL.—On May 15th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Olive and John—a son (Thomas Oliver).

BURGESS.—On 17th May, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Nina (nee Cozens) and Nigel—a son.

COLLINS.—On May 16th, at The Welbeck Street Nursing Home, to Diana and Richard—a daughter.

GILSON-TAYLOR.—On 17th May, 1975 in London to Patricia (nee Emanuel) and Christopher—a son (David Patrick) a brother for Andrew.

MILLS.—On 15th May, 1975, at St. George's Hospital, S.W.1, to Sarah (nee Proby) and Peter—a son.

NEALE.—May 10 at Altnagelvin Hospital, Londonderry to Philomena and Gordon—a son, (Adam William).

QUINLAN.—On 12th May, in Hexham, to Janet (nee Tiffy) and Francis—a daughter, sister for Lucy and Harriet.

STABB.—On 15th May 1975, at Queen Charlotte's, to Christina (nee Fanlo) and Nicholas Stabb—a daughter (Annabelle Victoria Frederica) a sister for John (Peter).

STANDEN.—On May 15th, at Dorking General Hospital, to Susan (nee Schoenberg) and Padraig—a daughter.

TUXE-HASTINGS.—On May 15th, to Gail (nee Lambert) and Derrick—a son, Charles Somerville.

TUNSTALL.—On 15th May, at Portsmouth, to Elizabeth (nee Owens) and William—a daughter (Sarah Elizabeth).

WHITE.—On May 15th, to Ola and Gerry—a son (Nicholas).

WRAY.—On May 17th, at Banksvood Hospital, Worc. to Geraldine (nee Kelly) and Peter—a daughter (Antonia Clare).

MARRIAGES

McIVER : WIAK.—On May 15th, 1975, in Warsaw, Nicholas McIver, of Wye, Kent, to Elzbieta Wiak of Warsaw.

OGILVIE : CUMMING.—On May 17th, 1975, at Nairn, David, elder son of Major and Mrs. R. Ogilvie, of Laverlaw, Peebles, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Stephen Cumming, and of Mrs. Dorothy Cumming, of Inverwick House, Nairn.

DEATHS

ALLEN, JANET DUNDAS. Sister Janet, on May 17th, at the Convent, Wantage, in the 79th year of her age, and the 53rd of her profession, daughter of the late George Bosco Allen, and much loved sister of Primrose Leeper. Requiem at the Convent, Wantage, at 9.10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21st.

ARCHDALE.—On Thursday, May 15, peacefully, after a long illness, Molly, dearly loved mother of Gilbert and widow of Captain Humphrey Archdale, D.S.C., R.N. Private cremation Wednesday. Service of Remembrance in High Halden parish church 11.30 Thursday May 22.

REIT.—On 14th May, 1975, suddenly, Gladys Owen, aged 86, of 28 Alexander Drive, Surbiton. Funeral service on Friday, 23rd May, 1975, at St. Matthews church, Surbiton at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at Kingston Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. Inquiries to Fredrick W. Paine Ltd., Bryson House, Horace Rd., Kingston upon Thames. 546 7372.

DEATHS

CLARKE.—On May 17th, 1975, after a long illness bravely borne, Sibyl Muriel (nee Salter), of Peaslake, beloved by Hilton, David, Leonora, Edward, Campbell, and all her family. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Peaslake, on Thursday, May 22nd, at 11.15 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers or letters, please, but if desired donations for Cancer Research may be sent to Sherlock & Sons, Trellis House, Dorking.

de ROTHSCHILD.—Marie Louise, widow of Lionel de Rothschild, peacefully, at Exbury, on May 17th, 1975. Funeral private.

DUTFIELD.—On May 15th, Henry Thomas Dutfield, of Lower Quither, Milton Abbot, Tavistock, Devon formerly of Selsey, Sussex, peacefully, in his 90th year. Beloved "Guvnor" of the Dutfield family. Father of the Worshipful Company of Carmen. First Chairman of the Road Haulage Association. Private cremation Plymouth Crematorium, Tuesday, 20th May, 2 p.m. Memorial service in London later. Donations in memoriam to Carmen's Benevolent Fund, 2 Stratford Place, London, W.1.

ELPHINSTONE, on Whit Sunday, 18th May 1975, at Stamford Hospital, Howard Graham Elphinstone, 4th Baronet, in his 77th year. Beloved husband of Mollie and adored father of Elizabeth and Rosalind. Funeral at the Church of St. James, Castle Bytham, nr. Grantham, Lincs., at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 21st May. No flowers, please, but donations to The Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Pk., London.

FROST.—On May 17th, 1975, Mrs. M. G. Frost (Jane), of Baker Arms Hill, Arundel, much loved wife of Bernard and mother of Diana, Pam and June. Funeral service at Chichester Crematorium, Westhampnett Rd., Chichester, on Thursday, May 22, at 12 noon. No mourning, no flowers, by request, but if desired small donation may be sent for the Injured Jockey's Benevolent Fund, c/o F. A. Holland and Son, Terminus Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 3959.

FUGE.—Dr. Charles Arthur Ian, late of High Wycombe, on May 16th, 1975, after a long illness, peacefully, at his home, Mayfield Cottage, Claverton Down Road, Bath, in his 73rd year. Funeral, Tuesday, May 20th, 2.30 p.m. at Bath Crematorium, family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, 24 Kings Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 8QN.

HANNELL.—On May 11th peacefully at Monkton Combe, Michael Rodney, husband of Caroline and father of Tom, son of Don and Vollie.

HARRISON.—On May 16th, William Herbert Harrison, at Wychnor Park, Burton-on-Trent, after a long illness, courageously borne, devoted husband of Mary, dearly loved father of Moya, Zara, Juliet and Susannah, stepfather of Emma and brother of "Didi". Cremation private, family flowers only by his request. Donations, if desired, to Injured Jockey's Fund, Market Place, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Memorial service to be announced later.

HEAWOOD.—Norah Buchanan, on May 18th, suddenly, at home, aged 76. Dearly loved wife of Geoffrey, and mother of Annis and John. Funeral announcement later.

HORE.—On May 15th, 1975, in hospital, after a long illness, courageously borne, Spencer, beloved husband and father. Funeral private, family flowers only.

JAMES.—On May 16th, peacefully, aged 31 years, Joseph Athrey, of Harrogate, loving husband of the late Catherine Aveston, father of Jean Barnes and the late Elizabeth, beloved grandfather of Anthony, Christopher, Virginia, Jonathan and Paul, and great grandfather of Emily Catherine. Requiem at St. Robert's Church, Harrogate, Wednesday, May 21st, at 11.00 a.m., followed by interment, fortified by the rites of the church.

McDOWALL.—On 16th May, 1975, peacefully, after a short illness, at Charing Cross Hospital, Marie Madeleine (nee de la Bruyère), beloved wife of C. K. McDowall. Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium, Friday, 23rd May, at 3.20 p.m. No mourning, no flowers, but donations may be sent to Nazareth House, Hammersmith Rd., W.6.

MACKINTOSH.—On May 15th 1975, Andrew Bannerman, aged 83, of Mysore, Chipperfield, and lately of Wallington, Surrey. Loved husband of the late Dorothy Mackintosh, and brother of Kay Mackintosh, of 102 Chatsworth Court, W.8. Funeral service at South London Crematorium, Tuesday, 20th, at 2.20 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Truslove & Son, 109 Stafford Rd., Wallington, Surrey.

MANSFIELD.—On May 17th, 1975, Philip Theodore, C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 83, formerly Indian Civil Service in Bihar and Orissa, peacefully, after a short illness, beloved husband of Queenie, father of Philip, Peter and Heather, and grandfather. Private cremation in Chelmsford, on Thursday, May 22nd and service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Wickham Bishops, Witham, at 2.00 p.m., May 22nd. No flowers please, but if desired donations to Oxfam, 19 Crane St., E.C.4.

NICKELL.—On May 15th 1975, peacefully, in hospital, Phyllis, of Elmcroft Crescent, North Harrow. Requiem at St. Luke's Church, Love Lane, Pinner, at 12 noon, Tuesday, May 20th. Flowers to T. A. Ellement & Son Ltd., Bridge Street, Pinner.

ROTHES.—On 17th May, 1975, at his home, Malcolm George Dyer-Edwardes Leslie, 20th Earl of Rothes. Funeral private. No flowers by request, but donations may be sent to Fight For Sight, c/o The Institute of Ophthalmology London. Memorial service later.

ROWNTREE.—On May 17th, at Addenbrooke Hospital, Cambridge, Phyllis Muriel Elizabeth, wife of Geoffrey, in her 68th year and 40th year of her marriage.

SCOTT.—On May 16th 1975, suddenly at his home, 19 Beechlands Avenue, Netherlee, Glasgow, John Scott (Director of Fraser Stuart and Company). Beloved husband of Greta Anderson Scott, and dear father of Gordon, Ian and Colin. Funeral service at Linn Crematorium, Glasgow, today, Monday, at 10.30 a.m. No flowers, or letters, please.

SMITH.—On May 16th, at home, after a short illness, Georgina Isobel. Funeral, Eastbourne Crematorium, Thursday, May 22nd, at 2 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations to P.D.S.A. if desired.

SPEARS.—On May 17th, at home, St. Michael's Grange, Warfield, Nancy Spears, widow of Major General Sir E. L. Spears.

ST. JOHN (nee Vicars), on Wed. 14 May, Bronhilde Archdall, peacefully in hospital in Cambridge. Funeral service on Friday, 23 May at Cambridge Crematorium, 2 p.m. No flowers by her own wish, but donations to the Musicians Benevolent Fund.

STRACHEY.—On 18 May 1975, in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Christopher. Funeral strictly private, no flowers.

VLAHOPOULOS (CRISTOS OF CORFU)—On 15th May, in Athens, after grave illness and great pain—Artist and Anglophile "Ena Palikari".

WILLIAMS.—On 15th May 1975, at University College Hospital London, J. Keri, late C.A.A., beloved husband of Sally and father of Arfon. Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium, 2.00 p.m. Thursday, 22nd May. Family flowers only, but donations to the Heart Foundation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DRUCQUER.—A Memorial Service for Sir Leonard Drucquer, past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and past Chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions will be held at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2., on Thursday, 22nd May, 1975, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

LAWRENCE.—In loving memory of T. E. Lawrence and also of his brothers, Will and Frank, who gave their lives for their country. 1915.

ISAACS, NATHAN.—A noble soul, remembered always with love.—Mallie.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

LONG.—Lady Long is deeply grateful for the many letters she has received on the death of her husband Sir Bertram Long. She regrets that it will be impossible for her to reply to them all personally and she asks the senders to accept this notice as an expression of her gratitude.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
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49 Marloes Road, W.8 01-937 0757

PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, florists for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8256. 26 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople

The Annual General Meeting of the guild will be held in The Brompton Room of The Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.3 (entrance in Basil Street), on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1975, at 11.15 a.m. DAME EVA TURNER, D.B.E., F.R.A.M., will give a talk on her operatic career. Subscribers and friends are cordially invited to attend.

"MAY 20TH, Private View Day" at Chelsea Flower Show. You and your friends can attend by taking out membership of the Royal Horticultural Society at the enrolment kiosk at both entrances to the Show. No nomination necessary—anyone can join.

OXFORD UNION Society charitable status. On Thursday, 22nd May 1975 at 8.15 p.m., there will be a debate in the union debating hall on a motion altering the union rules and financial structure so as to gain the union charitable status.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund will use your money to achieve the best results. Please send a donation now to:

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Dept. 160A, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. WC2A 3PX

"As you know, the price of coal is such a large item in an elderly persons needs and during the past winter I have had cause to thank you very specially when I could sit by a cheery fire . . ." wrote the widowed mother of a young airman NCO killed on flying operations during the Second World War, who is now over 80 years of age.

To aid RAF widows, orphans, dependants, disabled and others in need, the Fund must already spend over £1,500,000 every year, and calls on it increase steadily. If you remember the RAF and the debt we all owe, please send a donation now and remember us in your will. The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London W1."

THE LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS is one of the leading societies campaigning for the protection of wild animals. Members' donations, legacies and gifts of land for sanctuaries welcomed.—Write to the Secretary at 1 Reform Row, London, N17 9TW.

DINING OUT this weekend ? Don't book anywhere until you read the dining out column in The Times Saturday Bazaar.

NOTTINGHAM AREA. — House required.—See Property Wanted.

FATHER AND SON (aged 6 to 13) who look "ridiculously alike" are wanted by national magazine for article on heredity.—Please send photographs (which will be returned) to Box 2813 M, The Times.

EXAMS in '75. See Talbot Rice under Services.

DIPLOMAT/BUSINESSMAN. Belgravia mews house. See rentals.

GIRL, 2 BOYS (14, 13, 11) of German novelist-barrister-chansonnier, seek 3-4 week stay in British family(ies) with similar aged children, from late June. Exchange or p.g. basis. Arnold, Dick Gottingen, Postfach 658.

ON DEVON/CORNWALL BORDER. —Strand Hotel—see U.K. Hols.

SAVE £££s on office equipment.—Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

QUIET Derbyshire Freehouse. Peak Nat. Park.—See U.K. Hols.

DENHAM.—Luxury country house with 7-acre garden, pool and stables.—See Rentals.

ASHURSTWOOD. Sussex.—Holidaymakers or commuters.—See U.K. Hols.

WANTED.—Central London or Hampstead Heath. Flat or house, see Property Wanted.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking now. See Concerts.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

ANOREXIA NERVOSA. Counselling, 01-?-8 4327.

SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE mistake "Bride's" May issue. Catering prices HALF those quoted. 584 3344.

ESMOND DRURY. Trout and Salmon fishing courses. See Sport and Recreation.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept. TXL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.

CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX leads to "squeaking pips"—see Services.

GERMAN BOY, 14 years, wishes to spend 3 weeks in August with English speaking family. Either paying guest or exchange. Write Mrs. Carter, Eccleshall Castle, Stafford.

ROYAL WORCESTER welcome Brides lists. See Sales: Wants.

THE BELL HOTEL, Charlbury, now open. See U.K. Holidays.

NEMONE LETHBRIDGE invites you to hear about a "Europarts" in Hampstead on 20th May. Just listen on 409 2975.

BLOOMSBURY.—Unfurnished mews flat.—See Rentals.

FEELING THE PINCH ? See Berkeley Square Garages—Motor columns.

RANDALL. MAUD RANDALL, spinster late of Westfields Nursing Home, West Cliff, Whitstable, Kent, died there on the 18th November, 1973 (residue of estate about £17,500). The kin of the above named are requested to apply to Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, 72 Bank Street, Maidstone, Kent.

JONATHAN LATTER wishes to announce that he has had his hair cut.

LONELY ? Make new friends and contacts. See details in For Sale and Wanted.

LONELY ? Make new friends and contacts.—See Sales and Wants.

ENVIRONMENT crisis: what can the individual do ? London Friends (Quakers) invite you to day conference on 7 June.—Details from J. Croft, 167 Kimberley Road, Benfleet, Essex.

TALENTED EX. EDITOR seeks job. See Situations Wanted.

HELP ! Businessman/woman: entrepreneur wanted for motor-racing concern.—See Business Notices.

ARUNDEL, SUSSEX, opposite medieval castle, prestige restaurant, small hotel.—See Com. & Ind. props.

MISS S. CANNOT forget you. Remember me ? And that holiday in Ireland ? Mister J.

MARINE ENGINEER for luxury yacht.—See Gen. Vacs.

COULD YOU love a handicapped child ?—See Domestic Sits.

NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST.—Help the Aged welcomes practical tributes from those who prefer to express their regard in this way. Full details gladly sent. Help the Aged, Room TM, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GOUDHURST COLLEGE CENTENARY,

Saturday, 14th June, 1975

Miss Ethel Kendon and Miss Barbara Kendon send greetings to everyone connected with the School since its foundation by the Rev. J. J. Kendon in 1875. Invitations have been sent to Old Girls, parents, staff and friends: should no notification have been received, particularly by those connected with the original Kent and wartime Staffordshire years, please write to the Secretary, Goudhurst College, Doddington Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire. Tel.: Bridgemere 238.

FERRIER & DAVIES

6 Beauchamp Place S.W.3

01-584 3232

N.W.1. 2 rooms, k. and b., for very choice tenant, £25. Battersea, 3 rooms, k. and b., £28. Putney, 3 rooms, k. and b., for very choice tenant, £27. W.14, 2 new flats in sad road, for 4, £33 inc. Clapham, maisonette, £45. Hyde Park Square, doctor's flat, £60. N., doctor's house for 2 yrs., £60. Barnes, 8-roomed house, £70 inc. Kew, vast attractive house for 1 yr. Landlord's boating, £70. Fulham, terraced house of great charm, £85. Knightsbridge, gem of a house for 6 mths., £120.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

The 8th Biennial Meeting will be held at The Royal Overseas League, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1LR, on 21st May, at 2.15 p.m., and 22nd and 23rd May, at 10.00 a.m. Members of the public are invited to attend.

CASHIERS. Kensington, earn up to £50 p.w.—See Gen. Vacs.

SPORT AND RECREATION

TROUT/SALMON fishing courses, 5-day residential, stocked fishery. Few vacancies end May-June and August-September. "These now famous courses" (The Field, 1973). Lt.-Col. Esmond Drury, Lambton, Spilsby, Lincs.

TROUT FISHING. 3 vacancies now, on 1½ miles first class private stocked trout stream in Cotswolds. Abundant wild fish. Stay with family in comfortable home in isolated Gloucestershire village. Breakfast, dinner and double room with bath, lunch out, £100 per person p.w. Phone Filkins (036 74) 322.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO GET THE BIG CONTACTS. Wine and dine your friends in an atmosphere found only at THE GASLIGHT Gentlemen's Club in the Royal Borough of St. James.
* Live tantalising Cabaret every 20 mins.
* Hosts of danceable, talkable girls.
* All drinks at prices that won't spoil your fun.
* Sensational barmaids.
NO MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED for OUT OF TOWN or OVERSEAS VISITORS.
Open 9 p.m. till the early hours Mon.-Sat. inclusive.
Cover charge £5.00.
Inquiries for PRIVATE STAG parties welcomed.
Tel. 734 1071 (day time).
4 Duke of York St., London, S.W.1. Tel 930 1648.

CHAPLINS

THE GENTLEMEN'S CLUB for London sophisticates

* NO CHAMPAGNE COMMITMENT
* 25 international hostesses.
* Superb cuisine and live music.
* International cabaret.
* Membership £5.50 (not needed for out of town and overseas visitors).
* 8.30 p.m.-3.30 a.m., Mon-Sat.

SWALLOW ST., W.1
(off Regent Street)
01-734 7447 & 01-734 2649

"IT ALL HAPPENS !" at the Bristol-Suite (gentleman's club). One of London's most entertaining night spots. Call in Monday night at 14 Bruton Place, Mayfair, W.1 (off Berkeley Square). P.S., our ONLY entrance is beneath the red canopy.

RESTAURANTS

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Dine and Dance till 2 a.m.

And enjoy superb entertainment
STAR CABARET NIGHTLY
Including Sundays
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International Singing Star
In Cabaret from May 26th
DENISE KEEN and HAPPY
We are now open for executive luncheons in our ground floor restaurant 12.30 to 3.00 p.m. £3.00 plus VAT
85 Piccadilly, Mayfair, W.1.

Reservations : 01-493 1767/8

BUSINESS TRAVEL

FLYING ? For low cost fares to many destinations on scheduled flights. See Holidays and villas—Mayfair Travel.

CANARY ISLANDS.—Consult Mainsale Travel, 935 3655, 100 Marylebone St., London, E.8. (and Las Palmas).

SAVE £30 PLUS, Europe flights. See Holidays and Villas.

MADRID, BARCELONA, ATHENS. See holidays and Villas.

ROME EXPRESS, from £55 return. IAT, 839 3092. ATOL 487D.

BUSINESS TRAVELLERS. — Book now with Wingspan.—See Holidays and Villas.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHICHESTER.—Sleeps 4-5 adults. Vacancies now, from £30 p.w.—Tel: 01-788 2132.

CORNWALL.—Tiny cottage, 8 miles Looe. Sept 2-5.—S.A.E. Box 2082 M, The Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS HERE

NEUROTIC

GIRLS wanted to help in large country house with lots of children and animals. Car available, must like people and can be anything but not neurotic. Ring 045-585 458.

"The Times gave me the most fantastic response ever." This successful advertiser booked her advert on our well known series plan. 4 day consecutive with the 5th day absolutely free. Naturally after getting hundreds of replies she was able to cancel the advert earlier than hoped.

If you have a flat or house to let

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for a great holiday

Horse-drawn gypsy caravans for hire, with gas cookers. Sleep 4. From £55 p.w. per caravan. Pets welcome. No experience necessary. Also hire ponies. Superb colour brochure free. Apply Romany Holidays, Old Rectory, Wereham St. Peter, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

032-874 318

BRECON BEACONS national park. Farmhouse in the hills. Sleeps 10. Excellent facilities. Only just available. From £53.—Mr. F. Palmer, Dorney Court, Windsor, Berks. Tel. Burnham (Bucks) 4658.

NORTH COTSWOLDS. Self-contained flat in quiet village. Sleeps 5 4. June onwards. £20-£35 p.w. Mrs M. Grove, The Mill House, Naunton, Cheltenham, Glouces. (Guiting Power 215).

EAST SUFFOLK village, near Aldeburgh, comfortably furnished self-contained flat in lovely Georgian house in park, 2 double bedrooms available now, from £30 p.w. Yoxford 257.

ESCAPE By MOTOR YACHT to Loch Ness and Caledonian Canal. Fully incl. residential cruises. Write, MY Sarinda, Canal Rd., Inverness.

DEVON FARM HOLIDAY FLATS. Nature Reserve Trails, 2 cancellations Whitsun. Vacancies June, early July, September from £50 p.w. Holsworthy 253342.

CORNWALL. lovely estuary cottage, safe beach, garden, dinghy. Sleeps 10. June-Oct.—01-387 3745.

DARTMOOR. 2 secluded Holiday Cottages, now to October, from £25 p.w.—Holne Chase, Ashburton. Tel. Poundsgate 280.

RURAL DORSET. Charming Cottage, sleeps 6. £28 p.w. Lat August.—Milton Abbas 752.

THE BELL HOTEL, Charlbury, Oxford is now open again to residents after extensive alterations. From £6.00 per person per night. Mainline from Paddington (80 mins.) Telephone Charlbury 278.

NORFOLK, privately owned country cottages in beautiful surroundings. Some June and school holiday vacancies. Norfolk Country Cottages, Dept. 5, South Raynham, Fakenham, Norfolk.

FLAT, sleeps up to 6, close to two beaches, riding stables, available Whitsun onwards.—Ilfracombe 3466.

SELF-CATERING holiday flats and B.B. at many centres during the summer months. University Holidays Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6BD. (078-73) 76280 (24 hrs.).

THE LINKS Country Park Hotel and Golf course, West Runton. Gracious living in a beautiful setting on North Norfolk Coast. Tel. West Runton (0-6-375) 691.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Farmhouse, sleeps 10 (5 bedrooms). Nr. Cowes. Available till September, Cowes week separate terms. Phone 01-236 0641 day, 01-870 3181 eves.

ROYAL DEESIDE, 5 miles Aberdeen. Converted country cottage. All mod. con., C.H., two bedrooms. From June onward. £40 p.w. incl. elect. No linen. S.a.e. to Cunningham, Craighead, Banchory-Devenick, by Aberdeen, or phone Aberdeen 47185 (evgs).

FARMHOUSE for holiday let. 8 miles Southwold, all electric, T.V., fridge, sleeps 6 to 8. Tel.: Wangford 210.

IRELAND, near Shannon. Exclusive bungalow on 100 acres. 01-902 2081 after 6 p.m.

SOUTH CORNWALL. Well furnished coastguard cottage, sleeps 4. May 14th-June 14th, July 12th-19th, Sept. 13th onwards.—Petersfield 2985.

ASHURSTWOOD, Sussex.—Small country Hotel recently opened offers comforts and good food at modest rates for holidaymakers or commuters.—Write or ring: Crossways House Hotel, Ashurstwood, near East Grinstead. Tel. Forest Row 3655.

ANGUS, furnished cottage overlooking Strathmore, sleeps 4. £50 p.w.—Tel.: 01-499 1870.

WALES—ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS. Golfing, fishing, pony-trekking, 7 full days from £59.75, all included. A.A., R.A.C. ** — Brochure details Black Lion Dyfed.

ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, S.W.5, welcomes you. Recently modernized. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6116.

S. DEVON. Dawlish 3 mls. Georgian house in 7 acres. Offers. S/C. suites with dinner. Children & pets welcome. Mamhead (062 688) 276.

SUFFOLK. Thatched cottage, sleeps 7, avail. June/July. 01-373 3455.

PLYMOUTH SOUND. Swimming and sailing adjacent. S.c. luxury suite available in secluded quiet Georgian house, sleeps 3/4. Tel. 0752 64350.

QUIET Derbyshire freehouse in Peak National Park, walking, riding nearby, pony and trap for hire, 4 double rooms, competitive rates. Area of real beauty. The Royal Oak, Longnor (039 883) 288.

LITTLESTONE, Kent.—Coastguard cottage, sleep 5/6, June 30—July 15, £40 p.w., September, £35 p.w. 01-737 2210.

LEARN THE EXCITING NEW SPORT of Grass Skiing. Weekend in Devon, friendly mixed party. Tel. Weekend Ski Club. 01-730 0451.

CONVERTED BARN. — Beautiful country, 60 mls. S.W. London: suitable quiet couple; £55 p.w., inc. electricity. June-end Aug.—0750 2020 after 7 p.m.

CHARMING WELSH COTTAGE, all amenities including tv, deep freeze, etc., sleeps 4/5.—Baiticas 276.

HOTEL FOR LADIES, 18 to 40, 200 single rooms. Partial board, £15 p.w. All amenities. Apply 272 New Kent Rd., London, S.E.1. 703 4175.

OAST HOUSE, East Sussex. Quiet idyllic surroundings, Slns. 6. C.H. Fresh veg. and daily help available. £65/£85 p.w.—01-836 5307 or 01-352 2080.

ON DEVON/CORNWALL BORDER. Sea front. Strand Hotel, Bude. (0288 ...).

EXETER. DEVON. Holiday flats, sleep 2-8. 0392 31905, any time.

LAKE DISTRICT. 4 bedroom house available June, September, October, 3 bedroom bungalow July and August.—Keswick 72007.

HAVE A GO: waterskiing, riding and grass skiing. Weekends in Devon.—Weekend Ski Club, 730 0451.

RURAL HERTS. 39 miles London, fully furnished country cottage, 4 bedrooms, available until end September. Ideal for commuter. £50 p.w.—01-730 2535.

NEW FOREST, country cottage, 5 miles Lymington and coast, 3 bedrooms, garden, available from May 31st until July 5th, £40 p.w. incl.—Sway 3556.

CORNWALL. Luxury stream-side cottage. Pretty Hamlet, 7 miles from Looe. Sleeps 8. From £59 p.w. Close village shop.—Ruislip 32270.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL (June onwards), comfortable family house, sleeps 7, garden, garage.—Phone Northwood 25976.

LAKELAND COTTAGE, Elterwater, Great Langdale, fully equipped, sleeps 5, £55-£40 weekly, available now.—061 659 5401.

GALLOWAY, Lochside Cottage, boat, fishing, sleep 6. Nr. Sea. Help avail. All electric. £50 fortnight to 12 July: £50 Aug. ...—079 450 263.

LOVELY VIEWS over river and water meadows from watermill flat. Norfolk Suffolk border. Sleeps 4-5. Boating and fishing available. Free Sept. and Oct. Rent by negotiation. Ring 01-553 1995 daytime.

WANTED small holiday cottage, North Scotland, August 9th-23rd. M. O'Dowd, Oxford 72?651.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

YUGOSLAVIA: Korcula villa party, full board with wine, 1 or 2 weeks from 23rd or 30th May from £84. Smallworld 01-240 3535. ATOL 488B.

VILLA near Marrakech, £10 weekly, available October to April.—Box 2497 M, The Times.

RELAX ITALIAN STYLE. Villa Holidays on the Tuscan coast. Brochure Bellagien Ltd., 28a Fore St., N9. Tel.: 01-803 1251/5081.

BOOKING LATE ? P. & P. have villas in Spain, Algarve, S. France and Greece. Phone 01-493 5725. ATOL 164B.

INDIA OVERLAND and beyond on a real expedition. Dept. May-Sept.—Exodus, 52 Earls Court Rd., W.8. 01-437 6065.

FARES WORLDWIDE.—N.Y. £?? r/t Jo'burg £178 r/t Aust. £1?0 o/w many other destinations. Pancrest Travel. 01-723 4287. Air Agts.

OVERLAND to Kathmandu. 10 week expedition. Dep. London 12th June by 4 x 4 truck. £555 fully inc. 5 vacancies.—Contact Intertrek Expeditions, 62 Battersea High St., S.W.11. 223 0418.

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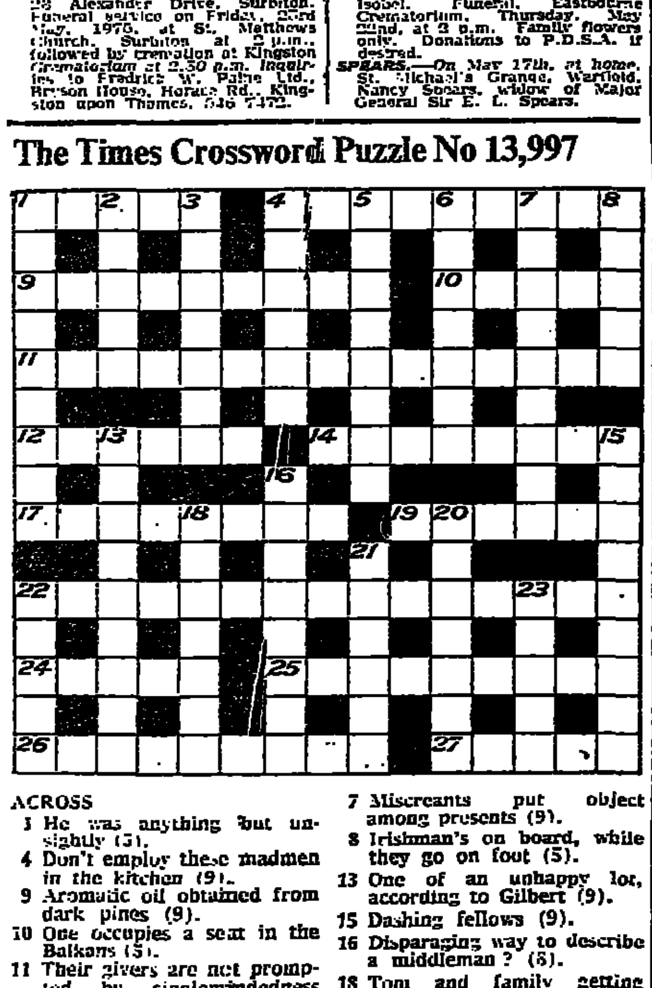
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(continued on page 23)

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,997



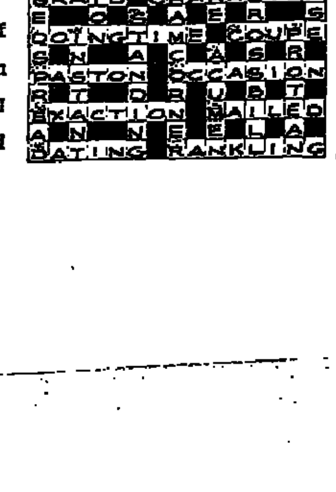
ACROSS

1 He was anything but unsightly (5).
4 Don't employ these madmen in the kitchen (9).
9 Aromatic oil obtained from dark pines (9).
10 One occupies a seat in the Balkans (5).
11 Their givers are not prompted by singlemindedness (10, 5).
12 *Posted for a change to* Headquarters (6).
14 Those responsible for put-up jobs (3).
17 After a little while, girls can be very sweet (8).
19 One hunting after spirits ? (6).
22 This Lord Mayor's Show at Christmas ? (4, 11).
24 Doctors return me to the battlefield (5).
25 A ball in the cookhouse (9).
26 Birds that sparrows proverbially are not (9).
27 Psychic-sounding fish ? (5).

DOWN

1 Dutch market supplies a girl's best friend (9).
2 A word of warning at auction (5).
3 Sounds a trifling form of trickery (7).
4 Alleges one is found in shellfish (6).
5 You must be putting it on ! (8).
6 Makes trellis-work to hold a bird (7).
7 Miscreants put object among presents (9).
8 Irishman's on board, while they go on foot (5).
13 One of an unhappy lot, according to Gilbert (9).
15 Dashing fellows (9).
16 Disparaging way to describe a middleman ? (8).
18 Tom and family getting their teeth into their job (7).
20 Certain cards as royal birthday presents ? (7).
21 Their use suggests sharp practice (6).
22 They go the rounds in record time (5).
23 All, or nearly all, to a child (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,994



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